# The Intelligencer.

## AND BELLEVILLE AND HASTINGS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED FRIDAY MORNINGS, CORNER FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS. | LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL, CHARITY IN ALL. | TEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 23. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, CANADA WEST, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEBER 6, 1857. NUMBER 41.


## The Intelligencer,

**Is Published every FRIDAY Morning,**
CORNER OF FRONT & BRIDGE STREETS,
BEELEVILLE, C. W.

M. BOWELL, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

**Terms:**

Ten Shillings per annum, if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and Twelve Shillings and Six Pence per annum, when delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, Two Shillings and Six Pence will be added to each year's subscription.

No Paper discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

**Rates of Advertising:**

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|---|---|---|
| Six lines and under, first insertion,...... | 2 | 6 |
| Each subsequent insertion,.............. | 0 | 7½ |
| Six to ten lines, first insertion,.......... | 3 | 4 |
| Each subsequent insertion,.............. | 0 | 10 |
| Above ten lines, (per line) first insertion, | 0 | 4 |
| Each subsequent insertion per line,.... | | 1 |

A liberal reduction made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered by 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, to ensure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

**Job Printing.**

The Job Printing Department in "THE INTELLIGENCER," Office, has been completely renewed, and large additions of every variety and style of Type, added, which will enable the Proprietor to execute all orders promptly and at moderate prices, such as—

| | |
|---|---|
| RAILROAD BILLS, | STEAMBOAT BILLS, |
| PAMPHLETS, | CIRCULARS, |
| HAND BILLS, | FUNERAL CARDS, |
| INVITATIONS, | BILL HEADINGS, |
| LAW BLANKS, | SHOW BILLS, |
| CONCERT BILLS, | PROGRAMMES, |
| POSTING BILLS, | STAGE BILLS, |
| BUSINESS CARDS, | BLANKS, &c., |
| CHEQUE BOOKS, | BILL BOOKS, |
| BLANK NOTES, | LABELS, |

With every other descrition of Job Work.

☞ All Letters addressed to the Publisher, must be PRE-PAID, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

## Business Directory.

**SIMPSON & DEAN,**

BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, &c., Office, Bridge Street, next door to the Empire Hotel. 31
C. P. SIMPSON. W. W. DEAN.

**A. S. MACDONNELL,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c. Office over Mr. HARRISON's Book Store, Front Street, Belleville.
BELLEVILLE, August 27, 1857. v23n31

**ROSS & BELL,**

BARRISTERS, &c. &c., two doors South of the "Potash Inspection Office."
JOHN BELL. W. H. PONTON.
Belleville, C. W.

**WALTER FINDLAY,**

LAW AGENT, Notary Public & Conveyancer. Division Court business punctually attended to, and Title Deeds examined.
OFFICE—Victoria Buildings, next to the office lately occupied by John O'Hare, Esq.
Belleville, Aug. 6th., 1855. 28

**A. R. DOUGALL,**

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, and Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer.
OFFICE—Over Dr. Holden's Drug Store, Front Street, Belleville. 42

**C. L. COLEMAN,**

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, &c., Belleville.
OFFICE—On the West side of Front Street, and opposite Apothecaries Hall.
20th August, 1855.

**R. P. JELLETT,**

LATE of ROSS & BELL, Attorney at Law, &c., &c. OFFICE.—Coleman's Buildings, over W. P. Wilson's Store, Front Street, Belleville. 27

**P. V. DORLAND, M. D.,**

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE at the residence of his brother, the late E. G. Dorland, m. D., Front Street, Belleville.
N. B.—Gratuitous advice to the poor. 14

**D. E. BURDETT, M. B.,**

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the University of Toronto. OFFICE—In the McDonald Building, over O'Reilly's Store, and next door to Harrison's Book Store, Belleville.
☞ Advice to the Poor gratis.

**DR. B. S. WILLSON,**

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & ACCOUCHER. Residence—ROSLIN. 19

**DR. G. V. N. RELYEA,**

SURGEON DENTIST, Victoria Buildings, Belleville.

**G. G. GERMAN,**

DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS. (v23n20)
TERMS CASH! BELLEVILLE, C. W.

**S. B. SMITH,**

AGENT for Fairbanks' Platform, Counter and Hay Scales, Front-St., Belleville. 25-6m

**J. A. PHIPPEN.**

SOAP AND CANDLE Manufacturer. Opposite Weese's Hotel, Front Street Belleville. 22-15

**HIDES, HIDES.**

HIGHEST price in Cash paid for Hides and Sheepskins, by
22-15. J. A. PHIPPEN.

**GILLESPIE & CO.,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS, Commission Merchants, Hastings Commercial Buildings, No. 1, Belleville.

**W. & J. MUIR,**

MERCHANT TAILORS, Great St. James-St., Montreal.
WILLIAM MUIR. JAMES MUIR.

**J. E. LENT,**

MARBLE MANUFACTURER, opposite the Registry Office. All orders for Head Stones, Tomb Tables, Monuments, Furniture Tops, &c., punctually attended to.

**E. P. BOSELLY,**

UNDERTAKER, JOB-TURNER, &c., in the Shop lately occupied by Mr. Jas. Beckett, Front Street, Belleville.

**THOMAS WILLS,**

COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent.
OFFICE—In the new Brick Building on the Court House Grounds.

**J. S. FARRELL,**

WINE & SPIRIT Merchant, Front Street Belleville. Opposite the Market.
Belleville, Jan. 3 th, 1857. 1-tf.

## Insurance Agencies.

**PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY**
OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, £496 620 --- Paid up Capital, £96,714 1s.

PRESIDENT—J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT—HON. J. H. CAMERON, M.P.

**DIRECTORS:**

| | |
|---|---|
| G. CRAWFORD, Esq., M. P. | GEO. DUGGAN, Jr., Esq. |
| Hon. J. H. CAMERON, M. P. | CAPT. P. WALLACE. |
| A. M. CLARK, Esq. M. D. | Hon W. B. ROBINSON, M. P. |
| JOHN ARNOLD, Esq. | JOHN CAMERON, Esq. |
| J. S. HOWARD, Esq. | DUNCAN MACDONELL, Esq |
| E. F. WHITTEMORE, Esq. | |

Manager.—EDWARD TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq.
Inspector of Agencies—E. H. WHITMARSH, Esq.
BANKERS:—TORONTO—City Bank of Montreal.
NEW YORK—Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Duggan & Burns.

HEAD OFFICE---TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

FARM RATES.

The Directors have lately made a considerable reduction of the rates on isolated Farm Risks, to which they would draw the attention of Farmers generally.

Fire and Marine business of every description transacted by this Company at as low rates as in any respectable office, and all losses promptly settled on satisfactory proof being made.

George A. Boulter, M. D., Agent, Stirling; Wm. E. D. Eadus, Agent, Shannonville; Robt. Newbery, Belleville, Travelling Agent, County of Hastings.

F. McANNANY,
Agent, Belleville.
Toronto, 29th, August, 1857. 32

**ROSS & BELL,**

AGENTS for the MONTREAL Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation Assurance Company. Capital £200,000.
COLONIAL Life Assurance Company. Capital, £500,000 Sterling. (For Life only.)
Who continue to insure Fire, Life and Marine risks in the above Companies, upon very moderate terms.
Belleville, 14th August, 1852.

**LIFE INSURANCE.**

Edinburgh Life Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED IN 1823,
—AND—
*Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.*

CAPITAL, - - - - £500 000!

*Accumulated and Invested Funds, about Three-Fourths of a Million.*

EDINBURGH,...22 *George Street.*
GLASGOW, ....59 *St. Vincent Street.*
LONDON,.....11 *King William Street, City.*
DUBLIN,.......35 *North Cumberland Street.*

PRESIDENT:
His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
VICE-PRESIDENT:
Sir Graham Graham Montgomery, of Stanhope, Bart., M. P.
*MANAGER*,—GILBERT L. FINLAY.
*SECRETARY*,—WILLIAM DICKSON.

THIS COMPAY HAVING DETERMINED to establish a branch of their Office in TORONTO, have obtained the consent of the gentleman named below to act a Local Board for Canada, and have appointed the necessary Officers for carrying on the Insurance of Lives in this Province, at their temporary offices in Wellington Chambers, in this city.

THE HON. J. H. CAMERON, M. P. P., Chairman.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. W. Gamble, Esq. M. P. P. | Lewis Moffatt Esq. |
| J. B. Robinson Esq. | C. J. Campbell Esq. |

D. Higgins, Esq., Secretary.
E. M. Holden Esq., M. D., Medical Referee.
Messrs. Read, Leith & Read, Solicitors.
The Commercial Bank of Canada, Bankers.

☞ AGENCIES will be opened in the principal Cities and Towns in the Province as soon as the necessary arrangements are made.

R. J. CARTWRIGHT.
Agent at Kingston.

The Liverpool and London
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPNAY,**
CAPITAL,—$10,000,000.
E. CHANDLER,
49 *Agent, Belleville.*

**PRINCE EDWARD FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

DIRECTORS:
JOHN P. ROBLIN, *President.*

| | |
|---|---|
| JOHN MURNEY, | ARCHELAUS SOUTHARD. |
| ABSOLUM GREELY, | WILSON BENTLY, |
| AARON D. DOUGALL | N. B. CONGER, |
| | S. MERRILL, Secretary. |

DANIEL MCMULLEN, General Agent.
PHILIP I. ROBLIN, Agent for Hastings.

**IMPERIAL, FIRE, MARINE**
—AND—
**LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
OF QUEBEC.

Authorized by Act of Parliament.

PRESIDENT:—JAMES TIBBETTS, Esq., M. P. P.
VICE-PRESIDENT:—P. G. HOUT, Esq., M. P. P.

Directors.

| | |
|---|---|
| David Shaw, Esq., | J. Tibbitts, Esq., M.P.P. |
| P.G. Hout, Esq., M.P.P. | J. Smith, Esq., |
| M. H. Warren, Esq., | James S. McQuaig, Esq. |

SOLICITOR:—HONORABLE F. W. PRIMROSE.
SECRETARY:—MR. DAVID S. CROW.
JAMES GLASS, Agent.
Belleville, April 16th, 1856. 12

**EQUITABLE**
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
*Cannon Street West, London,*
—AND—
*Mechanics' Exchange, Montreal.*

CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING.

*Chairman*,—A. C. BARCLAY, Esq.

DIRECTORS.—Charles Bennett, John Moss, Frederick Morris, Henry Oxenford, William Henry Place, Miles Charles Seton, John Shaw, Edmund S. Symes, M. D., Thomas West, and Francis F. Woodhouse, Esquires.
*Secretary*—WILLIAM H. PRESTON, Esq.
AUDITORS.—Professor Wheatstone, F. R. S.; John Symes, Esq.
*Bankers*—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co.
LOCAL DIRECTORS, MONTREAL.—William Lunn, John Torrance, John Frothingham, Alfred Lacroque, Benjamin Holmes, J. G. Mackenzie, Theodore Hart, Esquires.
*Manager*.—CHAS. F. TILSTONE, Esq.
*Accountant & Cashier*.—D. MACKENZIE, Esq.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company for the County of Hastings, (excepting Main Street, Belleville, and the Village of Trenton,) is now prepared to take risks in the same.

JOHN THOMAS.
Belleville, November, 1856. [14]

## Newbery's Column.

**LIFE ASSURANCE.**

A SUBJECT of the highest importance to most and worthy of the consideration of all. Based upon sound and scientific principles, a small regular outlay during life is made to secure at death (whenever it may occur) a large return, which in the case of the poor, is provision for such as may be dependent on them, or immunity from debt; in the case of the rich may be applied as a legacy.

ALBERT AND TIMES
*LIFE ASSURANCE*
—AND—
GUARANTEE COMPANY.
11 WATERLOO PLACE,
PALL MALL, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

CANADA BOARD.
A. J. MACDONALD, CHAIRMAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. J. A. MACDONALD, | M. W. STRANGE, |
| G. CUMMING, | JAMES HARTY, |

R. M. WILKISON, SECRETARY.

This Company makes a most unusual and advantageous offer of giving credit for half of the premiums for the first five years, and is prepared to receive proposals for Policies of Assurance at the office of their Agent,
R. NEWBERY,
Front-Street.
Or through their Medical Officer,
DR. D. E. BURDETT,
Front-Street.
Belleville, May 6th., 1857.

1857.
**FIRE, MARINE & LIFE INSURANCE.**
OFFICE, FRONT ST., BELLEVILLE.

TIMES AND BEACON
**FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY**
OF LONDON.

**PROVINCIAL**
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF TORONTO, C. W.,
FOR COUNTRY RISKS ONLY.

**ÆTNA MARINE INSURANCE COMP'Y,**
OF HARTFORD.

**CANADA**
*LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y.*
HAMILTON, C. W.

THE undersigned is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance in any of the above Companies on Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, &c. Marine Insurance on Vessels and Cargoes, and Life Insurance. The rates for which will be found reasonable.
ROBT. NEWBERY.
Belleville, Jan. 5th, 1857. [illegible]

**VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell at private sale, the House and Lot, with Offices attached, in the Village of Canifton, and known as the former residence of Dr. Bristol.

This property is exceedingly valuable, being one of the best private residences in the County.

**A GOOD TITLE**

will be given, and will be disposed of on very liberal terms of credit or exchanged for lands situated in this, or adjoining Counties.

☞ For price and terms, apply at the office of R. NEWBERY.
Belleville, 16th June, 1857. 21

**NOTICE.**

PARTIES desirous of renting Shops, Offices or Dwellings, the purchase of Real Estate, can obtain information by applying to the undersigned.
—AND ALSO.—
Persons having Houses, Shops or Premises to lease, will please communicate.
R. NEWBERY,
*Land & General Agent.*
Belleville, June 16th, 1857. 21

**LANDS FOR SALE.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARMORA. | | | | |
| East part No. 2, 8th concession, | | | | 150 acres. |
| HUNGERFORD. | | | | |
| South part of 12, 14th concession, | | | | 141 |
| " | ½ | 30, 13th | " | 100 |
| North | ½ | 25, 12th | " | 100 |
| " | ½ | 33, 6th | " | 100 |
| " | ½ | 14, 14th | " | 185 |
| " | ½ | 31, 12th | " | 100 |
| MADOC. | | | | |
| | | 30, 7th | " | 200 |
| West | ½ | 17, 1st | " | 100 |
| " | ½ | 32, 9th | " | 100 |
| East part E. | ½ | 3, 3rd | " | 75 |

**TERMS:**
One-third cash: balance in five annual instalments, with interest.
ROBERT NEWBERY.
Belleville, April 28th, 1857. 14

**REAL ESTATE.**

THE subscriber offers for sale about six acres of excellent land, situated on the Kingston Road near the limits of the Corporation, and in a situation well adapted for a private residence. It is one of the most healthy localities to be found, and but a few minutes walk from town.
—ALSO—
The House and Lot situated on part of Lot No. 38, first concession of Sidney, consisting of two acres well fenced, with garden, containing the best of fruit trees, also, a good frame house of one and a half stories high. For further particulars apply to
R. NEWBERY,
*Land Agent, &c.*
Belleville, Feb. 9th, 1857. 8

**FOR SALE.**

THAT valuable and magnificent residence situated on the Kingston Road, and occupied by Wm. Henry, Esq. The house is finished in a complete style, the situation being one of the most desirable in Town, commanding a fine view of the Bay, &c.

TERMS £1500.

£500 down; £500 in one year from purchase. Balance in one and two years.
—ALSO,—
Two rough-cast houses, with 240 feet, near the Railroad Depot.
—ALSO,—
A very valuable Farm in the 7th con. of Thurlow, south half No. 6—100 acres, with 50 acres cleared—the remainder well wooded with good sugar bush, &c., and two small wooden houses.
—ALSO,—
South part of lot 38, 5th con. of Sidney, 60 acres cleared, and well fenced. On this lot there is a small orchard and log dwelling, being 3½ miles from the new College, Belleville, and 1½ miles from Canifton.
Terms of payment liberal. For particulars apply to
R. NEWBERY, Land Agent, &c.
Belleville, June 27, 1857. 23

NEVER PART IN ANGER.

Never part in anger—
Mortals! ye are frail!
Soon in Death's cold langour
Fiery cheeks may pale;
The foe may fade ere thou forgive;
Or thou, all wrath, may'st cease to live.

Never part unkindly,
Lovers! ye are weak!
If ye utter blindly
Thoughts ye need not speak.
Go turn your haste to Pity's side,
While pity still may vanquish pride.

Never part in anger—
Mortals! thou art frail!
Soon in death's cold langour
Fiery cheeks may pale,
'Twill sadden all thy term of life,
To bury friend or foe in strife.

## Choice Reading.

GREAT CONTRASTS.

Godliness has promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come; and the true Christian has sources of peace and happiness, to which the man of the world is a stranger. Some one has collected a few illustrations of the striking contrasts between the emotions of the Christian and the worldling, in the review of past life and the prospect of the future. It is full of instruction for young and old:—

I have subdued the nations of the earth; is there no other world for me to conquer? —*Alexander the Great.*

I have fought a *good fight*, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness.—*St. Paul.*

My life is in the sear and yellow leaf,
The fruits and flowers of love are gone;
The worm, the canker and the grief
Are mine alone.
The fire that on my bosom burns
Is lone as some volcanic isle,
No torch is lighted at its blaze,
A funeral-pile.
—*Lord Byron, the year he died.*

Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and their shall be no herd in the stalls; yet will I rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation.—*Habbakkuk.*

I am taking a leap in the dark.—*Hobbee, when dying.*

Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil.—*David.*

O God, if there be a God, have mercy on me.—*T. Payne, when dying.*

For I *know* that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth; and though after my skin, worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God.—*Job, in view of death.*

TIME.

[illegible] with an even and uninterrupted inexorable step, without accommodating itself to the delays of mortals. Restless hours pursue their course—moments pass after moments —year after year. Does man loiter? procrastinate? Is he listless or indolent? Behold the day, the month, the years, unmindful of his delay, are never sluggish, but march forward with solemn and silent procession. Our labors and toils, our ideas and feelings, may be suspended by sleep—darkness and silence, and death may reign around us, but time rests not, slumbers never, but press us along and knows not stopages. We may dam up mighty rivers—stop them in journeying to the ocean—press them back to their source; but the arrest of time is beyond the power of any being, besides Omnipotence. The clock may cease to strike, the bell to toll; the sun may cease to shine, the moon stand still; but the busy hours pass on. The years must move forward.

FACTS WORTHY OF NOTICE.

*It is a fact* that nine-tenths of the inmates of the poor-houses are brought there directly or indirectly by the use of ardent spirits.

*It is a fact* that three fourths of all the convicts in prisons, were hard drinkers previous to the commission of the crimes for which they are imprisoned.

*It is a fact* that the great sufferers from disease, and those whose maladies are the most difficult to cure, are those who are addicted to the use of ardent spirits.

*It is a fact*, that of all who commit suicide in this country, ninety-nine one hundredths are the immediate or remote victims of ardent spirits.

*It is a fact*, that in all families where the children are dirty, half-naked and ill-fed, the rooms filthy and in disorder, the husbands cross, discontented and peevish, and the wives slatterns, ill-tempered and quarrelsome, one, if not both the parents are drinkers of ardent spirits.

*It is a fact*, that those who least frequently attend the worship of God in the Sanctuary, most of those who by their oaths, blasphemies, and horrible execrations shock the ears of modest people, are spirit-drinkers.

*It is a fact*, that of all who have died of the cholera in Europe and America, seventenths at least were spirit drinkers, and one half decidedly intemperate.

RESPONSIBILITY.

A young man in Virginia had become sadly intemperate. He was a man of great capacity, fascination and power, but he had a passion for brandy which nothing could control. Often in his walks a friend remonstrated with him but in vain; as often, in turn, would he urge this friend to take the social glass in vain. On one occasion the latter agreed to yield to him, and as they walked up to the bar together, the barkeeper said—'Gentlemen, what will you have?'

'Wine, sir,' was the reply.

The glasses were filled, and the two friends stood ready to pledge each other in renewed friendship, when one paused and said to his intemperate friend:

'Now if I drink this glass, and become a drunkard, will you take the responsibility?'

The drunkard looked at him with severity, and said:

'Set down that glass!'

It was set down and the two walked away without saying a word.—*Christian Advocate.*

KINDNESS.—How much misery may be abated, how much suffering may be removed, by the simple tone and expression of the human voice! Upon the heart that is lone and desolate, that feels itself, as it were, shut out from the world, wrapped up in gloomy imaginings, how sweetly falls the voice of sympathy and consolation! Why is it, then, since everything proves, and none are ignorant of the fact—that all must lay down in mother earth together, since all are travellers in this highway to death—why is it, that each should be so sparing of the which costs him nothing, but which might raise the drooping spirits of his neighbor, and cheer him on his journey—a few kind words and kindly looks?

AN ESSAY ON THE ORDER OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE,

DELIVERED AT THE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION, CANIFTON, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1857, BY A. CARMAN, B. A., PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS IN THE BELLEVILLE SEMINARY.

(*Concluded.*)

He is properly educated, and he alone, who, in the testing crisis, has his brain not surcharged with lumber rolled down the steeps of the past, but well fortified with the effective artillery of its own earnest toil; who, in every emergency of life, evinces a courage and strength sufficient for his trial.

From this point of view, we cannot understand the workings of the Order of the Sons of Temperance without acknowledging that it is a valuable auxiliary in the work of mental improvement. With its machinery of Subordinate, Grand, and National Divisions, it affords abundant room for advancement, and abundant latitude for the play of any praiseworthy ambition.

Most men upon entering the Subordinate Divisions take a lesson of self-denial. By the chaste and solemn ceremony of initiation,—a rite, alas, often heedlessly performed,—they take upon themselves a sacred obligation to renounce and discountenance a practice destructive of the peace of their fellow men; at all times to regard with becoming deference, the opinions and prejudices of the other members of the association, and, looking over the asperities of feeling that may arise, to love those members as a common brotherhood in a holy enterprise.

By alterations recently effected in the Constitution of the Order, it is permitted that a youth of fourteen years of age may enjoy the guardianship of the active and experienced advocates of the Temperance Reform. So firmly rooted are the drinking usages in the customs of society, that it is evident, that if we expect ever to accomplish the design of this generous and progressive reform, we must by patient continuance in well-doing, educate a generation to hate and resist the rum power.—Owing to the proved impracticability of the securing of an effective training of this nature in the Sections of the Cadets, or under the tutelage of any kindred organization, it has been thought expedient to entail upon the young a practical minority of four years, during which time, in the Division Rooms of the Sons of Temperance, they may learn the cardinal principles of the movement, may become acquainted with the forms of business and the manner of dispatch, may be told by the regenerated sot of the frightful personal sufferings of the confirmed inebriate, of the awful wrongs and [illegible] dire influence upon the community in which he moves, and of the fact, that the first tossings and sipping of the social glass are the almost certain prelude of this wasting woe; and too, they may be told by the veteran abstainer, of the unalloyed felicity accruing to total abstinence, of abounding health and glowing vitality leaping through the channels of life, of the bliss and refinement of the home circle, where comfortable and intelligent children make glad the hearts of fond parents, of personal respectability, and of a wholesome power over the neighborhood in which he resides, as evinced by its well attended and well taught schools, its well filled churches, and devout congregations; of the contentment, prosperity, and consequent desirableness of such a mode of existence, and of the necessity of all philanthropists heartily enlisting in the attempt to restrain, aye, to destroy the wicked agency which is blasting the hopes and reputation of so many men, overturning the peace of so many neighborhoods, and opposing so stout an obstacle to the ambition of the condition of the whole race. The impressible mind of the youth, carefully instructed and vigilantly fortified, enters upon its majority prepared to undertake the discharge of the duties devolving upon the working Sons of Temperance. And here commences the practical discipline; each member may look upon himself as a constituent unit of a deliberative and legislative assembly, by which matters of vast import are discussed, and laws of momentous consequence enacted and administered. Each is equal to any one of the others, and upon the floor of debate, the same salutary regulations restrict the undue license of the unruly, and screen from repression the advances of the modest. Topics of stirring interest are presented, various opinions are elicited, and by this friction of thought a general warmth is produced, and sparks are struck from the collision of intellectual effort, that lodge in dark minds, and there become the seeds of an indistinguishable flame. Thousands derive an inestimable gain from a hearty participation in the business proceedings incident to the perpetuation and extension of the order; and there are many prominent examples of men, who have acquired effective skill in the transaction of public business, and attained to an enviable reputation as public speakers, whose cultivation has been mostly or entirely that of the Division Room. It is said of John Moffatt Esq., present G. W. A. in the G. D. of S. T., C. W., that his first attempt upon the floor of the Subordinate Division to unfold in speech, the workings of his mind to his Brothers was undeniably a failure; not discouraged, he tried again, and again, gathering strength from each successive struggle; and though after the fashion of the schools he was not an educated man, having taken lesson after lesson in the capacity of an ordinary member, and in the official positions of the Subordinate Division, he constantly improved in clearness and force of delivery, till, at the present time, he ranks high as a potent and popular exponent of the views of Temperance men. Edward Stacey Esq. G. S., a most active and correct reporter of the steps taken by public bodies in debate, has, in no small measure, become so truly an adept, by the practice afforded by the faithful performance of the duties of the Recording Scribe.

It is much to be regretted, that the young men in the several Divisions do not emulate these and the many other noble illustrations of the educational capabilities of our Institution; that they do not in generous rivalry strive, by every means in their power, to promote the harmony and usefulness of the Sons of Temperance; that they do not by the origination of plans of reform, and by sharing in the sifting of their merits, cultivate their thinking faculties, heighten their mental acumen, become accustomed to an easy and graceful setting forth of their ideas, by the freshness of newborn thought, augment the pleasures of our meetings, and with quickened energy continually urge on the accomplishment of the design of our organization. Many times the outbursting of the glorious train of flash ideas starts the youth from his seat, and he would make other bosoms glow with his own rapture; but timidity too frequently enchains him in silence, and he, who might cast lavishly around him the light of a fervid imagination and the fruits of a powerful intellect, sits a listener to the insipid generalities of others.

When will our young men awake to the value of their opportunities and the weight of their responsibilities? When will they see the importance of their own improvement in so convincing a light, that they will allow no occasion of advancement to pass unheeded by? When will their souls be so stirred within them by the iniquitous desolations perpetrated by the rum traffic, that they will take to them their armor, sternly repel the assaults of the tempter upon themselves, and courageously contend that he may bring no more beneath the sway of his cruel sceptre? That shrewd observer of men and things, Sidney Smith, says in his Moral Philosophy, that,

"A great deal of talent is lost in this world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they could have been induced to begin, would, in all probability, have gone great lengths in the career of fame."

To scarcely any other class is this remark more forcibly applicable, than to the young men of our Divisions. Life is too short for us to be perpetually calculating tasks and adjusting nice chances; resolving, shrinking and re-resolving would have done very well before the flood, when a man could parley with his fears and doubts with regard to the expediency of an effort for one hundred and fifty years, and then live to see its success afterward. "The fact is," says the same vigorous writer, "that to do anything in this world worth doing, we must not stand back, shivering, and thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through, as well as we can."

He is far astray, who imagines, that to the office-bearers in our Divisions belongs the prerogative to do all the consultation, and carry on all the business; and yet this, which, if claimed as a right, would be no doubt obstinately resisted, is practically conceded; because in the discussion of the merits of proposed measures, a non-official member very seldom delivers a thought.—it is enough, that he allow himself to be pushed along through the official stations, till, having graduated, he can have it to say, that he has once been a Worthy Patriarch. Shame upon a man whose utmost desire is satisfied by those fading laurels; who has not seized industry's unfading crown and planted it upon his brow.

In order to reap the whole benefit afforded by graduation in the subordinate sections of our Institution, a man must start with a bosom heaving with anxiety to rescue his fellow men from a terrible destruction, with a heart on fire with zeal, with an ambition to excel at every post, and with a determination to magnify the interest of every place he may occupy. Then indeed will the situation of the sentinel be to him a school of watchfulness; that of the Conductors, a school of courtesy; that of the Recording Scribe, a school of quickness of penetration, retentiveness of memory, and skill in arrangement; that of the Financial Scribe, a school of probity and successful accountantship; that of the Treasurer, a school of integrity and economy; and that of the Worthy Patriarch, a school of equanimity and candor, of accuracy in judgment and administrative ability.

Another excellency of the Organization under review, is the system of initiation fees, dues and benefits. Every Son of Temperance is a member of a Mental Life Assurance Company. While he keeps inviolate his pledge, and conforms to the rules and usages of the Division, he is entitled to a reasonable compensation in time of sickness and distress, and his family receives material aid in the hour of death. Much good is thus wrought; much affliction is alleviated; many comforts are procured for the sick, and effectual consolation is secured for the destitute, prostrate, and heart-broken. Again, as we have lifted up a standard against the inroads of a social malady that has become chronic, and against the march of habits which are the indurated growth of centuries, we must bear the shock of collision with the might of wealthy establishments; we must have the "sinew of war," and for its production we must rely upon individual bestowment and social liberality. Those anxious to stay the attempt to enact a Prohibitory Liquor Law, may of course be lavish in their expenditure, because, by the disbursement of one dollar they may reserve to themselves the privilege of wringing from the slave of appetite, five or six; but on our part, as in all other enterprises for the amelioration of man's condition, the gift must be gratuitous and with the noble aim to meet the demands of duty. Therefore, it is well that there is a corporation having means at disposal to carry on the struggle, unequal as it is in this respect, and better far will it be, if, as recommended by the last National Division, some system of contribution of means for the aggressive purposes of the Order shall be instituted.

There is a beautiful provision in our regulations, which characterizes the Order as prominently philanthropic. It is a duty assumed by us to attend upon our sick by day, and supply them with watchers by night, for weeks and months together, if need be. No mercenary motive induces to so disinterested manifestations of fraternal regard. The interests of the brotherhood and the love of brothers are the sole incentives to those exhibitions of family affection; and what could have a more certain tendency to strengthen the bonds of internal union, to cultivate the spirit of universal benevolence, and to extend the limits of external sympathy, than these very sacrifices of personal ease, these very exercises of the mind and heart.

Notwithstanding the humane character of our Institution and its ability to emancipate men groaning under a cruel bondage, it has not escaped the aspersions of the scoffers of these last days. Hard words have been hurled at us, and hard words are as manifold as the passions and prejudices of men; but they all culminate in the imputation of "fanaticism." Unfortunately in our present lethargy, this cannot be against us; but in past time, whenever we were in earnest and enthusiastic, it was thrown against us with bitter venom; and when we shall have awaked from our temporary torpor, and shall again have commenced to bestir ourselves in a manner worthy of our glorious achievements and solemn and sacred obligations, malice will quicken into life the thousands of defaming tongues that have been plied with hellish assiduity to injure us. This "fanaticism" is a sweeping denunciation, and all the fleeting generations of men now gone have known how to use it. He who is familiar with history is aware that every movement for reform in Church or State, every endeavor for human liberty and human rights, has been thus assailed. About 1,800 years ago the zealous propagators of the Gospel that "brought life and immortality to light" were branded with the closely related epithets of "busy-bodies and intermedlers in other men's matters;" Galileo, who dared to affirm that the earth turns upon its axis, was a perfect representation of the class called "visionary;" and William Wilberforce and Fowell Buxton, whose assiduous devotion to the welfare of the oppressed at home and abroad was crowned with the abolition of the British Slave Trade, were styled, by the Duke of Clarence—afterward, William 4th of England—either "fanatics" or "hypocrites." But impartial history with immortal pen has redressed these impassioned judgments; and the same impartial history will yet rejudge the impassioned judgments of this hour.

Again it is said, that there are designing men amongst us, men who labor to use the Order as an instrument to promote their political preferment, and to mold it to the furtherance of their aspirations and the consummation of their schemes; but I venture to affirm, that with even greater force may this silly charge be urged against the Militant Church of the Redeemer of the world; because it is notorious,—and unprincipled politicians, as well as others perceive it,—that we are attempting to drive from the land the most effective agent of intriguing demagogues; and it is equally notorious, that, in order to mount the ladder of the people's favor, men must discard flagrant vice, and must, at least, put on the garb of virtue and affect the style of sanctity; and individuals may be courted members of Christian Churches, because their wealth makes luxurious nestling places for timeserving pastors, and pays high gaged in the Rum Traffic, and have piled up that wealth by palpable violations of the precept, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

The sneer is often launched, that our enterprise lacks the authority of names eminent in Church and State. If this be so, the more is the pity on their account; for our cause is needed to them more than they are needed to our cause. It would seem, that He who sees the end from the beginning, foreseeing the obstructions that would be thrown and retained in the way of the progress of all undertakings to teach men self-denial and the forsaking of sensual indulgence by the rich and the titled of earth, has intended to give them a grave lesson by permitting the free course of a scourge that plucks its many victims from their ranks; because it is too frequently the case, that the haughty aristocrat is pulled from the gutter by the plebeian, who had conquered his own spirit in the hour of temptation, and therefore is intrinsically the better man. But that contempt should be thus insinuated is only according to the example of the history of the follies of the past. The superbly talented Charles Sumner says that, "It is not the eminent in Church or State, the favorite of fortune and of place, who most promptly welcome truth, when she heralds change in the existing order of things. It is others in poorer conditions who throw open their hospitable hearts to the unattended stranger. Nay more: it is not the dwellers amid the glare of the world, but the humble and lowly, who most clearly discern new duties; as the watchers placed in the depths of a well may observe the stars which are obscured from those who live in the effulgence of noon. The Saviour knew this. He did not call upon the Priest, or Levite, or Pharisee to follow him, but upon the humble fishermen by the Sea of Galilee."

Yet in spite of this instruction poured in volumes down the declivities of the past, there are some so narrow-minded that they cannot appreciate the great truth, that, "man is man's brother;" nor, led by the light which it flashes all along the path of duty, can they engage heartily to diminish human misery and multiply human happiness. If, forsooth, they can step down from the towering pedestal of their factitious pre-eminence; if they can lay aside the robes of unapproachable majesty, with which a little of the wealth of the world, or a diluted drop of a Duke's blood has girt them about; if they can have all men look on with reverence in view of their magnanimous condescension, and the stars themselves open their eyes, they may stoop to help a poor, dying worm a little. How little do such know of the common origin and the common lot of the family of man! How slightly do such appreciate the fact, that we have nothing but what we have received! How little do they value the sacred obligations of man to man, and of man to God! How seldom does the idea enter their vanity-puffed brains, that with them or without them, these mighty reforms, energized by the Spirit of the living God, will renovate our world; that with them, or without them, this huge globe of ours will yet roll up its hemispheres to the sun, cleansed from the dire pollutions of the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating drinks.

"A fair Cause stands firm and will abide;
Legions of angels fight upon its side."

Once upon a time it was objected that ours is a secret organization. But the objection has been exploded: we have lived it down; and so will perseverance in singleness of purpose, energy of action, faith, frankness, consistency, override one obstacle after another, till we shall see our great foe under our feet at last.

Brothers and Sisters, I have dwelt some time and I trust in a spirit of fairness, upon the merits and demerits of our Order.—Its capacities and capabilities are great; and its parts are well constructed and well adapted to each other, so that it *may* be a mighty agency in the promotion of the dominion of universal sobriety, and the reign of peace and good will to men on earth; but the unwavering fidelity and incessant activity of its members constitute its life-blood and the soul of its power. In fact, in our individual responsibilities and achievements, we are the heart of our Institution. Beautiful mechanism is useful without the motive powers. The magnificent car, with ribs of steel and lungs of brass, though equipped with a well polished engine, would lie inert upon the track, unless the force of steam were applied to urge its wheels along. Our splendid machinery of Subordinate, Grand, and National Divisions must accomplish very little if there be not the moral force of rectitude and patient industry in the individual members.

How painful is the contemplation of the stubborn fact that there is a lamentable lack of stability, in our young men especially, and that their good resolutions and fair beginnings pass away as the morning cloud or as the early dew. Surely it is the duty of those of us, who pretend to be interested in the speedy triumph of the principles we venerate, to endeavor by every legitimate means to increase the number of the pure attractions of our Institution and augment its conservative power: and by faithful attendance upon our weekly meetings, to keep up within ourselves and enkindle within the bosoms of others a zeal that will manifest itself in self-denial and in good works. And we require all this zeal, for we are engaged in a tremendous conflict. Whether measured by the number of beings it seeks to benefit, by the magnitude of the wrongs it hopes to relieve, by the difficulties by which it is beset by the political relations which it affects, the cause of the poor inebriate now assumes proportions of grandeur, which dwarf all other interests in our broad country. For myself, I can see little else at this time among us, which can tempt out on to the exposed steeps of public life an honest man, who wishes by something that he does to leave the world better than he found it.

The fearful evils, whose reign of desolation we would destroy, dwell not in the regions of fancy; are not mere abstractions; but they are substantial existences, they are positive facts: and if we would ever prevail, we must not theorise only, but we must also walk in the sober domains of practical effort, and make our labors known as undeniable substantialities. It is folly mat[illegible] our oars, indolent in the reflection that "our Cause is just and must prevail." The rule is, that all the grand deliverances from the thraldom of error and misery have been wrought out by means and not by miracle; and the alacrity of those deliverances has depended upon the earnestness of the deliverers. If we rest supinely at our ease, other men will rise up to do the work and to reap the reward and the honor properly belonging to those now living. Our term of life is short. We shall not be long upon the stage of action. What we do, we must do now and quickly. The field for exertion is open, and we must be willing to endure the sweat of unremitting toil. We must

"Sow in the morn our seed,
At eve hold not our hand;
To doubt and fear give now no heed,
Broad-cast it round the land."

And shall we repine, because success is not achieved at the first or second effort? Shall we desist because discouragements arise? Shall we ignore the fact, that the frowning battlements of established iniquity must be subjected to renewed assaults, ere they totter and tumble in massy fragments down? Shall we forget the noble army of martyrs, who have undergone persecution and ignominy for the sake of their fellow men of their own and succeeding generations, and have died in their behalf? Shall the example of the fortitude of those patient souls be lost upon us,—those patient and heroic souls, who, struggling for the great principles embodying the honor and the happiness of the race; looking with the eye of faith into the mists of the future just tinged by the rising sun; and firmly trusting that worthy men would catch their falling mantle, perpetuate the purity and strength of their inspiration, and carry on the idea to its complete application to the solid advantage of the fraternity of mankind, have expired in dungeons and flames!

Failure is, by no means, always defeat. Policy may be mortal; but Truth is as eternal as God himself. We may go to our graves, bravely striving to secure for ourselves and posterity a Prohibitory Liquor Law; but the principle, which is the life of the energy of our movement, is as immortal as the soul of man. The idea lives forever, and will create for itself new champions to express and maintain it.

Only let us be unselfish in our aims.—Only let us, while we live, obey the lofty impulses of Christian charity, and pay good heed to the high behests of duty. It is only by watching the stars, that the mariner pursues his course; and it is only by obedience to those lofty principles, above men and above human passions, that we can make our way safely through the duties of life.

"Broadly waves our banner o'er us;
Broader still be it unfurled,
Till all nations join the chorus,
'Freedom to a ransomed world.'"

Belleville Seminary, Sept. 28, 1857.

BARNUM'S LAST TRICK.—Mr. P. T. Barnum has made a compromise with his creditors, and is again a free man, and it is said a rich man. He has had out agents in the field for the past year, buying up his notes, and it is said and believed that the arrest on the eve of his starting for Europe was all a *ruse*—that he had no intentions for leaving for Europe—that he had some stiff creditors who would not sell out, and the European plan was to bring them to terms—and it did; and the last dodge of the great showman is regarded as the great hit of his life.

The travel on the Great Western Railway for the week ending October 22nd last year, realized a sum of $71,403, while for the corresponding week of the present year the returns were but $47,793, a difference of nearly $24,000.

## IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

THE QUEEN AGAINST HUGH O'DONNELL, MICHAEL HALEY, SEN'R, AND MICHAEL HALEY, JUN'R.

The Prisoners at the Bar were indicted for the murder of JAMES CARLTON, in the Township of Hungerford, on the 25th day of May, 1857.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL conducted the prosecution; and the Prisoners were defended by JOHN O'HARE, ESQ., and JAMES O'REILLY, ESQ'R.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL opened the case by addressing the Jury, thus:—

"It becomes my painful duty, gentlemen of the Jury, to prosecute the three prisoners at the bar for the awful crime of murder—the most heinous crime that is known to our law—and a crime for which, if the prisoners should be convicted, they are liable to forfeit their lives. I need hardly say to you, gentlemen, that in a country like this, where we are blessed with all the necessaries, and many of the luxuries of life in abundance, and when we ought to be at peace with all men, it is to be deplored that crimes should be committed for which men's lives are liable to be forfeited. But when we find men so reckless of the duty they owe to society, as well as to God, that they will allow their revengeful passions so far to prevail over reason, as to imbrue their hands in the blood of their fellow men, we have no alternative but to bring them to condign punishment. During the last few years it has been my duty as public prosecutor, to indict many parties for this crime; but I have never hitherto had occasion to be engaged in any case where religious or sectarian strife was the cause of the commission of the crime, and I regret to have to tell you that in this case the crime resulted from the feelings engendered by religious animosity. I will observe to you, gentlemen, that before you can convict the prisoners of the crime with which they are charged, you must be convinced that a man was killed, and the act of killing was accomplished as the law expressed it—wilfully and with malice aforethought. I say you must be satisfied that the death of the deceased was occasioned by these parties, or others acting in concert with them, and that the parties were actuated by malice aforethought, that is, that there was a premeditated design to kill, or to do some other felonious act. Formerly it was not customary to indict all the parties as principals in cases of murder, but to indict the man at whose hands the act was committed as principal, and the others as accessories. At the present time there is no distinction between principals and accessories; they are all principals, and therefore every man engaged in a fight or disturbance of the peace, or in the doing of any other unlawful act, in the commission of which death ensues, is individually liable for that death, although the deceased may have come to his death by the immediate act of one of the party only. So it is in the case of a fight where a number of persons are engaged—commonly called a melee—in which an individual is killed; all the parties concerned are equally liable, and equally guilty in the eye of the law. On the twenty-fifth day of May last—the day fixed by law for the malitia training—a day on which all classes of people assemble for the purpose of showing their loyalty to our beloved Sovereign—a day on which all differences and disagreements should be laid aside—on that day James Carlton came to his death. A militia muster took place at the Village of Stoco, in the Township of Hungerford; the training was over, and the persons who had attended were returning home. It was expected that there would be a distnrbance on that day, and a disturbance did take place. A fight wss gotten up, and the deceased, James Carlton, was so violently beaten that he died. He was knocked down, and while down he received a number of blows, from any one of which he must have died. The blows were sufficiently severe to occasion a compound fracture of the skull.—There were a good many persons present on that occasion and participating in the fight, and some of them against whom the Grand Jury has found a true have not been taken. I need hardly observe to you, that it is particularly unfortunate that these three men, O'Donnell and the two Haley's, should be placed at the bar without the other parties who are [illegible]ry for these men themselves, but for the ends of justice. And I regret to be obliged to tell you, that I have found in many parts of the country that it appears to be nobody's business to secure such offenders. Now I understand it to be the duty of every officer connected with the Administration of Justice, Sheriffs in the first instance, their Deputies in the next, Constables, Peace Officers, Coroners, Magistrates; it is the duty of all these to aid and assist in bringing to punishment all offenders against the law—all persons guilty of crime of whatsoever description. I cannot find that an effort has been made to secure these persons, although I have heard that they have been seen in the neighborhood very lately; and the Government has been induced to offer a reward of fifty pounds for their apprehension. I can only say, that if persons accused of crime are to be allowed to escape and to go at large, it is of no use for the Crown to send me here. The law is virtually set at defiance. But, gentlemen, our business at present, is to deal with these persons whom we have got. We have nothing to do with the absent; and the question for your consideration will be, are these persons guilty or innocent of the crime with which they are charged. With respect to a death that proceeds from what is called fighting, generally speaking, when parties are engaged in a conflict that arises from sudden heat of blood, or anger, I would say the offence would not be murder, but manslaughter. On the contrary, if the parties engaged in a murderous fight with the intention to kill each other, the offence is nothing else than murder; and so where the parties are equally matched, and one is prostrated, and receives a murderous blow whilst prostrate, it is murder. But you must in all cases be satisfied that the act was committed with malice aforethought. It is not necessary that a design to do a particular injury be shewn, or an injury to a particular individual. A man may be so reckless of human life as to inflict injury indiscriminately, as if man discharge a loaded gun among a crowd; because the law does not allow a man so to conduct himself that others may be injured by his acts. So, too, a malicious design may be inferred from the atrocity of the act itself. I must also inform you, that in looking over numerous depositions in this case, I have observed an unwillingness to testify on the part of the witnesses; a desire to give as little evidence as possible in the case, and it consequently becomes very difficult to find out who was actually the ring-leader in this affair.—It will be necessary for me, therefore, to examine a number of witnesses, to see how far that title will apply to the conduct of any or all of the prisoners at the bar. I understand that the fight took place at the house of one of the prisoners, O'Donell, and that the victorious party went away boasting that there was one killed. It is from such declarations that a Jury have to determine whether there was malice or no malice. Now with respect to the offence which constitutes manslaughter, I may observe that there does not appear to have been on that day, any real cause for quarrel. Therefore, if there had been no cause of quarrel occurring at that time, but on the contrary a premeditated design to get up a fight, then it will be for you to say, after hearing the evidence, whether there is any conclusive proof of malice aforethought. I shall not take up your time, gentlemen, but will place before you the evidence, and leave the case to be dealt with accorning to that evidence, in full confidence, from the more than usual degree of intelligence which I see manifested by this Jury, that you will, by your verdict, do justice between the Crown and the prisoners. It is no pleasing duty for me, gentlemen, to indict the prisoners, nor for you to try them. Would to God I had it not do, but the administration of justice calls on us at times, to act sternly and rigorously for the benefit of the community in which we live, that our social system may be preserved inviolate. Laws have been passed for the protection of life as well as property, and it becomes the duty of all to see that they are enforced, where parties have been guilty of violating them. But if you believe, after hearing the testimony, that there was no preconcert or premeditation of mischief, the offence will be manslaughter and not murder; And if you find that the prisoners were not participating in the affray, it will be your duty to acquit them. I shall depart from the usual course by first calling a medical man.

DR. POMEROY, the first witness examined for the Prosecution, testified that he was called on to dress the wounds of the deceased; found him lying on the ground, opposite O'Donnell's store in the village of Stoco. It was on the afternoon of the 25th May last, the day of the Militia general muster. Had never seen the deceased before, to his knowledge. He was insensible, and apparently suffering from a severe concussion of the brain. Had him removed to Palmer's tavern. Witness had no doubt that deceased came to his death by means of blows inflicted on the head. He died between 12 and 1 o'clock tnat night. Examined the body the next day. There was a compound fracture of the left side of the skull. The external appearance indicated the infliction of several blows,—as many as three or four. No single blow would have produced the injury.

*Solicitor General.*—Did you see any one armed with a club or bludgeon?

*Witness.*—I saw James Haley pick up a club and swing it about his head,—though I think he was not in the fight. He seemed to be very much excited. I was told where to find the club with which the deceased had been beaten; went to the place indicated and found it; it was an elm club. There were marks of blood on it, and hair also, as if it had been used in the fight. It was two or three rods from the place where the injured man was lying when witness saw him first. It appeared to be a piece of cordwood. There was quite a quantity of the same kind of wood lying in a pile behind O'Donnell's store. Saw one other man have a club—a man of the name of Burns, either James or Thomas Burns, am not certain which; it seemed to be a large walking stick. William Haley and John Haley were there also. Witness took the stick away from Burns, and arrested him and the Haleys, and afterwards let them go, because it did not appear from anything witness could gather that either of them had inflicted the blows which caused the death of deceased. It was Mrs. Rae who informed witness where the club was. The man that had used the club was not present. It was not until the fray was over that witness arrived; his coming there was in consequence of being called to the wounded man. Subsequently saw O'Donnell at his store; some persons accused him of furnishing clubs to the men. He remarked that had he been going to furnish clubs, he would probably have given them those neck-yokes,—pointing to a number of neck-yokes for teams, which lay in one corner of the room.

*Cross-examined by Mr. O'Hare.*—Witness had a conversation with O'Donnell; thinks the other prisoners at the bar were not present. O'Donnell endeavored to arrest a man who had been engaged in the fray. When witness first went to the injured man, there was great confusion and noise. O'Donnell exerted himself to restore quiet. The parties seemed to have been drinking a good deal, and were turbulent and noisy. There were several places where liquor was sold. O'Donnell, witness thinks, was not drunk. The Haleys spoken of by witness were not the prisoners at the bar.

*Question by the Judge.*—Did it seem to you that the man who afterwards died had been drinking?

*Witness.*—The smell of liquor was strong upon him; but from the condition in which I found him, I could not tell whether he was drunk.

Witness saw a fight going on at a little distance away; saw clubs waving in the air before he got to the ground. The man being supposed to be killed, the fighting ceased. There were several persons badly hurt,—Burns and deceased, and a man called McNally, and another of the name of Carleton, and a man whose name witness did not know. One of them seemed to be more drunk than hurt; understood his name to be Thos. Carleton. Burns' party seemed to be taking care of their wounded, at the corner of the street; Burns and McNally appeared to be very much cut. Witness had known O'Donnell for about three years; had always considered him a quiet, peaceable man; he had held the office of Councillor for the Township of Hungerford; had never known him to be engaged in a fray of this description; did not know any of the others before that day. O'Donnell is an industrious man, and has a [illegible] bring liquor to bathe the wounds of the injured man, and he ran for it and brought it. There was nothing said against O'Donnell by any person at that time, as being one of the fighting party; his conduct appeared like that of a man who desired to preserve the peace.

DR. WILSON, sworn.—Is a Coroner; was present at the examination of the body of deceased by Dr. Pomeroy, and held an inquisition as Coroner. Witness lives about 11 miles from where deceased was killed. Was called to see him about 5 o'clock P. M. on the day on which the fight occurred; found him suffering from coma, resulting from compression of the brain. Witness could detect an extensive fracture on the superior portion of the left side of the skull. There were indications of several blows having been struck; could distinctly see the pulsations of the brain.

*Cross-examined by Mr. O'Hare.*—Witness has lived in Hungerford since 1853; had known Mr. O'Donnell for the last two or three years; never heard anything against his character.

WILLIAM CRONK, sworn.—Is acquainted with two of the prisoners at the bar, O'Donnell and Michael Haley the younger; was present at the disturbance at Stoco on the 25th May last; was engaged in it himself. Knew the deceased James Carleton; had known him for four or five years. He was a quiet man; never saw him engaged in any riots. Witness was returning home in company with deceased from the training; had some expectation of being attacked; had heard something of the kind whispered about; was not armed, nor was Carleton. Had stopped at the village of Stoco in the morning before the training, and stopped there again on the way home. Went into O'Donnell's to get his father to go home; saw Michael Haley the younger, with others, rush out of O'Donnell's and attack a boy named Johnny Kerr. Saw persons with sticks and clubs in their hands after the fight commenced, but did not see any before the fight; the sticks they were using were elm limbs, probably intended for firewood. When Michael Haley Jun'r first rushed out, did not see any stick in his hand, but afterwards saw him have one. There were quite a number of people,—there must have been about forty; they rushed round the corner of the house to the wood-pile, and got their sticks. Carleton went into Rae's store to buy something for his family; did not see him afterwards until he was lying on the ground, nearly dead. In a few minutes the cry was raised that two men were killed. Did not see O'Donnell take any part in the fight. Witness was attacked by a party whom he did not know; he got hold of a stick, which he took from another man; if he had not got the stick, he would have been killed. Could not say how many were with Carleton and himself; there might have been a dozen. They were not remaining together for the purpose of protection, although they had heard there was going to be a scrimmage.

*Cross-examined by Mr. O'Reilly.*—Witness had not been drinking. Saw some persons drinking, but did not see any drunk; does not think that Carleton was the worse for liquor; did not see him drinking. The men in O'Donnell's were quiet when witness first went in; no person molested either his father or himself. A large number of persons were standing outside—some of them on the stoop. Did not notice who they were; did not see any sticks in the hands of the persons in O'Donnell's store, nor in the hands of the persons standing on the stoop, nor around the stoop; did not see any sticks in the hands of his own friends, except a little walking-stick that Thomas Carleton had, which was about three qrs. of an inch thick. Could not say that it was necessary for this crowd to accompany him in order to get his father out of O'Donnell's; did not know what took place outside, while he was in the house. When witness came out, he was walking away, when he heard a rush behind him; did not know what caused the rush; saw Johnny Kerr on the platform. The men rushed to the wood-pile and got sticks. Witness got a stick from one of them; cannot tell how many had sticks. They were small elm sticks, suitable to burn in the stove. Witness struck about him, and pretty heavily too.

*Question.*—How many men did you knock down that day?

*Answer.*—I could not tell.

*Question.*—Come now, did you not brag that you knocked down ten men?

*Answer.*—Oh! no, not ten men.

*Question.*—Well, how many then?

*Answer.*—I said I knocked down eight or nine. (Laughter.)

JOHN KERR, sworn.—Was with the deceased going home after the training. Deceased was a friend of witness's, but no relation. Had known him 6 or 7 years; he was a quiet man; never knew him to be quarrelsome. Did not see him at the time he was struck; saw a large number of men armed with clubs, while the fight was going on. There must have been about 30 or 40 belonging to Burns' party; witness was attacked while going toward O'Donnell's. Saw O'Donnell have a stick, but did not see him strike any one; he was winding it over his head; he seemed to be quite violent; that was when the fight was about over. He appeared to be acting with the party who had the sticks. Witness had a small cane, not much thicker than his finger; did not know who it was that struck him; the man was inside of O'Donnell's door. Witness was going there to look for his friends; they were most of them quietly going away; witness was caught hold of by the neck by some one, and then another came behind and struck him; had given no provocation to any one; could not tell how long the fight lasted,—perhaps six or seven minutes. Carleton went into Rae's store. Witness did not see him again until after he was hurt. The party having the clubs rushed out from O'Donnell's; they seemed all to have their coats off; witness and his friends had their's on. The man that was killed had no coat on; he had not worn one that day.

*Cross-examined by Mr. O'Hare.*—O'Donnell had a club or stick in his hand; was never in his store; knew nothing about the whiffletrees or neck-yokes. When witness saw the club in O'Donnell's hand, the row was about over; he was standing near his own door, just off the platform. Witness asked him to tell him the names of some of the men flourishing sticks; he said he did not know them. Did not see him strike any one.

*Question.*—Were you engaged in the fight at all?

*Answer.*—I was defending myself when the three men were at me. I had a little cane, but did not use it; it was taken from me and broken.

*Question.*—Who was the leader of your party?

*Answer.*—There was no leadership; every man was defending himself. Witness knows William Cronk. Cronk has several brothers; some of them were there.

*Question.*—Did they belong to your party?

*Answer.*—They were in the road.

*Question.*—Did they take part in the fray?

*Answer.*—I saw them defending themselves.

*Counsel.*—And you defended yourself?

*Witness.*—Of course I defended myself, and you would do the same. (Laughter.)

Witness did not see any one strike Carleton.

*Counsel.*—You say that when you went to O'Donnell's the fight was nearly over?

*Witness.*—I told you it had only just commenced. You understood me well enough. Witness saw Carleton after he was carried away, not before; then the parties separated. Has known O'Donnell four or five years; he had always borne a good character; was considered a peaceable man.

*Counsel.*—Where were you while the fray was going on?

*Witness.*—While the fray was going on, I was defending myself against these three men. That is the sixth time I have told you that.

*Counsel.*—Did you make any remark after the fray to the effect that the other party had as many marks as your party?

*Witness.*—Not as I know.

THOMAS CARLETON, sworn.—Was in company with deceased on the 25th of May last. Witness and deceased lived in the same neighborhood. They were returning home after the training was over. About ten or twelve persons were going together.

*Question.*—What reason had you for going together?

*Answer.*—We had heard it reported that we were to be beaten that day; so we kept together. We were about starting from the village of Stoco, when the disturbance commenced. William Carleton was ahead of witness about ten rods. He had gone on to Rae's store, and witness stopped to speak to some one, and in a few moments saw a party stripped and armed with clubs [illegible] and saw several persons on his brother, David Carleton. Did not see Kerr until the affray was over. Witness ran forward to save his brother, and before he got there a number of persons attacked him. The two Mick Haleys were in the fight. Did not see the deceased after that, until he saw him lying senseless; did not know he was in the fight until it was over. Witness got so badly beaten he could not see much about the fight. Saw O'Donnell on the ground; he was in his shirt sleeves. While deceased was lying on the ground where the fight occurred, the two Haleys, and Thomas Burns and two others, came back with clubs. One of them, witness thinks it was Burns, said, "if you are not satisfied, we will give you more." They appeared to be quite excited. Two persons were then lying on the ground badly hurt. Thomas Burns was the person who seemed to have most to say. Saw James Burns there. Did not see him strike any one. Saw O'Donnell have some blood on his forehead.

*Cross-examined by Mr. O'Reilly.*—Witness could not say how many of his friends were along with him; he believed there were five or six. They had no agreement or understanding that they were to keep together. Witness had heard there was going to be a disturbance, but paid no attention to the report. Witness drank a little whiskey that morning, because he was not very well; could not say how much he had drunk; knows he drank one full glass; thinks he drank a second time. The Captain of the company was treating round. Witness is quite sure that he was not drunk that day; knows he was perfectly sober. Stopped at O'Donnell's going home; had a small stick in his hand. Witness was on the opposite side of the road from O'Donnell's when the fight commenced. His attention was first attracted by the noise; saw his brother engaged, and ran to his assistance; saw Burns and the Cronks and Haleys, after the fight was over. Witness must have knocked down some few persons. He did all he could to save his life; he was defending himself as well as he was able.

SAMUEL McGRATH, sworn.—Was at the training on the 25th May; was in O'Donnell's house a little before the fight commenced.—Could not say how many persons were there; the house was pretty full. The men had their coats on. Witness was in the back room or kitchen at O'Donnell's. Did not hear O'Donnell say anything before the fight. After the fight commenced, witness walked out to the stoop. O'Donnell was there; he wished to know who was for him, and who was against him; he appeared to be coming from the fight, and immediately turned back with two other persons and went towards the fight. Could not say how long the fight lasted; would not like to say whether he saw Mich'l Haley in the fight. Saw young Haley after the fight was out; could not say how many persons were engaged in the fight; thinks there were all of twenty, if not more. Did not know deceased; saw him lying on the ground after the fight; that was all he knew about the matter.

*Cross-examined by Mr. O'Hare.*—Was sworn and gave testimony at the Coroner's inquest; did not see deceased when he was struck. Saw pailsfull of liquor brought out by the officers; could not say whether O'Donnell had taken any part in the fight before he made the enquiry, as stated by witness; could not say whether it was to procure assistance or for what purpose the enquiry was made.

*Question.*—Did you see either of the Haleys in the fight?

*Answer.*—The younger Haley got pretty badly hurt; did not see anybody strike him. The party that witness came with did not expect any fight; of this he was quite sure.

PETER LUSK, sworn.—Saw the prisoners on the day of the fight; did not see them strike any one; saw Wm. Haley with a club in his hand. Haley said "there is one villain gone, where is the next one?" Saw James Burns after the fight; he had a club; he was making use of a great many hard words.

*Cross-examined by Mr. O'Hare.*—Knows Michael Haley the elder, and William Haley, and Sam'l Haley; did not go there with the party; went up when the fight commenced; did not see any one he cared about in the fight, and therefore kept away; it lasted only a few minutes. Saw both parties armed with clubs, and fighting; thinks Carleton's party got the worst of it. If Carleton had not died it would have been a tolerably fair fight; saw that Haley the elder had a mark on his forehead, and a pretty severe one. Has known O'Donnell four or five years; he always had the name of being a respectable man; did not see him take any part in the fight.

WILLIAM MORTON, sworn.—Witness is brother-in-law of deceased; was at the training. Deceased had gone into a bar-room, formerly called Chamberlain's, before the fight commenced. Witness went after him, and afterwards went into Rae's store to purchase some articles, leaving Carleton standing at the door. On coming out, some one said 'there is a fight.' Deceased cried out that David Carleton was down, and rushed towards the fight; he had not gone far before he was knocked down; could not tell how many persons attacked him. There was no intention on Carleton's part to fight, until he saw his brother knocked down; could not state who the person was that knocked James Carleton down; it was said that the man who struck the blow jumped on a horse and went off. O'Donnell came along by the place where the injured man was lying; witness asked him "if this was the way men were to be treated on this side of the lake?" O'Donnell replied, "Oh, you are damned safe!" then threw up his arms, and turned and ran back towards the fight. Witness remained with the wounded man until he died. They were just on the point of leaving for home when the fight occurred. The fighting party used heavy clubs of swamp-elm.

*Cross-examined by Mr. O'Reilly.*—Deceased stood at the door of Rae's store while witness was inside; has known O'Donnell for about twenty years; his general reputation was that of a quiet industrious man. The first intimation witness had of the fight was from Carleton's exclamation; does not know who it was that struck him; the same man also struck witness. Witness thinks the man ran away, and that when the Government offered a reward for him, he left the country; witness could not say whether he was knocked down or not; he was at all events considerably hurt. The place where this occurred was across the wagon-track from O'Donnell's. When O'Donnell ran back towards the fighting party, witness supposed he was going to take part in the fight.

*Question.*—What was your reason for thinking so? Had he not his hands up in an imploring attitude?

*Answer.*—He had.

*Question.*—Did he not cry peace?

*Answer.*—I could not say. I heard several cry peace. I believe I cried shame myself. The fight was got up in a moment, and was soon over. Witness went back to O'Donnell's afterwards. Had a conversation with O'Donnell's son; does not think he had with O'Donnell himself.

*Question.*—Did not O'Donnell express regret for the occurrence of the row?

*Answer.*—I do not remember what he said, good or bad. I was a good deal excited, and not in possession of my usual faculties.

*Question.*—Did he not say that if he had a pistol, he would have shot the man who struck James Carleton?

*Answer.*—I have no remembrance of what he said. I recollect saying that if I had a pistol I would have shot him.

JAMES EMERSON, sworn.—There was nothing elicited from this witness which seemed to throw any new light upon the transaction.

DONALD CAMPBELL, sworn.—Happened to be at the village of Stoco on the day on which this disturbance took place. Saw a number of people around O'Donnell's house; knew some of them. Some of the men had sticks. Thinks there were over fifty men there. Saw the fight; it commenced a very few moments after witness came into the village. Did not notice any rush. The fight took place between O'Donnell's and Rae's store. Saw some person strike James Carleton; did not know who it was; thought he could recognise the man if he saw him again. Saw him strike Carleton twice with a club after he was down; the first two blows were struck with one hand, the last one with both; they were deadly blows; lost sight of the man in the confusion, and has never seen him since. Saw William Haley there, and McNally, Burns, and Morton. Did not see Morton have any stick. Saw O'Donnell come across the road after Carleton was knocked down; believes he had his coat off. Did not hear him say anything; was not near e[illegible], and there was a great deal of noise and confusion about the place.

*Cross-examinid by Mr. O'Hare.*—Witness was at Rae's store when the fight took place; was up stairs looking down at the crowd. Rae and Quinn and a couple of women were there also. Previous to the fight, a number of men in the street were amusing themselves—some wrestling, some jumping, and some running races. McNally and Quinn had been wrestling. I said to them, There will be a row before these people go away. Quinn then walked into the store with witness. Witness asked him for some tobacco; but before he had time to hand him a piece, the row commenced, and witness and the others hurried up stairs. Saw William Haley there. Witness noticed him because he knew him; did not know the rest. There were three groups of persons fighting at one time. Saw the deceased James Carleton running towards Rae's, when a man from the crowd rushed at him with a club, and struck him on the head. Witness thinks Carleton was running to escape from the fighting party.

Four or five other witnesses were examined for the prosecution, but their testimony was a mere reiteration of what had been already stated by others.

The case for the Crown here closed. For the defence only one witness was called:

ALFRED LEVEE, sworn.—Was present at the training in Hungerford in May last; saw the row. Happened to be at O'Donnell's. John Kerr came in; he spoke to some one in the crowd and said "don't shove so;" he afterwards went out, and after a little while came back towards the door, when a man inside said, "There comes the man that said I shoved him." Kerr said, "Yes, you did shove me." The man met Kerr, and they collared each other. The persons in the house then crowded out, and those at a distance came up, and a regular fight commenced, and during the fight James Carleton was killed. They took up sticks and stones just as they could pick them up around the place. Knows O'Donnell; saw him there; he called out "peace," and returned to the house saying "no one man can stop them." Witness was not engaged in the fight himself.

*Cross-examined by the Sol. Gen'l.*—Went to O'Donnell's to see if one of my brothers was there. [The remainder of the cross-examination brought out nothing which had not been stated on the examination direct.]

Mr. O'Reilly then addressed the Jury for the defence. His speech will be published hereafter.

The learned Judge summed up the evidence, and delivered an elaborate Charge to the Jury,—who, after retiring from the jury box for a short time, returned into Court and rendered a verdict of acquittal.

## ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN.

### FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, Nov. 3rd, 1857.

The steamship Indian, Capt. Jones, arrived here this morning, at 7 o'clock, with advices from Liverpool to the 21st ult. She brings 120 cabin and 115 steerage passengers, and a full cargo. During her passage she had encountered heavy westerly winds and heavy head sea.

Sir Edmund Head, the Governor General, came a passenger by the Indian. His Excellency and Lady Head left by a special train for Montreal, at 8, A.M., *en route* to Toronto.

The Anglo Saxon, from Quebec on the 10th ult., arrived at Liverpool at 11, P.M., on Tuesday, 20th ult.

In the absence of any more exciting topics, the state of India and the condition of monetary affairs, continue to absorb all the attention of our leading political and commercial circles generally. Respecting the former, public opinion is that the last news is most favorable, and hopes are indulged that we shall, from this time, hear of nothing but victories of the British troops.

Delhi it is thought will fall before Christmas.

The pressure on the Bank of England, which subsided after the early part of last week, was renewed on Saturday and Monday, and it was accordingly notified late in the afternoon of the latter day, that the Bank had raised its rate of discount to 8 per cent. The *Times* says this step is solely in consequence of the American news.

According to latest dates the rate of exchange, even for the best bills, had fallen to a point which would give a very large profit on gold from England.

LONDON, Oct. 20th.

Railways opened steadily and remained so, Grand Trunk of Canada, 40 a 42; Great Western of Canada, 18¼ a 18¾; ditto New, 12½ a 13½.

The Bank of France has raised the rate of discount to 7½ per cent. No particular movement in the bullion market. A small portion of gold by the King Philip was taken to the Bank.

The Heather Bell arrived from Sydney. Brings gold to the value of £78,000.

It is reported in Vienna that in a day or two it will be officially announced to the public, that no more rai road shares will be brought into the market before 1859. The state of monetary affairs in that city is deplorable.

A letter, dated the 15th ult., says, ten houses suspended payment in the course of yesterday; the chief of one of them, who having gained, last winter, a lottery prize of 40,000 florins, had built a magnificent warehouse at Nuremburg, has committed suicide. It is stated that the failure of Boscowitz had led to his embarrassments. This is the fifth suicide within a few days from a similar cause.

The *Pays* says it is positively announced that the King of Delhi, Nouradja Shah, has proposed terms to the British military authorities through his subordinate agents.

The *Moniteur* publishes a correspondence which affirms that although there has been no fresh act of positive rebellion in the Bombay army, the disposition of that force is deplorable, and that they are being disarmed rapidly. The Company, it is said, has ordered the purchase of 17,000 camels and 9,000 elephants, thereby showing that a long campaign is expected.

## LIBERTY WITH A VENGEANCE.

The organic act constituting the territory of Kansas, contains the following clause:—

"*Provided further*, That no officer, soldier, seaman, marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in said territory, by reason of being on service therein."

Governor Walker, however, finding the election going against the slave party, marched up the United States troops and polled them for the administration policy, on the ground that six months enrolment made them citizens.

Imagine a similar case here or in England, the Court party finding itself outnumbered bringing up the soldiery by regiments to carry elections against the populate voice. What would the press of the United States say of such a condition of things, of the tyranny which dared, of the slavishness which submitted to such insulting tyranny?

Decidedly the people of Canada will have yet to go down to the assistance of their oppressed and down-trodden brethren in the United States. We must become *sympathisers* and members of *Hunter's Lodges* to extend the area of Freedom, to deliver the white slaves of the American Union from a despotism which no tyrant from whom their fathers fled ever dared to think of, much less attempt.

Liberty in the United States suspended before the Banks; and pays all demands in drafts upon futurity. The American Eagle has degenerated into a vulture abroad, and a Fish Hawk at home.

Tyrants in Europe are called Kings, Emperors and Czars; in the United States the thing is called President, but the beasts are of one breed, and marked by the same qualities.—*Montreal Advertiser.*

## THE UPPER CANADA BANK ROBBERY—CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS.

We have already mentioned the fact of McGaffey having been arrested at Buffalo, but further developments of a very strange character have been revealed, and which obtained general credence. The *Colonist* of Saturday says:—

"A clue was obtained to his whereabouts on the 25th or 26th of the present month. Information was then received by Mr. T. G. Ridout, the Cashier of the Bank, that McGaffey had hired a schooner privately on the other side of the Lake, brought it over to some point on the Canada shore, and then returned. The object of his visit to this side is supposed to have been to obtain a portion of the booty with which he had decamped, and which he had hid in the ground; for the day after he returned he exchanged £1,000 or £1,500 Canada Bank bills, and the notes, which were remitted here at once, then smelt strongly of the earth, and retain that smell very little less faintly, we are told, to the present hour. On these facts being stated to Mr. Gurnett, the Police Magistrate here, a warrant was immediately issued and placed in the hands of an officer of police at Buffalo. A duplicate of the warrant was at the same time sent to another quarter. The prisoner is held by the Sheriff of Buffalo until the necessary proceedings for his extradition are taken under the Ashburton treaty."

## NEWS FROM NEBRASKA — CORRECTION OF REPORTS OF RECALL OF GOV. WALKER AND SECY. STANTON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

The Nebraska correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows under date of Oct. 22nd:—"News has just reached here from our frontier Mormon settlement, on Roop Fork, Platte River, near the mouth of the Beaver, that some seceders from the Mormon church were flying from the Danites of Salt Lake, reaching that settlement a few days since, bringing the news that a large force of Mormon militia under Brigham Young and H. C. Kimball, were preparing to leave Salt Lake City with provisions, &c., for a six weeks' campaign in the mountains, and thus if possible to stop the passage of the United States troops. Altho' the positive destination was secret, yet it was generally supposed that at the pass in the mountains near Bear River Cut Off, or at Steeple Rocks, the stand would be made with an almost certainty of whipping out the entire force sent amongst them.

In relation to the Kansas despatch received Saturday, the St. Louis correspondent of the associated Press says:—"We have no such intelligence here, and nothing like it was passed through the telegraph office in this city to-day. The despatch has internal evidence of its being a hoax. Gov. Walker has troops at Lecompton for the protection of the Constitutional Convention, and if he had not he would scarcely demand it of an officer who has not been in command, and who for some time past has been under arrest. I saw a letter from Secretary Stanton to-night dated Lecompton, October 28th, and it makes no mention of any difficulty."

CONFIRMATION OF THE ABOVE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

It is now ascertained on a specific inquiry that the reports of last night, which were prevalent in usually reliable and well informed circles, of the intention of part of the Administration to remove Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton, is without the least foundation.

ARREST OF THE MURDERERS OF A FAMILY.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Oct. 31.

Last night three persons named Green and Sladden and his son, the supposed murderers of the McKenzie family of six persons on the 24th, were arrested at their camp in the woods and brought to this city and placed in jail. They offered no resistance.

A Coroners' Jury had returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against the above named parties.

## GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN WHITBY.—LOSS, ABOUT $40,000!!!—SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.

We have received the following details from the office of the *Ontario Times*, of a disastrous fire at Whitby. A fire at any time is a misfortune; but a great fire in these times is really a great calamity; and we sincerely sympathize with the inhabitants of this thriving township in their losses:—

ONTARIO TIMES OFFICE, Saturday, Oct. 31.

One of the largest fires that has as yet occurred in Whitby broke out this morning, about two o'clock, in rear of the store occupied by Messrs. McPherson and Searle.

The principal losers are Messrs. J. S. Donaldson & Co., and W. S. Robinson.

The following will also lose more or less, viz.:—Messrs. Lowes & Powell, McPherson & Searle, R. E. Perry, James Hodgson, W. Irons, W. H. Billings, George Yule, the Assignees of R. H. Lawder and of T. Beall, J. Arnall, and H. Adams.

The fire engine did good service; to the judicious use of it may be attributed the saving of Mr. J. H. Perry's block on the east, and Mr. Bryant's hotel, and the adjoining buildings on the north.

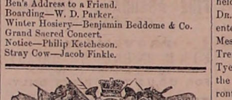
On account of the block in which the fire originated being entirely wooden, it was only by the most active exertions of the Fire Company and citizens that the fire was prevented from extending to the adjoining blocks on the north, east, and west.

The following, so far as we learn, are the details of the losses and insurance:—

The office of the Montreal Telegraph Co. is destroyed. Most of the instruments, however, are saved. The books and papers of all the losers were saved, with the exception of W. H. Billings, Esq. Donaldson & Co., loss, $12,000—insured for $4,000. McPherson & Searle, $10,000—covered. James Hodgson, Esq., $3,000—insured for $2,400. W. S. Robinson, $2,000—no insurance. R. E. Perry, $1,200—covered. George Yule, $500—no insurance. C. Lynde, $500—not insured. R. H. Lawder, $2,000—fully insured. J. Arnall, $1,200—insured for $1,000. Lowes & Powell, insured to full amount.

## New Advertisements.

Ben's Address to a Friend.
Boarding—W. D. Parker.
Winter Hosiery—Benjamin Beddome & Co.
Grand Sacred Concert.
Notice—Philip Ketcheson.
Stray Cow—Jacob Finkle.



# The Intelligencer.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1857.

## THE CRISIS.

There are features at all times in the political world, which require due consideration before they can be acted upon, and amongst these, we must at present class the commercial crisis. There are those who are pleased to consider the crisis as of recent growth.—We are not amongst this number. It has been looming up for the last two years, and has only come upon us because it could no longer be put off in another shape. It is for us to consider how far those who have partially the management of these affairs, have considered the public interests; and it will then be for us to consider, how far the public interests are identical or antagonistic, to what we can only consider as private interests incorporated, with power to control the public interest, and set it at defiance.—Let us set out with saying, that we do not approve of the course the Banks have taken. Not particularly since the great panic set in, in the United States; but long, long before that blow was inflicted on trade. We deny that they took any other steps than to secure their own vaults, and it was only a late, nay, after the eleventh hour, that these institutions consented to aid in bringing the products of the soil to market.

To commence then, the Banks were perfectly aware that the whole Mercantile community had reduced the amount of importing orders. This was one great step in the right direction. This being known, as we assert most distinctly it was, the Banks must have known, that to bring forward the grain of the country into the market of the world, to answer the demands of the general creditor, money would be required. Did they step forward to advance these moneys? Not they. But then only, when the pressure upon them became great, did they consent to open their coffers, and aid in the movement. When did they do this? Was it at a time when money would have commanded the grain? No—but then only, when all were aware it was too late. When prices had fallen, in consequence of the seasons, and when, if the grain was to be forwarded, it must be under additional charges, burthens, and expenses. Few of the farmers are now compelled to sell, and the consequence is, the grain and all other products will be held over for six months longer, and the indebtedness of the country be incurred by six months' interest, and a continuation of the hard times for six months longer. Was it wise to produce this state of things? Most assuredly not.

The Banks however say, we were asked to suspend specie payments, and then discount freely. To have asked this of the Banks, was wrong, because they could not do the two together. But the Banks answered additionally, and said there was no need for the Canadian Banks to suspend, after the United States Banks had closed their vaults, because they (the Banks of the U. S.) did not require specie. But we meet them, with this fact, if they would not require specie, then there was no danger in the Banks here discounting, and continuing to pay specie, which in fact they should have done. These sudden contractions, these selfish considerations, brought on the panic.—They were just as able to stand a run with their uncurtailed, as under their curtailed issues, because in neither case was their specie sufficient to meet the demands, which could have been made upon them. No Bank ever keeps specie to such an amount; they could not afford it; nay, the fact is, that specie is at all times the smallest asset to meet a Bank's liabilities. Did specie rise, when the scarcity was thought to exist? It did not. At no time was it higher since the panic, than one per cent premium. So that it was not even a scarcity, it was not in demand, and from the very fact, that it is admitted on all hands, that all the specie come-atable, would not suffice to reduce a tithe of the notes in circulation, say nothing of the cheques which might be drawn upon deposits. Therefore we say, the Banks were not to blame for refusing to suspend specie payments, but they were to blame, that they did not continue to do their usual business, and they were more than to blame for not aiding in due time these parties, who were anxious to bring the produce of the country into market. And this blame will be increased to no ordinary degree, should these Institutions persist in the course they have taken. The public will at the earliest possible occasion, demand such an investigation into the affairs of the Banks, as will enable the community to know the system of their management. If these Institutions are to receive privileges and immunities for no other object than their mere accumulation of personal wealth, without regard to the public interest and prosperity—if they are to be chartered under the supposition that they are to aid the commerce of the country, and that in fact they are the natural adjuncts of trade, and yet when the time arrives that their co-operation is to be given to assist in maintaining the public credit, they withdraw from all these undertakings, it will be a serious question for the public, how far it is reasonable to call such institutions into existence; how far it is just to tolerate their continuation; and these institutions had better be warned in time, or they may depend upon it, what we now foreshadow in argument, will come to pass at no distant day, when Parliament shall be assembled.

## MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

On Monday evening last, a Missionary Meeting was held in St. Andrew's Church, Belleville, when a highly interesting address was delivered to an attentive audience, by the Rev. A. WALKER, on "India," in which he contended that had England paid more attention to the christianizing of the country, and pandered less to the heathenism of the people, she would not now have to deplore the greatest national calamity that ever befell her. The address was listened to with marked attention. GEORGE NEILSON, Esq., followed, and gave some important and interesting statistics of the progress of the missionary cause in India, in connection with the Church of Scotland. After which a collection was taken up, and the meeting closed with prayer.

The annual Missionary Meeting in connection with the Free Church in Canada, was held in Belleville on Tuesday evening last, DR. HOPE in the chair. The audience was entertained by speeches from the Reverends Messrs. CHAMBERS, of Picton; THOMPSON, of Trenton; WILSON, of Kingston; HUME, of Tyendinaga; J. H. JOHNSON, Principal of the Belleville Seminary; and GREGG, of Toronto. After which a collection was taken up, amounting to £40. The meeting was of a highly interesting character, and the addresses eloquent.

## FIRE.

We regret to have to record, for the third time, a destructive fire at the Distillery of ROBERT READ, Esq., of this town. About 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, the Rectifying House in connection with his Distillery, was discovered to be on fire, and no efforts could extinguish it, until the House and all its contents were destroyed. Loss about £1,000—no insurance. Fortunately the fire was confined to the Rectifying House, if we except the burning of the highwines, which ran down a small creek leading from the Distillery to the bay, the burning of which presented one of the most sublime sights that ever met our eye. The liquor ran on the top of the water some 20 or 30 rods, blazing three and four feet high, the whole distance. It first ignited at the Rectifying House, then passed under the street, and extending to the open field, burned with fresh vigor, presenting with its various hues, a grand and imposing sight.

## "NEWSPAPER MORALITY."

It is not a little amusing to peruse the lectures which have been read to the Belleville Press, by a village contemporary, ycleped the *Brighton Flag*, the Editor of which sprightly sheet, has taken us under his especial guardianship, and applied the thong in a generous manner. It is quite evident, however, that he has never been brought in contact with an opponent, void alike of moral and political rectitude. Were this the case, he could the better extenuate the language of those of his neighbors. Notwithstanding this, our admonitor has drawn some correct and logical conclusions in his article; particularly when he says, "*that a man who will deliberately falsify, will likewise pilfer.*" Now, then, could a more deliberate and unblushing falsehood be uttered by a public writer, than to declare that *he heard*, what a thousand persons in the same community, knew was *never* uttered? Having convicted an opponent of this, would we not be justified in inserting communications accusing the same person of "literary theft," and believing it true? Taking the logic of the *Flag* as correct, we should be but conferring a favor on the community by exposing the pretentions of such unmitigated snobbery.

The "parable" of the "skunk" is also to the point, one which we admire. And having a few weeks ago made the application and considered the result of a contact with such an animal, came to the conclusion, that the less we had to do with the unsavory creature, the less likely we should be of becoming contaminated.

## GRAND TRUNK.

At the station in this town, Mr. SISK has, we learn, obtained permission to provide refreshments for persons waiting for the trains. But it strikes us as being a great annoyance to travellers, that they are not permitted time to dine in Belleville. By the change in the last time-table, the Western trains arrive here at 1 o'clock, yet the passengers are not allowed time to refresh themselves, but have to fast until they reach Kingston, about 3 o'clock. Is this right?

## WHAT A CHANGE!

The Toronto *Globe* of the 3rd inst., that in days of Radical supremacy in Canada, supported Robert Baldwin, and extoled his Bill for the suppression of Orangeism, winds up an article upon the Hamilton Election as follows:—

"Choose a good man, and then let the watchword be *union* and *no surrender*."

## THE HUNGERFORD MURDER.

In this week's issue will be found a full report (for which we are indebted to the *Hastings Chronicle*) of the trial of Hugh O'Donnell, Michael Haley, senr., and Michael Haley, junr., for being concerned in the row on the 24th of May last, in Stoco Village, Hungerford, in which James Carleton was murdered.

## LARGE TURNIPS.

MR. DANIEL OSTROM, of Sidney, left at this office two of the largest Swedish turnips we ever saw, one weighing 15 lbs. and the other 13 lbs. Who can beat them?

## RAWDON FAIR.

The premium list of the Rawdon Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show has been received, but crowded out. It will appear next week.

## CONCERT.

By reference to an advertisement in to-day's paper, it will be seen that a Sacred Concert is to take place on the evenings of the 11th and 12th inst., in St. Michael's Church, Belleville.

## TOWN COUNCIL.

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 4th, 1857.

*Members Present.*—Messrs. Brown, Clarke, Corby, Kerr, O'Hare, Blacklock, Neilson, Elmer, Wills, and Dr. Hope.

The Mayor being absent, Mr. Brown was called to the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The Council went into Committee of the whole on Finance, Mr. KERR in the Chair.

On the motion for granting £25 to Mr. Greenshields, for labor performed in examining the books of the late Treasurer, Dr. HOPE stated, that Mr. Greenshields had been employed by the Mayor, and those who have seen the amount of labor performed, thought the charge moderate.

Mr. O'HARE objected to the passage of that clause, until the report of Mr. Greenshields was on the table, as they had not yet seen what was done. This view of the case was sustained by Mr. Brown.

Mr. WILLS stated that the result of Mr. Greenshields' labor was in the hands of the Mayor, and having examined it himself, for half a day, thought the charge moderate.

Mr. NEILSON stated, that if the report was in the hands of the Mayor, and not laid before the Council, it was not Mr. Greenshields' fault, and it would be hard to make him suffer.

Mr. O'HARE moved, seconded by Mr. CLARKE, that the sum of £25, proposed to be paid to Mr. Greenshields, be not paid at present, but laid over for further consideration.

YEAS—Messrs. Clarke, O'Hare, Blacklock, and Brown.

NAYS—Messrs. Hope, Elmer, Wills, and Neilson.

The Chairman voted for the motion, and declared it *carried.*

Mr. O'HARE objected to the item in the report, recommending the payment of Mr. Bull's account for flannel for covering the tables in the Town Hall, on the ground that it had been standing for four or five years, and had it been an honest account, it would have been presented before; he would therefore oppose the payment, until the Clerk had investigated his books.

Dr. HOPE stated, that every precaution had been taken by the Finance Committee; they had procured the certificate of the Street Surveyor at the time, and an affidavit from Mr. Agar, Mr. Bull's book-keeper, stating that it had not been paid.

Mr. BROWN replied, that when the Hall was fitted up, a certain sum was to be paid for it, and he understood this was included in other expenses.

Mr. O'HARE moved, seconded by Mr. BROWN, that the consideration of the account of Mr. Bull be laid over until a future meeting of the Council. *Carried.*

An account of H. Gillespie for horse hire, paid by him to Js. Sisk, in 1854, during the visit of the Governor, was disallowed by the Committee, and the balance of the account for stationery was passed.

On the item of £90 recommended to be paid to the Assessors, Mr. O'HARE objected to it, on the ground that the assessment had not been properly made; he also stated that Dr. Hope left the Court of Revision, so that himself and Mr. Wills were without a quorum, and therefore they could not revise the rolls. He appealed to Mr. Wills as to the correctness of his remarks.

Mr. Wills said, it was true that Dr. Hope did leave the Court of Revision, after having been requested to stay.

Mr. O'HARE proceeded to remark, that the rolls contained the most gross and palpable errors, and that he could prove it. They had left off a large number of families, while many mechanics were assessed too high, and influential persons were assessed too low.

Mr. CORBY stated, that those who knew the Assessors, Mr. Dafoe in particular, would not believe that they were influenced by any person, as had been insinuated by Mr O'Hare.

Mr O'HARE denied that he intended anything personal, but it was the misfortune of the last speaker, that he could not draw the distinction between personal and official duties, it was of the latter, and not the former, of which he complained.

Dr. HOPE stated, that he was aware there were errors, but not more than in Rolls of former years. As to his leaving the Court of Revision, he had given as much attention to it as any person, to which Mr. Wills could testify. If he left, he did so, without asking the permission of any person.

Mr. WILLS, replied that the remarks of the Dr. were true; he had given as much time to the business of the Court of Revision, as any of its members, until they came to the readjustment of the assessment of personal property, the interference with which, the Dr. opposed; and when the court was discussing the propriety of raising the assessment upon the Dr.'s personal property, from £400 to £1000, he having refused to take the oath, took up his hat and left them without a quorum.

Mr. O'HARE, exactly. But the assessment was raised.

Mr. WILLS, yes, he had declared it carried before the Dr. left.

Mr. CORBY asked whether any objections had been made to the payment of other assessors, though errors were made.

Dr. HOPE said no.

Mr. BROWN stated, that this year upwards of 100 appeals had been made, more than had ever been made before.

Dr. HOPE replied, that if a committee were appointed to compare the Rolls of this with former years, they would find more errors in former Rolls, than in the present ones.

Mr. O'HARE contended that if errors had occurred in former years, it did not justify the present errors, and they should therefore look into the matter, and not pay men for work not performed. He read from the Roll a number of assessments entered as French families, and he himself had been assessed in Coleman Ward, so that his Taxes would be about 19s. 6d., when in fact he owned between £6,000 and £7,000 worth of property in that Ward, for which he had not been assessed; and there were others in the same position. Therefore he would oppose the payment to the Assessors.

Mr. CORBY was not surprised at the course taken by Mr O'Hare, it was only a repetition of what took place at the beginning of the year. Then the tirade was against the Street Surveyor, whom he denounced as incompetent for the office, when it is notorious that he is the best street surveyor the Town ever had. The time was approaching for the elections, and he supposed Mr O'Hare was paving the way for representing the Town again, and for that purpose, he must now abuse the Assessors.

Mr O'HARE maintained that his opinion was correct, as to the official competency of the street surveyor, and instanced the street in front of Dr Ridley's residence, where nine inches of clear sand had been put on the road.

Dr. HOPE contended that the Town had saved 100 per cent by the change of Street Surveyor, and the people knew it; but it was evident that everything done by the new Council was wrong, with Mr. O'Hare. He also remarked that all the old accounts which had come before the Finance Committee, were the work of former years.

Mr. O'HARE replied, that had the old Council been now in office, these old accounts would not now be trumped up; but as people supposed they had men in at present who had not sufficient brains to know any better, particularly the chairman, they presented them again for payment.

On motion made and seconded, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

[The above is but a faint outline of the cross-firing warfare that characterised the debate. Our space would not permit of a full report.]

TENDERS.

The following tenders for removing the earth in front of the Montreal Bank, were read:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ed. Colling, | £30 | 0 | 0 |
| Levy Taylor, | 36 | 15 | 0 |
| Henry Hanrahan, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Charles Mulroney, | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| William Neagle, | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| T. McGarry, | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| James Arnott, | 24 | 15 | 0 |
| J. Johnson, | 33 | 14 | 11 |
| Robert McCoy, | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| W. H. Stapely, | 37 | 5 | 0 |
| F. B. Daisy, | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| Henry Joseph, | 37 | 0 | 0 |
| James Manley, | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| Patrick Morgan, | 37 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Carroll, | 28 | 0 | 0 |

Carroll's tender was not read, but he said that it had been placed in the hands of the Clerk, who was absent.

The work was awarded to Arnott, provided sureties be given.

The Council then adjourned.

# Correspondence.

*For the Intelligencer.*

MR. EDITOR:—In reading the report of the Grand Jury on the state of the Jail, I noticed that they deplored the absence of religious books, and likewise that there was no Bible to be found in the cells. On behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association, I must state, that for several weeks previous to the Jail delivery, the prisoners were visited by a member of the Association, and religious tracts were left with them, and conversation had with several of the prisoners, which it is hoped may prove beneficial. There was a marked contrition in two of the persons who were confined. On the part of the Association, it is intended to have a copy of the Sacred Scriptures placed in the cells, and the prisoners will be visited at least once a week.

A MEMBER.

Belleville, Nov. 3, 1857.

IRISH FUN AT A FAIR.—The Montreal *Witness* gives the following version of an affair which has been misrepresented by the Roman Catholic journals in Lower Canada:—

The Minerve lately contained a letter, headed 'Slaughter by Orangemen,' which led us to make inquiries into the circumstances narrated. In the early part of October, a county agricultural fair was held at St Juan Chrysostome. A few miles below this village is a stream, called Norton Creek, along which are settled a number of Irish Roman Catholics,—a drunken quarrelsome set, who are a trouble to that section of country. Late in the afternoon of the fair day, when the greater portion of those who attended it had left for home, a young man from Covey Hill, who was selling apples, was attacked by the rowdies from the Creek. They went to the man's barrels, helped themselves to his fruit, and pelted him with it. He defended himself with his whip, when his assailants took up stones, and the young man fled. He was followed, struck down, badly beaten, and left for dead. This cowardly, unprovoked act, brought together the Orangemen who were at the fair, and these arming themselves with sticks, went after the Romanists, and after a short fight put them to flight. A few nights after, as a Protestant resident of the Creek was on his way home, he was attacked by several of the rowdies, and severely beaten. Both cases are instances of the Irish Roman Catholic mode of fighting—a band of them taking opportunity to attack single individuals. How long is this class to be permitted to afflict Canada with lawlessness and violence? Both the priests and the authorities appear to connive at their evil doings.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A WHOLE FAMILY.—Some time since, an attack was made upon the dwelling of a poor colored man, who followed the occupation of a barber in the village of Pt. Stanley. The only motive assigned for this outrage was a desire to prevent any negro from settling in the village. On that occasion in question the colored man promised to leave the village if his wife was spared. Not complying immediately with his promise some miscreants adopted a most fiendish method of gratifying their ignorant and ruffianly prejudices. They procured pieces of firewood from the heap of fuel belonging to the colored man, bored holes in them, and placed a quantity of powder therein, and returned the sticks to the place from whence they took them. Fortunately but one of the pieces was used, and the attempt to cause an explosion in this instance proved a failure. Since this diabolical outrage was committed, the colored man and his family have prudently left town. No doubt, says the London *Prototype*, this outrage has been committed under the impression that it could be indulged in with impunity, the local magistrate, Mr. Bostwick, having allowed the previous offence to go unnoticed. Such conduct is really unpardonable, and we trust that the government will lose no time in inquiring into the conduct of Mr. Bostwick, and if these particulars be correct, at once depriving him of the commission of the peace.

☞ Scotchmen "*sans culottes*," seem to be the terror of the Indian sepoys. A letter from a gentleman now in India, says:

"They (the Sepoys) fear the Highlanders more than any troops: they think them wild men from the very far country hills, and think they are also cannibals."

Ho, then, Highlanders, to the avenging of the murder of your countrymen. You have but to show your nether extremities to make those dastards flee your righteous indignation: and if you cannot digest their carcases, you may at least frighten them, which is the next thing to killing.


SPECIAL NOTICES.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

☞ The following letter from the Rev. HENRY WOOD, of Concord, N. H., Editor of the *Congregational Journal*, speaks volumes in favor of Wistar's Balsam:—

*Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.—Gentlemen:* Two years ago, a sudden and violent attack upon my lungs confined me to my bed for several weeks, and when I recovered, I was so much oppressed by difficulty in breathing, that I was often unable to sleep or rest upon a bed by night. The suffering was extreme, and judging from the inefficacy of the remedies used, I supposed the disease incurable. Being persuaded to try a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, without the least confidence in its efficacy, I found the difficulty almost entirely removed before one bottle was used up. Having a mortal aversion to medicine, and seldom using it in any form, sympathy with my fellow-sufferers induces me to make this public statement, and recommend the article to those similarly afflicted.

With respect, yours truly,
HENRY WOOD.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Extract of a letter received from Rev. B. C. Thomas, Tavoy.

*Messrs. P. Davis & Son*—Dear Sirs:—The Karens here, have become acquainted with your medicines, and their demand for it is to me very surprising. I have now by me orders for more than fifty bottles; I therefore wish you to send me a quantity, and I will pay you through the Treasurer of the Missionary Union. —There is no medicine stands so high in the estimation of the Karens of these provinces as your Pain Killer, and I feel willing to gratify them, as I entertain a very high opinion of its worth.

*Messrs. Perry Davis & Son:*—I find it necessary to address you again, as my most sanguine expectations have been more than realized. The call for your valuable medicine is increasing so very rapidly that I fear I shall soon be unable to keep pace with it. My object in writing now is to beg that on receipt of this you will kindly despatch another batch as ordered in my letter of June last. I hope I will not be entirely out before your last shipment reaches me, of which however, I have not yet heard from you. Yours sincerely,
J. L. CARRAU, Calcutta.
40-2w.


HAVE YOU TASTED THEM?—We were yesterday presented with a box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, and find them the most delightful thing we ever tasted for a cough, tightness of the chest, and the usual irritation caused by damp weather, upon the lungs. Try them; 25 cents a box, to be had at all the Drug stores.

The following, clipped from a recent English paper, shews strikingly the effects produced upon personal appearance by a recent discovery, well worthy of being called *the greatest discovery of the age*. But to the quotation:

"In the fall of 1853, a distinguished friend of ours, Lord C——, visited the United States, and while there spent some time in the city of St Louis, where his attention was called, by means of a circular, to the testimony of a well-known and distinguished statesman of Illinois, in favor of a restorative for the hair, together with the testimony of many other distinguished gentlemen and ladies, all going to the same point.—The statements were so extraordinary in regard to its effects, that he was led to make some inquiry, when he learned that the honorable gentleman alluded to was stopping at the same hotel, viz: the Planter's House. He sought and obtained an interview with him, when he soon became convinced that this was no pretended discovery, but a bona-fide reality. Our friend at once procured half-a-dozen bottles, and commenced using it, which he continued to do until he reached London, in the fall of 1854, and positively such was the change in his appearance, that many of his acquaintances were really puzzled to recognize him. His head, the top of which was bereft of its covering when he left, was now covered with a rich and glossy suit of hair, and all his white locks had disappeared; indeed, many a high-born dame who had formerly looked upon him as too antiquated, now seemed to have few smiles for any one else.—But as soon as the secret of this change came out, our druggists were so overwhelmed with inquiries for the preparation, that they at once commenced and imported a large amount. It is now for sale by all the popular druggists in London. We make this statement so that all who desire can avail themselves of so important a discovery, and thus preserve their youthful appearance and beauty. It is known by the name of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative."—[*St Louis Pilot.*

☞ Does any of our high livers ever eat too much dinner? If any have cooks who tempt their appetite a little too far, I will tell a secret that will lead them to the enjoyment of their dinners without a visit from that gouty old gentleman—Dyspepsia. *Take a dose of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator after eating, and you will never be troubled with indigestion*; but on the contrary, before the next meal time approaches the appetite will be sharpened to appreciate any kind of food. If the food rises or sours, the invigorator will fix the matter right at once, for there is something in it that, to use the expression of a friend, will let a man eat gravel stones, and take the INVIGORATOR and they will digest. We have tried it in double doses, on one or two occasions, for sick headache, and it acts like a charm.

What we want to say to our readers, young or old, is, if any thing ails you, go without delay and get a bottle of Dr. Sandford's Invigorator, and if it don't cure come and tell us, for we want to see some one it will not benefit.—*Jersey Shore Republican.* 40-2w.


ONCE KNOWN NEVER FORGOTTEN.

If our readers would have a positive luxury for the Toilette, use BLODGETT'S "PERSIAN BALM." For cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Shampooing, Bathing, Beautifying the Complexion, removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun Marks, and all disagreeable appearances from the Skin, it has no equal. Sold by all Druggists. S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

TRY THIS GREAT HOME LUXURY.

For Sale in Belleville by R. Holden & Co., E. Chandler, M. Sawer, Dr. Coleman, and C. G. LeVesconte. 29-3m

Wholesale by E. W. Palmer, Kingston.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

*Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.*

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price $1, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution. Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.)
Rochester, N. Y.

NORTHROP & MOSES, Newcastle, C. W.

N. B.—$1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale by all Druggests. v23-39m6


MARRIED.

By the Rev. John Carroll, Wesleyan Minister, at the residence of the bride's father, in the fourth concession of Sidney, Robert Crawford, Esq., of Owen's Sound, County of Grey, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Knight.

DIED.

In Toronto, on the 2nd November, MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. J. HODGSON, aged 20 years.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

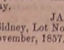
| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, ⅌ 60 lbs | 4 | 0 | @ | 5 | 0 |
| Rye, ⅌ 56 lbs | 2 | 0 | @ | 2 | 6 |
| Barley, ⅌ 48 lbs | 2 | 9 | @ | 3 | 0 |
| Oats, ⅌ 34 lbs | 1 | 0 | @ | 1 | 3 |
| Peas, ⅌ 60 lbs | 2 | 0 | @ | 2 | 6 |
| Corn ⅌ bushel | 3 | 6 | @ | 3 | 9 |
| Buck Wheat, ⅌ bushel | 1 | 6 | @ | 1 | 9 |
| Flour, (Wholesale) ⅌ bbl | 27 | 6 | @ | 0 | 0 |
| Flour, ⅌ 100 lbs | 13 | 9 | @ | 15 | 0 |
| Potash, ⅌ cwt | 35 | 0 | @ | 0 | 0 |
| Hay, ⅌ ton | 45 | 0 | @ | 50 | 0 |
| Potatoes, ⅌ bushel, new | 3 | 0 | @ | 3 | 9 |
| Pork, ⅌ cwt | 25 | 0 | @ | 30 | 0 |
| Beef ⅌ cwt | 20 | 0 | @ | 25 | 0 |
| Mutton, ⅌ lb | 0 | 3 | @ | 0 | 0 |
| Eggs, ⅌ oz | 0 | 9 | @ | | 10 |
| Butter, ⅌ lb | 0 | 10 | @ | | 11 |

BEN'S ADDRESS TO A FRIEND.

Have you been to the new Store just opened down town,
If you have not make haste, for it is almost run down
By farmers and laborers who hasten betimes,
To save a few dollars these precious hard times.
They've got some fine coats for five dollars—worth ten,
I doubt if they're paid for, but what's that to Ben,
I bought a rough one at thirteen and nine,
Lined throughout with wostered both woolley and fine.
Then such beautiful Vests, does you eyes good to see,
Such magnificent patterns for three shillings and three,
With better ones too—of that I have no doubt,
If the cash in your pockets will only hold out.
Then they've Pantaloons, warm, just fit for the season,
In patterns and styles to suit all men in reason;
And clothing for boys of all ages and sizes,
And to match with the rest, at very low prices.
Now let me advise you as a friend to make haste,
And furnish yourself with a suit to your taste;
You can't miss the place, ask the first person you meet,
They'll show you the Corner of Front and Bridge Street.

Belleville, Nov. 5th, 1857.


STRAY COW.



CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, about three weeks ago, a small BRINDLE COW, with a short tail. The owner is requested to call, pay charges and take her away.

JACOB FINKLE.

Front of Sidney, Lot No. 21, 5th November, 1857. } 41

GRAND SACRED CONCERT!!

—AT—

St. MICHAEL'S Church,

BELLEVILLE, ON THE

11th & 12th NOV'R.,

inst., for the benefit of the Religious LADIES of the LORETTO CONVENT.

LABELLE, the Organist and Composer, of Montreal, and pupil of the great THALBERG, will preside at the Organ. Several eminent VOCALISTS of Montreal will assist.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST EVENING.

1.—Introductory............Organ.
2.—Lauda Sion—Lambillotte......Choir.
3.—Variations—Mozart..........Organ.
4.—Toujours, toujours—Lambillotte..Choir.
5.—Grand Overture.............Organ.
6.—Regina Cœli—Lambillotte.....Choir.
7.—Dolce.....................Organ.
8.—Ave Maria,—Strakosch.....Ducharme.
9.—Grand March...............Organ.

SECOND EVENING.

1.—Introductory...............Organ.
2.—Quid retribuam—Psalm—Motett..Choir.
3.—Great Organ piece...........Labelle.
4.—Stabat Mater—Rossini.......Ducharme.
5.—Variations.................Labelle.
6.—Comblez Mes Voeux.........Malhiot.
7.—Variations.................Labelle.
8.—Sicilian Hymn..............Choir.
9.—Finale.....................Organ.

TICKETS for sale at the principal Stores in Belleville, and at the door.

TICKETS

For one evening, .......... 2s. 6d. each.
For the two evenings, ...... 3s. 9d. "

Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Organ to commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely.

Belleville, 5th Nov., 1857.

WINTER HOSIERY.

BENJ. BEDDOME & CO.,

HAVE just received a new and extensive assortment of Goods, suitable for the approaching season, and comprising the following descriptions:—

Men's Cotton, Merino & Woollen Under Shirts,
" " " Drawers,
" " " Socks,
New Fancy Woollen Cravats,
Gloves, Woollen, Cashmere, Ringwood, &c,
Ladies' Wool Jackets, in all sizes and qualities,
Children's Woollen Hoods, Gaiters, Boots, &c,
Ladies' Woollen Boas and Scarfs,
Children's Elastic and Fancy Belts,
Ladies' Woollen Gauntlets and Sleeves,
Children's Cuffs and Muffatees,
Children's plain and fancy Woollen Socks,
Girls' and Women's Stout Cotton, Merino and Woollen Stockings,
Children's Woollen Gloves,
Ladies' Black Silk Gloves and Mitts.

The above are all in the most recent styles, and at exceedingly

LOW PRICES.

Front Street, Belleville, November 5th, 1857. } 41

BOARDING.

THREE or four respectable young men can be comfortably accommodated with Board, at the house lately occupied by JAMES GREEN, on the west side of the Lower Bridge.

W. D. PARKER.

Belleville, November 5, 1857. 41

NOTICE.

TAKEN from "Bay of Quinte" Wharf, a Trunk containing clothes and a note of hand for 385 dollars, payable to Philip Ketcheson, dated 15th October, 1857, payable five years after date, Wm. Wyatt, subscriber to said note. The trunk is covered with light Sheepskin, fastened with brass nails. All persons are cautioned against receiving said Note, and any information given respecting the lost property will be thankfully received by Philip Ketcheson, or office of Bay of Quinte Steamer.

PHILIP KETCHESON.

Huntingdon, Nov. 5, 1857. 41-m3

O. I. B. N. A.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

A MEETING of the County Lodge will be held in the Room of L. O. L. 274, Belleville, on SATURDAY, 14th NOVEMBER NEXT, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

All members entitled to a seat are requested to attend.

By order,
CHARLES MARTIN,
*County Secretary.*

Belleville, Oct. 28th, 1857.

TO LET.

A LARGE and commodious Dwelling House, with a good garden, yard, and out-buildings, situated in West Belleville. Rent moderate. Apply to

JOSEPH TODD.

Belleville, Oct. 28, 1857. 40-3w

STRAYED COW.

STRAYED from Belleville, on Saturday, 24th instant, a LIGHT RED COW, about eight years old. When she left she had a Cow Bell attached to a strap which was fastened around her neck.

Any person giving information where she may be found will be suitably rewarded.

HENRY FINCH.

Belleville, October 28, 1857. 40

DAFOE HOUSE,

CORNER OF BRIDGE AND PINNACLE STREETS,

TO LET.

THIS House having been re-built, and finished as a *FIRST CLASS HOTEL*, will be let to an experienced Hotel-keeper at a moderate rent.

The house is built of stone, and is fire proof, 124 by 44 feet, three stories high, with kitchen attached.

Any person desirous of opening a first-class Hotel would find this a favorable opportunity of doing so, as such a house is much needed in this place. Apply to

WM. DAFOE,
or Z. DAFOE.

Belleville, October 28, 1857. 40

The Kingston Daily *News* and Toronto Daily *Globe*, to give the above twelve insertions, and send accounts to Wm. Dafoe.

QUADRILLE BAND.

MR. EILEMAN,

BEGS to inform the public generally that he is prepared to furnish Music for private or public parties during the coming winter. His Quadrille Band being in constant practice, he can guarantee perfect satisfaction to those who may engage them.

All orders addressed to him through the Post Office, Belleville, will be promptly attended to.

Belleville, October 28, 1857. 40

Estate of the late AMOS CAVERLY.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late AMOS CAVERLY, are requested to call and settle the same with the undersigned, on or before the *FIRST DAY OF JANUARY*, A. D. 1858, as all accounts unsettled at that date will be put in court for collection. And all persons having claims against said estate will please hand the same to the undersigned for liquidation.

P. O. KETCHESON, *Agent for*
LUCY CAVERLY, *Administratrix.*

Sidney, October 28, 1857. 40-5w

TO LET.

A ROUGH CAST COTTAGE in West Belleville. Possession given immediately.

JAMES GLASS.

Belleville, October 15th, 1857. 38w5

TO COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS.

*COMMERCIAL HOUSE,*
*Belleville, October 21, 1857.*

*The Proprietor begs to apprize the Trade that he has imported direct from the British, Scotch, and other European Markets, an extensive and elegantly assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods for the*

WHOLESALE TRADE,

*which he will dispose of at Montreal and New York prices.*

*He has also received a very large Stock of Ready Made Clothing, which he is prepared to sell considerably under the Canadian Markets.*

*In the following departments will be found the Newest and most Fashionable Goods for the present season:*

Eugenie and Gala Plaids,
Plain and Satin Striped Cobourgs,
French Cashmeres and Vecuna Cloths,
Plain and Printed Delaines,
Broche, Silk, and Lama Scarfs,
Plaid Wool Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Plain Striped, and Brocaded Silks,
Factory Cottons and Steam Looms,

Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinetts,
Printed Calicoes, Denims, Shirtings,
Dinen's Ginghams, Navy Blues,
Bonnets, Ribbons, Lace Goods,
Blankets, Flannels, Battings,
Hosiery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods,
Mantles, Capes, Visettes, &c., &c.

THE Proprietor of the COMMERCIAL HOUSE being in the *HOME MARKETS FOR EIGHT MONTHS IN THE YEAR*, and being connected with the most eminent Manufacturing Houses in Great Britain, gives him advantages which few can command, and enables him to place his WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS when at Belleville, on nearly the same footing as if they were in NEY YORK OR MONTREAL, and saves the expense, delay, and inconvenience of having to bring stock such distances several times in the year.

Samples of Cloths, Dress Goods, Staples, &c., will be sent on application.

An early visit will repay purchasers.

HIS TERMS WILL BE FOUND *LIBERAL.*

P. O'NEILL, Proprietor.

39

SHOP & DWELLING TO LET,

ON FRONT STREET, opposite Papineau's Hotel. Apply to

A. MENZIES, Agent.

Belleville, Oct. 20, 1857. 39

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers, either by note or book account, are requested to settle the same immediately, and prevent the certainty of costs.

R. & R. S. PATTERSON.

Belleville, Oct. 20, 1857.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

WM. KERR,

BEGS to inform the Trade, and inhabitants of Belleville and vicinity, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing,

SOAP & CANDLES

of a superior quality, at prices as reasonable as can be procured in any market on the continent.

FACTORY.—Coulter Street, near Brown's Foundry.

Belleville, Oct. 14th, 1857. 38-tf

GREAT BARGAINS!!

$3,000

WORTH OF

FALL & WINTER READY-MADE CLOTHING

FOR SALE, at and under Cost Prices, WITHOUT RESERVE.

The Subscriber is making a

CLEARING SALE

of all his stock of CLOTHING, as he intends to do away with that department of his business.

JOHN BADCOCK,
late S. CRAWFORD & Co.

Belleville, Oct. 20, 1857. 39


COPY OF PETITION.

RAWDON, June 29th, 1857.

*To the Reeve and Deputy Reeve of the Municipal Council of the Township of Rawdon in Council assembled:*

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR petitioners most humbly sheweth that they have given a road across their respective lots in the fifth concession of said Township, from Lot No. 12 to No. 8, inclusive, and that they should have the concession road in front of said lots, in lieu of the one they have given. Your honourable body will take the matter into consideration and act accordingly, and as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

Signed, Thomas Butler,
Silas Sine,
Allen Sine,
William Sine,
Joseph Hagerman,
John Johnston,
Charles Baragar,
Francis Johnston,
William D. Ferguson,
George H. Ferguson,
James Sine,
William Sine, Junr.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

*To the Municipal Council of the Township of Rawdon:*

In compliance with your order I have examined the allowance of road from the centre of No. 8 in the 5th concession to the Marmora Road, and report that I see no necessity of opening the allowance of road, as the present road given accommodates all travellers.

Signed, WM. COURTNEY,
*Township Surveyor.*

Rawdon, Oct. 1st, 1857. 39

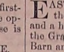

TOLL GATE

NUMBER ONE, (called Bradshaw's Gate), will be let to any person for four hundred pounds per annum, being the best paying Gate on the road. A good dwelling in connection therewith. Nominal security required. Possession given immediately. An extra chance to make money without investment. Apply at once.

By order of the Board,
T. J. HIGGINS,
*Secretary.*

Belleville, Oct. 21st, 1857. 39-3w

STOVES! STOVES!



COOK, PLATE and PARLOR STOVES, FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH,

At WHITE'S Tin Shop, Front Street.

Belleville, October 6, 1857. 37

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST ½ of Lot No. 24, 100 ACRES, in the 2nd Concession of Thurlow, four and a half miles from Belleville, fronting on the Grand Trunk Railway. There is a good Barn and Log House, and a good WELL of WATER on the Farm.

*TITLE INDISPUTABLE.*

Terms made known upon application to
JOS. OSTROM, Belleville,
or SIMEON OSTROM, Sidney,
*Agent.*

Sidney, Sept. 24th, 1857. 35tf

CARLTON R. MOORE & CO,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CARPET-CHAIN,

COTTON YARN, COTTON BATTS, &c.,
No. 206 (old No. 116) N Third St., Phila.

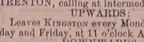
☞ Our CARPET CHAIN is put up *Full Weight*, without paste-board. ORDERS promptly attended to. (v23n18-1y)

ACCOMMODATION STEAMER,

BETWEEN

KINGSTON & TRENTON.

THE STEAMER



"CORRA LINN,"

CAPT. LAIDLAW,

WILL, during the remainder of the season, run between KINGSTON and TRENTON, calling at intermediate ports.

UPWARDS:

Leaves KINGSTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DOWNWARDS:

Leaves TRENTON every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock A. M.

☞ Charges for Passengers and Freight moderate.

Belleville, Sept. 19, 1857. 25

FOR SALE AT THE

BELLEVILLE NURSERY,

A QUANTITY of choice grown CELERY, well blanched. Parties wishing a winter supply will do well to send in their orders, it will be packed and forwarded to their address.

J. PARKER THOMAS.

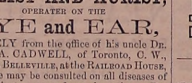
Belleville, Oct., 16th, 1857. 38-4w


DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE business heretofore carried on under the name and firm of COOK & CASEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be carried on in the name of JOHN COOK, who is authorised to collect out-standing accounts and pay all demands against said firm.

JOHN COOK,
JAMES CASEY.

Belleville, 15th October, 1857.

EYE & EAR

DR. CHAS. E. WALL,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

OPERATER ON THE

EYE and EAR,

LATELY from the office of his uncle Dr. F. A. CADWELL, of Toronto, C. W., is now in BELLEVILLE, at the RAILROAD HOUSE, where he may be consulted on all diseases of these delicate organs, for a short time. Patients must call early, or they cannot be received.

CROSS-EYE, or SQUINTING,

removed in ONE MINUTE, and the Eye made perfectly straight, or no charge. Deafness and discharge from the Ear, of long standing, removed without pain. Dr. Wall has had the entire charge of Dr. Cadwell's office and patients during the past 4 years, for months together, and has been universally successful.

No charge for an Examination and an opinion.

Belleville, Oct. 13, 1857. 38m1.

New Clothing Establishment.

OPPOSITE PAPINEAU'S HOTEL, FRONT ST.,

BELLEVILLE.

JOHN W. BROWN,

WHO has had an extensive experience in the Tailoring businsss, in Montreal, and in Belleville, in the establishment of Bull Brother. Begs to inform the public generally, that he has opened the above shop, where he will be prepared to furnish clothes CHEAPER, than can be procured in any other place in Town.

His Stock being varied, he can supply any one calling upon him.

Cutting done to order. All Fits warranted.

CALL and SEE.

Belleville, Oct. 14th, 1857. 38-tf

FALL PLANTING.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale at the BELLEVILLE NURSERY, a large assortment of

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES.

For particulars see Catalogue, which will be furnished gratis.

J. PARKER THOMAS.

Belleville, October 7th, 1857. 37-tf

EMIGRATION!

SERVANTS REGISTRY

*AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,*

A FEW Doors South of Patterson's Foundry, North Belleville.

All parties in Town and Country wanting either to hire persons or to be fushed with employment, would save time and money by calling at once at said Office.

Conveyancing, Posting of Books,

COLLECTION OF DEBTS, and buying and selling country produce on Commission, also at low rates.

G. McADIE.

Belleville, August, 1857. 29

Headley's Marbleized Granite!!

W. H. VANTASSEL,

AGENT for the sale of County rights to manufacture Headley's New Building Material in Canada East and West, and New Brunswick. Patented in March, 1856.

All communications addressed to W. H. Vantassel, Railroad House, Belleville, (post-paid) will receive immediate attention.

Belleville, March 12th, 1857. 8-tf

HIGH CLASS LADIES' SCHOOL,

BELLEVILLE.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

MRS. CLEAK begs to announce that her next TERM commences on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER the 17th, 1857.

It is desired to establish a *select* School for Young Ladies, to comprehend the higher branches of Education and Accomplishments.

These branches include as follows: viz.

Reading, and Elocution as applied thereto, —Writing,—English Grammer,—Composition,—Arithmetic,—History,—Geography,—Natural Philosopy,—Chemistry,—Astronomy,—Geometry, as applicable to the principles of Perspective Drawing,—Drawing, in Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colours,—Landscape Sketching from Nature,—Embroidery,—Piano Forte,—Singing,—and the French Language.

The above embraces the usual routine, but other Branches may be added or substituted at the wish of Parents.

Circulars with Terms may be had on application.

A limited number of Boarders will be taken, Terms, $40 per Quarter, no extras, except washing.

Private Lessons given in Music, French, and Drawing.

Payments to be made invariably in advance.

Belleville, Oct. 22, 1857. 39

New Music and Musical Instruments.

JUST OPENING, some very fine toned Pianos, Stodart & Chickerings. Warranted first-rate Instruments, and a quantity of NEW MUSIC.

—ALSO,—

Prince's and Curhart & Needham's superior MELODEONS. Warranted of the best quality, and will be sold at the manufactures prices FOR CASH.

E. HARRISON.

Belleville, Sept. 9, 1857. 33

HASTINGS BREWERY,

MURNEYVILLE, NEAR THE LOWER BRIDGE,

BELLEVILLE, CANADA WEST.

CARLETON CLIFFORD,

*ALE & PORTER BREWER,*

HAVING fitted up the commodious premises as a Brewery, (lately occupied by R. Read, Esq., as a Tannery), is now prepared to supply any quantity of Ale and Porter in Barrels or Bottles, of the very best quality, not having spared any expense to accomplish this object.

Belleville, Sept. 25, 1857. 36


NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the stock of Books, Stationary, Fancy Goods, &c., &c., of James Harrison, will continue the business in all its branches, and will in a few days be prepared to offer a well assorted stock at unusually low prices.

E. HARRISON.

Belleville, July 11, 1857. 25

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having entered into Partnership with Mr. W. W. DEAN, wishes to close up his outstanding accounts. Parties indebted to the office will please call and arrange as soon as possible, and save costs.

C. P. SIMPSON.

Belleville, Sept. 7, 1857. 34


GEO. RITCHIE & CO,

(NEXT TO VICTORIA BUILDINGS,)

HAVE now received their FALL and WINTER assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising the most fashionable styles in

LONDON MADE BONNETS

AND CLOTH MANTLES,

Dress Goods of every description, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery and Gloves, together with

A LARGE STOCK OF PLAIN GOODS,

Such as Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, Linens, &c.

From the nature of G. R. & Co.'s connection with a firm in Glasgow, they are enabled to offer a superior class of Goods, and much under the ordinary rates.

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

Belleville, Oct. 8, 1857. 37

CHARLES BRICK,

BELLEVILLE, FRONT-ST., 1 DOOR BELOW MR. SHANKS',

AT THE SIGN OF THE

BIG WATCH,



Keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of English and Swiss GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY of the very best kind.

He will attend punctually to the Jobbing department and promises to make his charges VERY LOW.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes and Jewelry, cleaned, repaired and warranted. He has got the reputation of being a first rate workman, and will try to keep up the same. More than one thousand different jobs done by him since he arrived here, to the satisfaction of his customers, will speak a word or two in his favor; for those who don't know him or his ability, A FAIR TRIAL is all he asks.

A FIRST CLASS SWISS REGULATOR

for the benefit of the public, above the window, will show to passers by the "bell time." An English made Chronometer kept for the purpose of timing Watches and Clocks. A complete assortment of Watch Hands, Watch Glasses, Watch Keys, Chains and Guards, on hand.

Belleville, Oct. 17, 1857. 39-1y

FARMS FOR SALE,

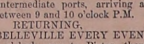
FOR particulars enquire of the undersigned.

JAS. JAMISON.

Belleville, July 14, 1857. 25

CHANGE OF HOUR

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER



"BAY OF QUINTE."

F. A. CARROLL, MASTER.

WILL, on and after Monday next, 7th September instant, leave Kingston EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted), at THREE o'clock, for Picton, Belleville, and intermediate ports, arriving at Belleville between 9 and 10 o'clock P.M.

RETURNING,

Will leave BELLEVILLE EVERY EVENING at 10½ o'clock, run to Picton, there remain until EIGHT A. M., at which hour she will leave for Kingston, arriving at 11½ o'clock A. M.

September 1st, 1857. 32

HASTINGS HOUSE, MADOC,

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor, would notify persons visitsng Madoc, or passing through the Village of Hastings on their way to the "Hastings Road" settlement, that he has made EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS to his promisss, and hopes, by furnshing the best accommodation, to please the travelling public, and secure their liberal patronage.

N. B.—Three lines of Stages (one daily,) run between Belleville and Madoc, arriving and departing from the Hastings House.

Madoc, April 6, 1857 11

UNDERTAKER.

THOMAS HARDY, begs to inform the inhabitants of Belleville, and the County generally, that he has purchased the stock of COFFINS, &c., belonging to John McKay, Undertaker, and that he is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line, at the shortest notice. He also begs to inform them, that he is prepared to furnish Coffins of all kinds and qualities, to suit customers.

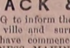
NO CHARGE

made for the use of the HEARSE when Coffins are furnished by him. ☞ *Terms Moderate.*

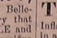
Belleville Nov. 26th, 1855.

NEW

SADDLE & HARNESS SHOP,



IN THE STONE BUILDING ADJOINING F. TAYLOR'S



FLOUR AND FEED STORE, AND ONE DOOR SOUTH OF THE POTASH INSPECTION OFFICE, FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

SLACK & HARRY,

BEG to inform the inhabitants of Belleville and surrounding country that they have commenced the SADDLE and HARNESS MAKING in all its various branches, and intend keeping on hand a good assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Whips,

and all other articles in their line of trade, and most respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

N. B.—Repairing done on short notice, and all orders punctually attended to.

SLACK & HARRY.

Belleville, Oct. 6, 1857. 37-m3


QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

MEDICAL FACULTY.

THE FOURTH SESSION of the Medical Faculty of the University of Queen's College will commence on the first WEDNESDAY of November.

For particulars regarding the Course of Study, Fees, &c., reference is made to the "Annual Announcement," a copy of which may be had on application to

JOHN STEWART,
*Secretary of the Faculty.*

Sept. 11th, 1857. 34-7w


LANDS FOR SALE.

LOTS Nos. 23 in 6th con. Hungerford,
" " 24 & 25 7th con. do.

Apply to
F. McANNANY.

Belleville, Sept. 23, 1857. 25

*Chronicle copy.*

Miss Elizabeth A. Gould.

WOULD announce to her patrons, and the public, generally, that her next term of tuition, will commence on the 17th instant. And while returning thanks, for the liberal support heretofore received at their hands, would still solicit, and hope to merit a continuation of their patronage.

Belleville, August 3rd, 1857. 29

TAN-BARK WANTED.

WANTED, by the Subscriber, FIVE HUNDRED CORDS OF HEMLOCK BARK, for which the HIGHEST PRICE in CASH will be paid on DELIVERY at his Tannery, Camiff's Mills.

CASH paid for Hides, Pelts, & Calf-skins.

A. A. CAMPBELL.

May 27th, 1857. 18

REMOVAL!

C. E. TURNBULL,

Grocer, Wine & Spirit Merchant,

HAS removed to the Shop lately occupied by Messrs. SCOVILL & Co., one door north of the Penitentiary Shoe Store.

Belleville, July 8th., 1857. 24

TO LET,

THE large first class Merchant Shop, Marble front, cellar &c. attached, situated in the most central part of Belleville, opposite the Upper Bridge, so as to command almost the entire grain trade of the town, is now being finished in the latest style, and will be ready for use by the first day of September next. Rent moderate.

Apply to the owner,
THOS. J. HIGGINS.

Belleville, July 30, 1857. 27

FARM FOR SALE.

WEST half of Lot 31, in the Front of Thurlow, containing nearly fifty acres, lying between the Kingston Road and the Bay of Quinte. House, buildings and fences new.

Apply on the place, to
PETER FULLER.

Thurlow, June 29th, 1857. 23-tf

Hotel & Wharf Property for SALE,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THAT large and commodious frame Building on the east side of Pinnacle Street, formerly kept as a Hotel by Capt. Bonter, a large yard and out-buildings are attached.

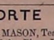
Also—Water lot B, in the Town of Belleville, having on it a large Storehouse and Wharf.

The property can be seen on application to Captain Bonter.

TERMS, (which will be liberal,) and other particulars may be learned on application to

JAMES JAMIESON.

Belleville, June 23rd, 1857.

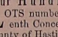
FRESH  OYSTERS,

JUST received, and for sale by the Can, at HEAD QUARTERS SALOON, *BELLEVILLE.*

D. McDONALD.

Belleville, June 3rd, 1857. 19-tf

PIANO FORTE TUNER.



H. C. MASON, Teacher and Tuner of the Piano Forte and Melodeon. Orders left at J. G. Dean's Corner Drug Store, or at either of the Book Stores, will be promptly attended to.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE,

Four Hundred Acres of Land.

LOTS number One and Two in the Eleventh Concession of Hungerford and the County of Hastings.

Application to be made to
ADAM H. WALLBRIDGE.

Belleville, June 4th, 1857. n19


NOTICE.

ANY persons found cutting Timber or otherwise trespassing on Lot No. 17 in the fifth concession of the Township of Hungerford, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

JAS. McCUTCHON, *Owner.*

Toronto, 16th May, 1857. 17-tf


LANDS FOR SALE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MARMORA. | | | |
| | No. 5 in | 3rd con. | 200 acres. | |
| North-west of | " 29 | 3rd " | 50 " | |
| West half | " 13 | 10th " | 100 " | |
| | MADOC. | | | |
| East half | No. 18 in | 1st con. | 100 acres. | |
| West half | " 29 | 4th " | 100 " | |
| | " 29 | 5th " | 200 " | |
| South part West hlf | 11 | 10th " | 80 " | |
| | RAWDON. | | | |
| Rear part | No. 2 in | 10th con. | 140 acres. | |
| West half | No. 17 & 18 in | 11th con. | 300 " | |
| | " 23 & 24 | 12th con. | 400 " | |
| | No. 19 | 13th con. | 200 " | |
| | HUNGERFORD. | | | |
| | No. 14 in | 5th con. | 200 acres. | |
| North half | " 18 | " 11th " | 100 " | |
| Rear part | " 16 | " 12th " | 150 " | |
| | " 24 | " 12th " | 200 " | |
| | HUNTINGDON. | | | |
| West half | No. 18 in | 8th con. | 100 acres. | |
| | " 14 | " 11th " | 200 " | |

Apply to F. McANNANY.

Belleville, March 17, 1857. 8-tf

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

TWO VILLAGE LOTS in the Village of Stirling, composed of Lot No. 2, South side of Church Street, and Lot No. 2 North side of Front Street, on which is a nice cottage and out offices. Terms Liberaal.

Apply to ROBERT NEWBERY,
*Land Agent, &c.* Belleville.

5

VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE.

EAST and WEST halves of Lot No. 20, in the 5th Concession of Marmora.

Terms easy. Apply to,
R. NEWBERY,
*Land Agent.*

Belleville, June 24, 1857. 22

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY WHAT?

WHY THE ELECTRIC OIL!

THAT will cure Deafness in 24 hours, Rhumatism in 20 minutes, Sick Headache, Inflammation in the Eyes, or Stiff Joints, in a very short time. The subscriber will guarantee this Oil to cure the above mentioned diseases if used according to his directions, or no pay taken. Any person wishing to get cured would do well to give him a call at the Railroad House, Trenton, where he can be found at any time. This Oil is prepared and for sale by

ROBT. O. MUNRO.

Trenton, September 15, 1857. 34

☞ Blank Deeds for sale at this Office.

Lands For Sale.

VALUABLE

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

ON THE FOSTER FARM.

THE undersigned offers for sale Lots Nos. 30, 53, 58, 59 and 95, each containing one quarter of an acre.

These Lots lay in the most healthy part of the town, on the Foster Farm, one on the Kingston Road adjoining Wm. Neils, and the others a few rods from Bridge Street.

The Plan of the property can be seen at the Registry Office, Belleville.

☞ Terms of payment to suit purchasers.

JOS. C. FOSTER.

Sidney, April 2nd., 1857. 10

Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 19 in the 10th con. Madoc, 200 acres, some cleared, within twelve and a half miles of the Village of Queensburgh, with a never failing brook running through the centre from West to East.

Also, Lot No. 20 in the 6th con. Madoc, 8 miles from the Village of Hastings.

And also, the East quarter No. 3 in the 3rd con. Madoc, timbered with beech and maple and well watered, one and a half miles from the Village of Hastings. A good indisputable title can be given.

There is a good gravel road from Belleville to the Village of Hastings.

For particulars apply to
SINON McKENZIE, Madoc, or
A. R. DOUGALL, Belleville.

47

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE premises lately occupied by Samuel Stevens Esq., consisting of a Dwelling-house and Shop in Belleville.

Apply to E. MURNEY.

Belleville, Dec. 27th, 1856. 49

50 LOTS

TO GIVE AWAY

—IN THE—

VILLAGE OF TROY!!

TROY is situated on Lot No. 2, 4th con Elziver, on the Scootomatto River, four and-a-half miles from the Village of Tweed.

The subscriber will GIVE AWAY to sober, industrious persons, 50 lots, 66 feet frontage, by 150 feet depth, on the following conditions:

1st.—No intoxicating drinks to be sold.

2nd.—A good Frame, Stone, or Brick House not less than 18 by 24, and 1½ stories high, to be put up and finished within two years. If of wood, to be painted white outside.

Upon the building being erected, a free deed will be given.

Mechanics of all kinds would do well to look after lots soon.

Enquire of J. COMAR, Troy, or of
B. FLINT.

Belleville, March 26th, 1856. 9-tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the following Lands for sale:—

TOWNSHIP OF SIDNEY.

Lots Nos. 14 & 15, 9th Con. Sidney. Those Lots may be sub-divided into 20, 40, or 50 acres, to suit purchasers. Provided a sufficient number unite in taking the whole estate.

TOWNSHIP OF TYENDINAGA.

Lot No. 27, in the 3rd con. of Tyendinaga. 200 Acres, North and South Range. This lot is improved.

TOWNSHIP OF RAWDON.

150 Acres of Lot No. 15 in the 5th con. of Rawdon. Improved.

TOWN LOTS IN BELLEVILLE.

76 feet front, part of 17, east side of Front St., upon which are erected three buildings, of Brick, three stories high, roofed with tin, with Stone Warehouses in the rear.

Also, Town Lots, upon Lot No. 6, in the 1st con. of Thurlow, surveyed by J. J. Haslett, Esq., being numbers 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 37, 41, 42, 44, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68.

Also, lots upon part of No. 2, in the first con. of Thurlow, being in the rear of the residence of the subscriber, and a continuation of Edmonton recently sold and built up. Viz 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, & 13. South side of Catherine Street, and West of Octavia Street.

1 2 and 3, North side of Bridge St. And 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8 East side of Octavia St.

Also, 96 feet frontage on East side of Pinnacle Street, being part of lot formerly known as the Maloy Lot.

Also Lots numbers 61 62 63 64 65 & 66, part of number ONE, in the 1st con. of Thurlow, together with Four Acres.

Also 126 feet, on the East side of Pinnacle St., being number 5.

Also lots number 4 5 6 7 8 & 9, on the South side of Bridge street, opposite the Residence of the Subscriber, and originally owned by Mr. Willard.

TOWN LOTS IN PICTON.

26 Centre Street, North. 15 Main Street, South. 19 between Centre and Front Sts., 18 West Queen Street.

Terms Liberal, E. MURNEY.

Belleville, June, 1854.

Lands for Sale.

LANDS, the following Lots, the property of T. A. Stayner, Esq., will be sold at moderate rates, on application to the undersigned:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SEYMOUR. | | | | |
| N. E. part of | 13, | 8 concession, | 92 acres. | |
| S. E. do | 5, | 11 do. | 77 do. | |
| ELZIVER. | | | | |
| W½ of Lot | 13, | 2 concession, | 100 acres. | |
| W½ of Lot | 4, | 2 do. | 200 do. | |
| HUNGERFORD. | | | | |
| Lot number | 31, | 3 concession, | 200 acres. | |
| Lot number | 32, | 3 do. | 200 do. | |

All persons trespassing on the above Lots, by cutting timber, or otherwise, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the Law.

A. MENZIES, *Agent.*

Belleville, April 15th, 1856. 19

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY belonging to the Estate of the late THOMAS BRUCE, containing about 2½ acres of excellent land, on which is erected a good FRAME DWELLING, WOOD HOUSE, &c. Said property is situated about 4 miles from Belleville, on one of the leading Roads of the County, and is known as Lot No. 3, of the property owned by Salyer Reed.

—ALSO,—

The westerly half of Lot No. 9 in the 6th concession of the Township of Marmora, containing 100 acres.

ANN BRUCE,
*Administratrix.*

Belleville, Feb. 4th. 1857. (2)

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE following valuable property is offered for sale by private contract:

The south 75 acres of Lot No. 2, in the second concession of Thurlow.

ALSO,

Nine acres and a perch on Montreal and Charlotte Streets, being a portion of Wellington Murney's survey.

ALSO,

Five acres in the same survey, adjoining the allowance for road between Thurlow and Sidney in the town of Belleville.

ALSO,

228 feet on Coleman Street, between Easton's Mills and lower Bridge, running back to River Moria.

ALSO,

231 feet lying to the east of Robert Coleman's lot, on the street leading to Bleeker's Mills.

ALSO,

A strip of land lying between William Street and Grand Trunk Railway.

ALSO,

Lot No. 19 in third concession and Lot No. 18 in fourth concession of Marmora, 20 acres of latter being improved, with dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

The north end of Lot No. 9 in the 12 concession of Huntingdon, containing 50 acres, 20 acres improved with dwelling house thereon, with a never failing spring running through the lot.

For terms and particulars apply to
SHELDON HAWLEY, Trenton.

February 28th, 1857. 6-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Hastings,
To Wit:

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas and to me directed against the lands and tenements which were of William Renton, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Armstrong McCormick, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels and credits which were of the said William Renton, deceased, at the time of his death, who died intestate. At the suit of William Nickle I have seized and taken in execution the following lands and tenements, viz: the south half of lot number thirty-three in the tenth concession of the township of Hungerford in the County of Hastings and Province of Canada, all of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in Belleville on SATURDAY, the seventh day of November, A. D. 1857, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

J. W. D. MOODIE, *Sheriff, C. H.*
per D. OCKERMAN, *Deputy Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office,
Belleville, July 27, 1857. 27

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Hastings,
To Wit:

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed against the lands and tenements which were of Joseph Keith, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Alexander Stewart and John Coulter, Executors of the last will and testament of Joseph Keith, deceased, to be administered at the suits of Theodore Juno and Hugh Grady, I have seized and taken in execution all right, title, interest and equity of redemption of Joseph Keith, of, in and to lot number fifteen on the south easterly side of the road leading from Belleville to Canniff's Mills, being part of lot number five in the first concession of the township of Thurlow in the County of Hastings, agreeably to the survey and map by Michael Teel, dated the 26th day of May, A. D. 1829, all of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in Belleville on SATURDAY, the seventh day of November, A. D. 1857, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

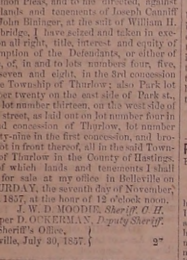
J. W. D. MOODIE, *Sheriff, C. H.*
per D. OCKERMAN, *Deputy Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office,
Belleville, July 30, 1857. 27

*SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.*

County of Hastings,
To Wit:

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Joseph Canniff and John Bininger, at the suit of William H. Wallbridge, I have seized and taken in execution all right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the Defendants, or either of them, of, in and to lots numbers four, five, six, seven and eight, in the 3rd concession of the Township of Thurlow; also Park lot number twenty on the east side of Park st., Park lot number thirteen, on the west side of Park street, as laid out on lot number four in second concession of Thurlow, lot number twenty-nine in the first concession, and broken lot in front thereof, all in the said Township of Thurlow in the County of Hastings. All of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in Belleville on SATURDAY, the seventh day of November, A. D. 1857, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

J. W. D. MOODIE, *Sheriff, C. H.*
per D. OCKERMAN, *Deputy Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office,
Belleville, July 30, 1857. 27




THE
RAILROAD DEMONSTRATION
-IN-
BELLEVILLE, WILL TAKE
PLACE ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE
QUEEN'S VISIT TO TOWN ! ! !

IT will be conducted on a most magnificent scale. It is calculated to eclipse that of the City of Montreal, and thereby place the Capital of Lower Canada in the shade.

HER MAJESTY

Is expected to arrive in Belleville by a Special Train from Quebec in thirteen hours. Therefore, under these auspicious circumstances, the

VARIETY AND ABUNDANCE OF HARDWARE

which will be required for the occasion, must be very considerable; and in consideration thereof, the committee of the *Belleville Railroad Celebration* and the Public generally, are most respectfully invited to call at the

HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT
-OF-
M. GILLEN,

where they will find a genuine and complete assortment of

HARDWARE

if not superior, certainly not surpassed by any other in Town, comprising every article in the trade.

M. G. flatters himself with the idea that, from his knowledge and experience in the above mentioned line of business, and the *large and peculiar* selection of goods JUST ARRIVED, that he occupies a position which will enable him to please the most fastidious in point of style and quality, not excepting Her Majesty, should she feel graciously pleased to favour him with a call during the time of her sojourn here.

"THERE'S NO TIME TO BE LOST!"

☞ Look into his Store in the Victoria Buildings, as you are passing by, and judge for yourselves. 46

*"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!"*

ALL persons indebted to the above named M. G. are respectfully requesed to settle their accounts for the year 1855-6.
Belleville, Dec. 10th, 1856. 16-tf

MOFFAT'S
Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

THE best Family Medicine now before the public, for the cure of *Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy,* or *Eruption of the Skin, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy,* and in fact most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties.

It has been computed that during the last twenty five years upwards of FOUR MILLIONS of persons have been benefited by the use of these medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimate of every patient. By their use the BLOOD IS RESTORED TO A HEALTHY STATE and *freed from all impurities.* The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure.

The afflicted have in these medicines a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

Prepared by W. B. Moffat, M.D., New York, and for sale by M. SAWYER, Belleville. 37-y1

MADOC HOTEL,
BY
SIMON MACKENZIE,
IN THE
VILLAGE OF HASTINGS,

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, Canada West. Good accommodations for Travellers; good Stables and Sheds, and trusty Hostlers always on hand.
Hastings, Nov. 18th, 1856. 43

OPPOSITION TO RAILROADS.



DAILY STAGES.
TRENTON AND BELLEVILLE.
G. & L. CRUICKSHANK,

ARE now running a DAILY STAGE between Trenton and Belleville, for the accommodation of travellers. Leaving the Railroad House, Trenton, every morning (Sunday's excepted) at 10 o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the Frankford Stage.

Returnig, leaves Papinean's Hotel, Belleville, every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock.

FARE EACH WAY 2s. 6d.

The carriages are of the best quality, covered and comfortable.

RAILROAD HOUSE,
-BY-
G. & L. CRUICKSHANK.

This House has every accommodation for travellers, commodious rooms, and every attention shewn. Good hostlers constantly in attendance.

Trenton, August 5, 1857. 28-1y

WEST'S GALVANIC CEMENT
FOR ROOFING.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to Roof Buildings with the above original genuine Cement on reasonable terms,

WARRANTED for TWO YEARS

from completion. This cement has been in use for a number of years in the United States, where it is preferred to all others. They have a number of certificates in their possession from parties who are well known, in favour of its

Durability, Tightness and Fire Proof Qualities.

It is not only used in roofing new buildings, but particularly adapted to covering old shingle, sheet iron, or tin roofs, rendering them impervious to fire and water.

They cantion all against being misled by parties, who are endeavoring to humbug the public into the belief that they are infringing McIntosh's Patent, which is untrue.

They also assert that they understand their business, having been the first to introduce it into Canada West, where they have been engaged for the last three years, nor will they trouble the public by reference to parties in Hamilton, whom they would not be likely to know, but refer to our enterprizing fellow townsman, GEO. NEILSON, Esq., who has seen it used both in Western Canada and the United States.

R. C. FAIRMAN,
W. J. BOWELL.
Belleville, July 16th, 1857.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE,
FOR PRODUCING HAIR ON BALD HEADS, AND RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO THE NATURAL COLOR.

This astonishing and unequalled preparation has never failed to produce a growth on Bald Heads when used according to the directions, and turn hair back to its original color, after having become gray and reinstate it in its original healthy lusture, softness and beauty. Removes at once all scurf dandruff and unpleasant itching, scrofula, eruptions and feverish heat from the scalp. It also prevents the hair from becoming unhealthy and falling off, and hence acts as a perfect

HAIR INVIGORATOR AND TONIC.

We annex a few certificates, to corroborate our assertions.

State of Illinois, Carlisle June 27 '53.

I have used Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and having admired its wonderful effect. My hair was becoming, as I thought prematurely gray but by the use of the "Restorative," it has resumed its original color, and I have no doubt, permanently so.

SIDNEY BREEZE.
Ex-Senator United States.

A gentleman of Boston writes to his friends in New Bedford thus:

To your inquiries, I would reply, that when I first commenced useing Professor Wood's Hair Restorative: my hair was almost white and had been so for the last ten years and it was very thin on the top of my head, and very loose and pulled out freely; but I found that before I had used all the second bottle, (which was eight weeks) my hair was entirely changed to its original color light brown) and is now free from dandruff and quite moist. I have had my hair cut five or six times since the change, and have never seen any thing like white starting from the roots: and is now as thick as it ever was, and does not come out at all. It has proved in my case all that I could wish to ask. Yours, etc.——

Gardiner, Maine, June 22, '54.

Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Restorative, and can truly say, it is the greatest discovery of the age, for restoring and changing the hair. Before useing it, I was as gray as a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world, without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours DAN. MURPHY.
St. Louis, March 7, 1854.

Prof. Wood: my hair commenced falling off some three or four years since and continued to do so, until I became quite bald. I tried all the popular medicines of the day, but to no effect. At last, I was induced to try your celebrated Hair Restorative, and am happy to say, it is doing wonders. I have now a fine growth of young hair, and cheerfully recommend its use to all similarly afflicted.

A. C. WILLIAMS, 138 Second street.
Raisin Michigan, August 2, 1855.

This is to certify, that one year ago I was quite gray, and my hair so thin upon the top of my head, that I feared its entire loss. In this condition I applied for and obtained a bottle of Prof. Wood's "Restorative," and before I had used one quart bottle, the gray hairs had entirely disappeared, and it had thickened up so as to be as full as usual, and assumed a glossy appearance, apparently more beautiful than ever it was before, I do therefore cheerfully recommend it to all those ladies who value a beautiful head of hair. I will also state that I use it now, occasionally, for its healthy and beautifying effects.

SARAH J. BROWN.
Chicago, May 1, 1854.

I have used Professor Wood's Hair Restorative to decided advantage. It prevents the hair from coming out, and gives it a gloss and softness very desirable. The few gray hairs I had, have entirely disappeared. Others of my family have used it and concur with me in pronouncing it all it professes to be.

HENRY CLARK, Michigan Avenue.
St. Louis, Sept. 20, 1853.

Dr. O. J. Wood—Sir: I have used nearly three bottles of your Hair Restorative, and have found its effects very satisfactory. It has entirely destroyed all dandruff from my head, and restored my hair to its natural color which had become quite gray. WM. TRUESDALE.

Sold at 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. 316 Broadway, New York, and by all Druggists everywhere. All kinds of Family Patent Medicines for sale, on the best possible terms, at Prof. Wood's establishment, 114 Market Street, St. Louis Mo.

Sold in Belleville, by E. Chandler and R. Holden & Co.

GEORGE W. LESTER,

ACCOUNTANT, General Land Agent and Broker, will give prompt attention on and after the 1st proximo, to the posting of Books, adjusting intricate accounts, to all business, including the collection of claims in the Division Court, for which purpose he will attend at each sitting of said court throughout the County, and will observe the strictest punctuality in paying over moneys as collected. Will also act as Broker in the sale of Produce, Stocks or other Securies.

References:

| | |
|---|---|
| Messrs. Ross & Bell, | E. Murney, Esq., M. P. P. |
| B. F. Davy, Esq., | W. P. Wilson, Esq., |
| Gillespie & Co., | Jas. Lister, Esq., M. D. |
| W. Hope, Esq., M. D. | C. G. LeVesconte, Esq. |
| Js. Glass, Esq., and | Q. McNider, Esq. |

Town Lots for Sale,

EITHER for Cash or on time. Terms moderate. These Lots are situated on Great St. James Street, near the residence of the undersigned, of whom all particulars may be had.

JAMES EVES.
Belleville, Sept. 23, 1857. 25


# Varieties.

## OBTAINING SUBSCRIBERS.

In the year '36, and at the commencement of our career "out thar," we employed a local travelling agent—one John D——, a fellow of infinate tact in his business, and ordinarily one of the merriest, happiest, best-natured bipeds we ever met with. John had a way of obtaining subcribers peculiarly his own, and his success was proverbial. If he undertook to get a man's name and subscription money, he got it—there was no dodging the issue when he had resolved upon the thing.

John was a large, powerful man, standing six feet three in his socks, and he feared nothing in the performance of his duty; at times when a resort to the "tricks of his trade" was necessary, he was ever "at home," and his mimickry, smiling countenance, and smiling address, always made him scores of friends, almost at first sight. But John occasionally encountered a tough customer.

"You call that a paper!" exclaimed a rough, big fisted fellow derisively, one morning in a coffee house where he was canvassing.

"Well I do," said John quietly.

"O get out!" responded the bully.

"And you must subcribe, too—come."

"Not's you know on," continued the other sneeringly. "It's a humbug!"

"What's a humbug?"

"That paper o' yourn."

"Come, now, fine fellow, that won't do," added our agent, not a little piqued. He always stood straight up for the paper. "That kind o'talk ain't just the thing, my friend," continued John, for there was several persons present."

"I say it's a *hum*," persisted the fellow; "an your'e another."

As the stranger got off this last remark, he approached the canvasser instantly, and offered unmistakable demonstrations of a belligerent character.

John measured his customer a moment as he advanced, and drawing back, he very coolly knocked down the insolent fellow. Then grasping the rowdy by the throat—

"Is my paper a humbug?" asked John.

"Yes—cuss your picture!"

"It *is*, eh?" continued the agent, bringing the fellow a rap on the side of the sconce, which astonished him immencely. "It is, is it?" and then again and again, until the bully began to believe he had commenced operations upon the wrong individual.

"Is my paper a *hum*?"

"N—n— *no*?" shrieked the fellow, at last.

"What kind of a paper is it?"

"I dun 'no'——."

"Yes you do," said John, raising his huge mawler over the other's head, in a threatening attitude and grinning a ghastly smile—"yes you do."

"Wal le' me up" said the victim.

"I'll let you up, when you answer me."

"I tell you I dun 'no."

"I say you do," responded John, and again he raised that fearful fist and showed his glistening teeth.

"Y--ye---yes!" shouted the sufferer.

"What kind of a paper is it then? Tell me, or I'll smash every bone in your ugly skin."

"It's a--a—a it's a—"

"Quick!"

"It's a goo—good—fuss-rate one. Now le' me up!"

"Not till you subscribe, old fellow."

"I *won't* subscribe!"

"You won't," said John, looking daggers at the prostrate hero, while he grated his teeth like a mad catamont—"we'll see!" and he thrust him violently on the floor, again.

"I will!"

"For a year?" asked the agent.

"No."

"What then?"

"Six—six—months."

"That'll be two dollars," said John; "fork over the tin; there's no trust in this trade."

"Le' me up, I say."

"Not till you have paid your subscription."

"Wal, git off'er me!"

"There!" said John—who was naturally very accommodating—and at the same time he turned so that his "subscriber" could get his hand into his pocket. The latter actually drew forth his purse, counted out two dollars in silver, and the agent released him!

John took his address, wrote a receipt, and then invited his new made friend to take a drink. The other, nothing loth, joined him at once, for fear of giving him further offence.

Then, getting up his specimen papers and other fixings, our canvasser turned toward his new subscriber, and with a bland smile of good nature remarked:—

"Think you'll like my paper, friend."

"Yes—yes," responded the other.

"It's a capital paper."

"Yes," said the subscriber.

"And you'll reccommend it to your friends?"

"Yes," added the victim.

"It's a good paper."

"Yes——."

"I may say a very good paper."

"Yes——."

"Good day sir."

"Yes," continued the patron, abstractedly, as the convasser departed; "but if you ain't one of the agents we read about, then I ain't no judge of beeswax!" and rubbing the side of his crown—which had been but slightly damaged, as it happened, in the *melee*—disappeared, resolved never again to interfere with the "power of the press."


BELLEVILLE AND MARMORA
RAILROAD AT LAST ! !
W. J. NORTHGRAVES

HAS received the most fashionable and complete assortment of Watches and Fine Jewelry ever offered in this town. His stock consists in part of Gold and Silver Watches, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Bracelets, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Pins, Shirt Studs, Lockets, Pencils, Watch Keys, Wedding & Stone Rings, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Pens, Charms, Spectacles & Cases, Black Brooches and Bracelets, Walking Sticks, Clocks, Electro-Plate in great variety, and almost every thing usually kept in Jewelry Stores.

All of which will be sold much cheaper than ever before offered in this Town.

☞ Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired as usual. W. J. NORTHGRAVES,
Hambly's Block, Corner of Front and Bridge Streets, next to Railroad House.
Belleville, July 3, 1857. v23n23

Chattel Mortgages for sale at this Office

CHEAP FOR CASH.  NO SPLIT LEATHER.

GERMAN
IS SELLING OFF HIS IMMENSE STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
*AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES ! !*
WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.

Any article proving defective in this respect, will be repaired

FREE OF CHARGE.

He is now receiving a large supply of WINTER GOODS, which will be found superior to anything of the kind ever before offered in this market.

*A FEW FIRST CLASS WORKMEN* are constantly employed, and work is being made to order from the best material.

COME AND SEE!

PENITENTIARY STORE, BELLEVILLE, OCT. 28th, 1857. 40

S. CRAWFORD & Co.,
NOW
JOHN BADCOCK.

IN consequence of the Dissolution of Partnership, the Subscriber will (for the purpose of realizing money quickly) make

GREAT REDUCTIONS
FROM THE PRICES OF THE LATE FIRM.

7½ per cent discount, or 4½d off the dollar on all Sales over 10s.

And as he intends to discontinue the READY MADE CLOTHING branch of the business, he will sell the whole stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING
AT AND UNDER COST PRICES.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES. ☜

JOHN BADCOCK.
BELLEVILLE, OCTOBER 5th, 1857. 37

NEW CHEAP STORE.
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES.
DONNELLY, CONGER & CO.,

BEG leave to announce to the inhabitants of BELLEVILLE, SIDNEY, THURLOW, AMELIASBURGH, and the adjacent Townships, that they have just opened, in the new Brick Store, next door South of GILLESPIE & CO.'S WHOLESALE GROCERY, Front Street, Belleville, an admirable assortment of choice

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Which have been selected with the greatest care, and bought upon the best terms, by an able and experienced buyer, which will be found well adapted for the Season; and which will be sold at such prices as will show at a glance that they mean to test the system of

SMALL PROFITS, TO ITS UTMOST LIMIT.

JUST LOOK IN before buying elsewhere, and you will find a very extensive assortment of

*DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES,*

You will find every article exactly what it is represented; and only one price asked, and that an extremely LOW one.

As they will have a buyer continually in the Market, their Stock will be constantly replenished with the

CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS
in the MONTREAL and NEW YORK MARKETS.

Therefore, if you want GOOD BARGAINS, remember the NEW CHEAP STORE, next door to Gillespie & Co.'s Wholesale Grocery.

DONNELLY, CONGER & Co.
Belleville, September 23rd, 1857. 25

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Dry Goods
AND
GROCERIES.
BULL'S BUILDING.

The Subscriber offers for sale every variety of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,
With an excellent assortment of
GROCERIES,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

SUGARS, TEAS, TOBACCOS, FRUIT, SOAP, CANDLES, INDIGO BLUE, PIPES, STARCH, SPICES, FISH, BROOMS, PAILS, &c.

—ALSO,—

TORONTO AND ELORA WHISKEY, BASS' AND ALLSOPP'S ALE.

TERMS LIBERAL.

W. AITKEN, Jr., Agent.
BELLEVILLE, SEPT. 15, 1857. 34

REMOVAL.

JAMES KENNEDY,

WOULD beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Belleville and surrounding country, that the Stock of Messrs. BULL BROTHER, has been removed by him to the

VICTORIA BUILDINGS, IN HIS OLD STAND.

The business will be carried on with a new stock of

Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries and LIQUORS,

WHICH HE INTENDS TO SELL AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

BELLEVILLE, AUGUST 4th., 1857. 28

FOR THE SEASON.

THE NEWEST STYLES AND FABRICS OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
ROBERT MITCHELHILL'S,
NEAR TO THE BANK OF MONTREAL, FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

JULY 29th., 1857. 27

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

150 ACRES of Lot No. 29, in the 2nd Concession of Thurlow.
Terms of payment easy. Apply to
W. H. WALLBRIDGE.
Belleville, September 24th, 1857. 35

TO RENT.

A SHOP, with Dwelling House attached, situated directly opposite the American Hotel. Possession given immediately
Apply to DR. HOPE.
Belleville, July 16, 1857. 25


# Facts for Farmers.

## MUNURE—COMPOST.

Manure is virtually the farmer's capital; the bank, if we may be indulged the expression, upon which he can alone draw forth those important and essential accommodations without which his industry and economy in other matters, will be of little or no avail. There is no farmer in New England whose resources in this particular, are not amply abundant, and whose farm, might not in a short time, be brought to almost any degree of productiveness the owner could reasonably desire. Nature has provided, by a wise economy, that nothing which has once been inspirited with the energizing indentifying principles of life, shall be worthless in the great work of perpetuating and nourishing its kind. But it is not simply to the animal and vegetable kingdoms, that the farmer is to look for the means of enriching his soil. The various mineral substances embedded in, and constituting, to a certain extent, the surface of the soil upon which we tread, are endued with certain distinctive and emendatory properties which render them efficient assistants in the labor of improving and enriching our fields. Even the hard and compact substances of flint, is capable of yielding upon decomposition, a principle essential to the growth and nutriment of plants; while the various mineral substances of our common field and gardens, are capable when commingled in proper relative actions, either of weight or measure, of evolving principles not only highly beneficial to the health of plants, but indispensably necessary to their successful developement and growth.

In the formation of compost manure, one thing, however, is indispensable; and this is that we attend strictly to the nature and constitutional character of the soil to which it is to be applied. If it be of a clayey, or argillacious texture, the basis of the compost intended for amelioration, should consist principally of sand. But if on the contrary, it be of a sandy or silicious character, the compost should be mostly of clay, soils that are naturally *humid*, should have such alterants applied, and in such quantities, as will bring them to a proper consistancy; while those that are arid and liable to injury from a too rapid descent or evaporation of water, must be modified by the application of such remedial agents, as will tend to confer unctuosity, and prevent the possibility of injury from such a cause.

The most tenacious clays, and the most barren sands, may, by the application of such materials as tend to modify obvious defects, be made wonderfully productive.—*Maine Cultivator.*

RECIPE FOR PICKLING PEACHES.—Now that peaches are plentiful, the following mode of preserving them for table use will be acceptable to housekeepers:

Take twenty-four pounds of peaches (which is about the weight of a basket), and remove the peel, which is most easily done, if they are quite soft, by pouring upon them boiling hot water, and in a minute or two afterwards draining it off, when the peel can be removed with a small knife with ease. Then take the peaches and stick into each of them from four to six cloves, and put them into a stone crock together. Then take eight pounds of white coffee sugar, and add sufficient water to boil it without burning. As soon as it boils it may be poured upon the peaches, where it may remain about five minutes: the syrup may then be removed, boiled again, skimmed and poured upon the fruit, where it may remain less time than before if the fruit is quite soft, and longer if quite hard; then it may be boiled, skimmed and poured upon the fruit for the last time. While the preparation is cooling, there may be added a quarter of a pound of stick cinnamon, broken in small pieces, and an ounce of unbroken allspice. After it is cool, add one gallon of good vinegar, and it will be ready for use the next day.

The above is the most common way among the peach producers of preserving their fruit for table use. It is also less liable to spoil, and the expense is less by more than one-half.

Those who have used the Oxygenated Bitters for Dyspepsia, attest the superior efficacy of this medicine. Its health-restoring qualities not being subject to any reaction from stimulants, is the secret of its great success.





THE Subscriber having largely increased his stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, now offers for sale at the

LOWEST CASH PRICE,

the following:
80 Tons Scotch Iron,
30 " Refined do
10 " Swedish do
Band, Hoop, Angle, Rod,
Steel, Blister and Cast,
Canada Plate Tin,
Axle Arms, Wrought and Cut Nails,
Paints, Oils, Putty,
Axes, Coopers' and Joiners' Tools,
Building Hardware and House Trimmings, of every description.

Shelf Hardware of all kinds, cheap and good. He would also call the attention of Saddle and Harness Makers to his splendid assortment of Trimmings. Give a call at the

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW
*"Small Profits and Quick Returns,"*
JAMES GLASS.

N. B.—His shop has been removed to the shop lately occupied by W. Aitken & Co., one door south of C. G. LeVesconte's Drug Store. J. G.

Belleville, Aug. 8th, 1854.

B. F. DAVY
PAYS CASH
FOR WHEAT, RYE AND PEAS,
AT GROVE MILLS,
[A FEW RODS NORTH OF THE UPPER BRIDGE.]

THE undersigned has taken GROVE MILLS for a term of years, where he is prepared to do Gristing with despatch, and, he trusts, to the satisfaction of those who may patronize him.

He also begs to say, that he will be glad to see his old customers now and again, as he is desirous of buying their Grain, or storing it for them.

COME AND TRY GROVE MILLS ! !
B. F. DAVY.
Belleville, 12th Jan., 1857. v22 n52

THE
"ANGLO SAXON"

NEWSPAPER is published at Boston, at the low price of two dollars per annum. It is devoted to British, and to British Colonial intelligence, and one of the best, cheapest, and neatest family papers in the world.

ANGUS McDONALD,
General Agent C. W.
Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1856. 2n

JUST RECEIVED.
AT THE
CANTON T STORE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

*Per Str. Trenton.*
May 13, 1857.

16 Chests Tea,
8 Catties do,
10 Doz. Brooms,
5 Boxes Coffee,
20 Boxes Soap,
10 Boxes Candles,
2 Bags Pepper,
1 Bbl. Oil,
6 Boxes Tobacco,
2 Hhds. Sugar,
10 Boxes Raisins,
2 Bales Nuts,
1 Bbl. Salmon,
5 Cwt. Codfish,
1 Cask Codfish,
2 Bags Rice,
1 Puncheon Molasses,
10 Doz. Wash Boards,
10 Baskets Champaign,
1 Bbl. Almonds,
10 Boxes Pipes,
7 Bbls. Sugar,
2 Bbls. Oat Meal,
3 Boxes Saleratus,
10 do Blue,
1 Bbl. Sundries,
1 Case Sundries,
5 Box G. Pepper.

*Per Str. Bay of Quinte.*

15 Doz. Pails,
5 Doz. Brooms,
2 Bags Coffee,
1 Bbl. Whiting,
7 Hhds. Sugar,
1 Case Sardines,
2 Bbls. Barley,
5 Cwt. Codfish,
10 Boxes Soap,
1 Box Corn Starch,
5 Bags Coffee,
12 Boxes Tobacco,
50 Boxes Stearine Candles,
1 Cask Pickles,
8 Bbls. Ale,
2 Cases Tea,
1 Case Ketchup,
15 Chests Tea,
1 Quarter Cask Brandy,
4 Baskets Champaign,
3 Boxes Raisins,
2 Qr. Casks Sherry Wine,
2 " " Port Wine.

JAMES BLACKLOCK.
Belleville, June 1st, 1857. 20-tf



TIME FOR 1857.
WM. NORTHGRAVES,

HAS just purchased for cash a large assortment of

NEW GOODS,
IN HIS LINE, CONSISTING OF
Gold and Silver English and Geneva Patent Lever & Cylender Watches,

of every description, which he will Warrant to be of the best quality. Also a neat assortment of Gold and Silver

JEWELRY,

consisting of *Wedding and Fancy Rings, Broaches, Ear-rings, Chains, Keys, Seals, Lockets, Crosses, Thimbles, &c.,* which will be sold *CHEAPER*, than at any other house in Belleville.

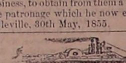
All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, repaired, cleaned and WARRANTED; and he challanges Canada to produce better workmanship.

At his old stand, opposite Gillespie & Co.'s Store, Front Street.

WM. NORTHGRAVES,
*Watchmaker.*
Belleville, December 11th, 1856.

UNDERTAKER.

JAMES GEEN, begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public, that he is prepared to furnish COFFINS, &c., of every description, together with a hearse, at the shortest notice, at very moderate terms. He flatters himself from his well known experience and punctuality for the last fifteen years in business, to obtain from them a continuance of the patronage which he now enjoys.
Belleville, 30th May, 1855.



STEAMBOAT STOCK
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, NINETEEN SIXTY-FOURTH SHARES of STOCK in the Steamboat "ST. HELEN," so well and favorably known on the Route from the head of the Bay of Quinte, to Montreal, as a passage and freight boat. The "St. Helen" has been thoroughly repaired during the Winter, and will be ready for commencing her regular trips again on the same route as last season, on the opening of navigation.

☞ For price and terms apply to
CHAS. B. CRYSLER, *Capt.*
Kingston, March 20th, 1857. 9-tf

ONE DOLLAR
WILL BUY

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR!

ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, namely, DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR or *Liver Remedy*, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR is compounded entirely from new articles of medicine, namely, Gums.

Some idea of the strength of these gums may be formed when it is known that one bottle of the Invigorator contains as much strength as one hundred doses of Calomel, without any of its deleterious effects.

Though possessing rare medicinal powers, these Gums have been but little known to physicians, and never used in their prescriptions until used in the form of the *Invigorator*, which met with such unprecedented success as to induce the proprietor to offer it as a family medicine tried and known in its effects It has rarely ever failed to cure *Liver* Complaints in their worst forms.

Indigestion being caused by a deranged *Liver* is cured when the Liver is excited to action.

Jaundice is caused by an improper action of the *Liver*, and as a proof that the INVIGORATOR relieves this disease let any one troubled with Jaundice take the Invigerator regularly one week, and their skin will begin to assume its original color.

Costiveness can be permanently cured by the Invigorator. Take it in small doses on retiring, and it assists nature in her operations. By gradually diminishing the dose, the bowels are left in a healthy and active state, and work as regularly as clock work.

Sick Headache is very soon relieved by taking a double dose of the *Invigorator*, which corrects all acidity and sourness of the stomach.

For an over-loaded stomach it has no equal, as it relieves all oppressive or uneasy feeling after eating heartily. For a family medicine generally, all who use it speak in the highest terms.

DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a Diseased Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken and now we can eat anything edible without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest, and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world.—*State Fact.*

There has never been tried in our family a remedy which has met with such unbounded success in the cure of diseases incident to children, as DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR; nor is it alone for diseases of children that we use it; for it acts as a Cathartic so mildly and gently, and seems to renovate the system so thoroughly that we think we are doing a service to all in advising them when they need medicine to try this remedy. There are cases that have come under our notice where great benefit has been received in diseases of the *Liver*, Stomach and Bowels, where all other remedies failed to give relief. It has become so useful in our family that we will not be without it.—*Jacksonville, Ala. Republican.*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

For Sale by R. HOLDEN, & Co., only, in Belleville.

NEW
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced business as

MERCHANT TAILORS
AND
CLOTHIERS,
IN THE PREMISES ON
FRONT STREET,

Immediately opposite the Railroad House, where they intend keeping an assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS AND VESTINGS,

of every style and description.

From their long experience in this branch of business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

CLARK & SYMONS.
Belleville, May 20th., 1857. 17

NEW TREATMENT!

BUFFALO MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
Established for the Cure of
*DYSPEPSIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, Fever and Ague, Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Great Impurity of Blood, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Fistula, Piles, Liver Complaints, Kidneys, Debility, &c., Canker, Sore Mouth, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Infirmities of Youth and Old Age, &c.*

NO MERCURY USED.

DR. AMOS & SON,
(Corner of Main & Quay Strs. Buffalo, N. Y.)

ARE the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, may be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 9 at night, in every state and symptom of Disease.

The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years' extensive and successful practice in London.

The most inveterate complaints, where all other remedies have failed, yield to their treatment. Strangers and travellers from all parts of the world, many from the continent of Europe, consult them in difficult cases, and there is no part of the United States where persons reside whom they have not cured; and the medical and surgical journalists recommend that "as it is always important to obtain the service of an experienced and skilful physician," the unfortunate should call on DR. AMOS & SON, who have received the most flattering and voluminous testimonials from Lallemand, Culverwell, Dubois, Ricord Sutherland, Lamert and others, together with the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians indicative of the value of their opinions, and the distinguished position they occupy in medical history, with permission to publish them, with the view to the correction of wide-spread errors in relation to the treatment and cure of sufferers from General Debility, &c.

*A Most Scientific Invention.*

An instrument for the cure of genital Debility, or Nocturnal Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Can be permanently cured in from fifteen to twenty days, by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

*Young Men, take Particular Notice.*

*Dr. Amos & Son* take pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above diseases. It has been subjected to a test by the most eminent physicians in London, Paris, Philadelphia, and New York; it has been declared to be the only useful instrument ever yet discovered for the cure of Seminal Weakness, or any disease of the genital organs, caused by the secret habits of youth.

*Dr. Amos & Son*, in order to satisfy the most sceptical as to the merits of their instruments, pledge themselves that in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the Instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful Instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions securely packed and sent by express, is ten dollars.

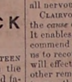
BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

Beware of empirics and itinerant self-styled professors, who *attempt* cures, but never succeed. *Dr. Amos & Son* have for a long series of years been engaged in an extensive practice in the treatment of these delicate complaints, and are the only legally qualified Physicians who now advertise to cure certain complaints or from whom genuine European remedies can be obtained.

*Persons in any Part of the World* may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their cases, with remittance for Medicines, &c., which will be returned with the utmost dispatch, and secure from observation.

Address DR. AMOS & SON, corner Main and Quay Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!



PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, Clairvoyant consultations, and advice given daily, Sundays excepted. Magneto-Electricity applied to the cure of diseases. It is an infallible cure for Weakness, Debility, Indiscretions of Youth, and all nervous complaints.

CLAIRVOYANCE enables us to see more clearly the *cause* of all our sufferings and infirmities. It enables us to give the best advice, and to recommend the most proper remedies. It enables us to recommend and advise those means that will effect a perfect and certain cure, when all other remedies have failed. It also enables us to see the most innocent, safe, and certain means to be employed. All who are in trouble all who have been unfortunate, deceived and trifled with, all whose fond hopes have been crushed and blasted, all whose minds and heelth are suffering and declining: go to the naver failing

Clairvoyant and Phrenologist,

for advice and guidance. All labouring under melancholy thoughs and depression of spirits, distress and anguish of mind, from whatever cause, all labouring under bad and delicate health; go to him for relief and comfort. All Ladies who have suffered under these complaints and diseases incident to females, consult him with the greatest confidence. Previous to marriage, all in delicate health should consult him. All those who have suffered from the secret follies and bad habits of youth, consult him privately and confidentially. All who have had bad luck, all who have tried their best to get on in the world, and cannot; go to him for advice how to improve their circumstances. Parents should get his opinion what trade or Profession is best calculated to insure their children's success in life. In love affairs, the principles of the above Science guide you to a happy marriage, and domestic felicity. He shows the

Likeness of Future Husband or Wife.

Call, consult him, and judge for yourself, how truly he can tell you. Further particulars sent GRATIS.

☞ AFFLICTED READ! ☜
DR. RAPHAEL'S MARRIAGE ALMANAC.

It is a work of startling, yet very great interest. It is designed to show the fearful consequences of excessive sexuel indulgence and unnatural solitary habits. It is written in a chaste style, and may be read without detriment to the morals of innocense and youth. It is the very book so long needed as a warning to those guilty of all manner of secret and criminal indulgence. The unerring laws of nature are plainly revealed, and the road to purity and peace pointed out.

Let no young man enter the secret obligations of married life without reading every page of Dr. RAPHAEL'S marriage Almanac.

It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. It contains a number of extraordinary cures, and the treatment of delicate disease, Self-abuse, &c., and shows that cases which were pronounced incurable have been radically cured and the parties are now married and happy.

Every one, especially young persons and those contemplating marriage, should read the Dr's. *Marriage Almanac*. It contains practical observations on the cause of permature decay, weakness, debility, nervous complaints, and loss of health. It contains a Father's advice on the indiscretions and follies of youth, of both sexes, and points out clearly its remedies and certain cure. Enclose Three Postage Stamps, and it will be sent to any Name or Address.

☞ A liberal allowance given to all Travelling Booksellers, Book agents and Pedlars.

All Letters, Communications, and Interviews strictly Private and Confidential. In order to claim attention, the postage on all letters must be pre-paid, and have Postage Stamps enclosed for the answer. Address, W. RAPHAEL, Box 568, Post Office. Hours of Consultations, from 9 to 11½, a. m., and from 2 to 8 p. m., at the Corner of Nelson and Duchess Streets, Toronto, Toronto, June 5th, 1857. 19-1y

# The Intelligencer.

## AND BELLEVILLE AND HASTINGS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED FRIDAY MORNINGS, CORNER FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS. | LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL, CHARITY IN ALL. | TEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 23. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, CANADA WEST, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1857. NUMBER 42.




### The Intelligencer,

Is Published every FRIDAY Morning, Corner of Front & Bridge Streets, BEELEVILLE, C. W.

M. BOWELL, Publisher and Proprietor.

**Terms:**

Ten Shillings per annum, if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and Twelve Shillings and Six Pence per annum, when delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, Two Shillings and Six Pence will be added to each year's subscription.

No Paper discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

**Rates of Advertising:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Six lines and under, first insertion | 2 | 6 |
| Each subsequent insertion | 0 | 7½ |
| Six to ten lines, first insertion | 3 | 4 |
| Each subsequent insertion | 0 | 10 |
| Above ten lines, (per line) first insertion, | 0 | 4 |
| Each subsequent insertion per line | | 1 |

A liberal reduction made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered by 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, to ensure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

**Job Printing.**

The Job Printing Department in "The Intelligencer," Office, has been completely renewed, and large additions of every variety and style of Type, added, which will enable the Proprietor to execute all orders promptly and at moderate prices, such as—

| | |
|---|---|
| Railroad Bills, | Steamboat Bills, |
| Pamphlets, | Circulars, |
| Hand Bills, | Funeral Cards, |
| Invitations, | Bill Headings, |
| Law Blanks, | Show Bills, |
| Concert Bills, | Programmes, |
| Posting Bills, | Stage Bills, |
| Business Cards, | Blanks, &c., |
| Cheque Books, | Bill Books, |
| Blank Notes, | Labels, |

With every other description of Job Work.

☞ All Letters addressed to the Publisher, must be Pre-Paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.


## Business Directory.

**SIMPSON & DEAN,**
BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, &c., Office, Bridge Street, next door to the Empire Hotel. 34
C. P. Simpson. W. W. Dean.

**A. S. MACDONNELL,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c. Office over Mr. Harrison's Book Store, Front Street, Belleville.
Belleville, August 27, 1857. v23n31

**ROSS & BELL,**
BARRISTERS, &c. &c., two doors South of the "Potash Inspection Office."
John Bell. W. H. Ponton.
Belleville, C. W.

**WALTER FINDLAY,**
LAW AGENT, Notary Public & Conveyancer, Division Court business punctually attended to, and Title Deeds examined.
Office—Victoria Buildings, next to the office lately occupied by John O'Hare, Esq.
Belleville, Aug. 6th, 1855. 28

**A. R. DOUGALL,**
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, and Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer.
Office—Over Dr. Holden's Drug Store, Front Street, Belleville. 42

**C. L. COLEMAN,**
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, &c., Belleville.
Office—On the West side of Front Street, and opposite Apothecaries Hall.
20th August, 1855.

**R. P. JELLETT,**
LATE of ROSS & BELL, Attorney at Law, &c., &c. Office.—Coleman's Buildings, over W. P. Wilson's Store, Front Street, Belleville. 27

**P. V. DORLAND, M. D.,**
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office at the residence of his brother, the late E. G. Dorland, m. D., Front Street, Belleville.
N. B.—Gratuitous advice to the poor. 14

**D. E. BURDETT, M. B.,**
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the University of Toronto. Office—In the McDonald Building, over O'Reilly's Store, and next door to Harrison's Book Store, Belleville.
☞ Advice to the Poor gratis.

**DR. B. S. WILLSON,**
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & ACCOUCHER.
Residence—Roslin. 19

**DR. G. V. N. RELYEA,**
SURGEON DENTIST, Victoria Buildings, Belleville.

**G. G. GERMAN,**
DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS. (v23n20)
Terms Cash! Belleville, C. W.

**S. B. SMITH,**
AGENT for Fairbanks' Platform, Counter and Hay Scales, Front-St., Belleville. 25-6m

**J. A. PHIPPEN.**
SOAP AND CANDLE Manufacturer. Opposite Weese's Hotel, Front Street Belleville. 22-15

**HIDES, HIDES.**
HIGHEST price in Cash paid for Hides and Sheepskins, by
22-15. J. A. PHIPPEN.

**GILLESPIE & CO.,**
WHOLESALE GROCERS, Commission Merchants, Hastings Commercial Buildings, No. 1, Belleville.

**W. & J. MUIR,**
MERCHANT TAILORS, Great St. James-St., Montreal.
William Muir. James Muir.

**J. E. LENT,**
MARBLE MANUFACTURER, opposite the Registry Office. All orders for Head Stones, Tomb Tables, Monuments, Furniture Tops, &c., punctually attended to.

**H. P. BOSELLY,**
UNDERTAKER, JOB-TURNER, &c., in the Shop lately occupied by Mr. Jas. Beckett, Front Street, Belleville.

**THOMAS WILLS,**
COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent.
Office—In the new Brick Building on the Court House Grounds.

**J. S. FARRELL,**
WINE & SPIRIT Merchant, Front Street Belleville. Opposite the Market.
Belleville, Jan. 3 th, 1857. 1-tf

## Insurance Agencies.

**PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY**
OF TORONTO, C. W.
Subscribed Capital, £496,620 — Paid up Capital, £96,714 1s.

President—J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
Vice-President—Hon. J. H. CAMERON, M.P.

**DIRECTORS:**

| | |
|---|---|
| G. Crawford, Esq., M.P. | Geo. Duggan, Jr., Esq. |
| Hon. J. H. Cameron, M.P. | Capt. P. Wallace. |
| A. M. Clark, Esq. M.D. | Hon W. B. Robinson, M.P |
| John Arnold, Esq. | John Cameron, Esq. |
| J. S. Howard, Esq. | Duncan Macdonell, Esq |
| E. F. Whittemore, Esq. | |

Manager.—Edward Taylor Dartnell, Esq.
Inspector of Agencies—E. H. Whitmarsh, Esq.
BANKERS:—Toronto—City Bank of Montreal.
New York—Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Duggan & Burns.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

FARM RATES.

The Directors have lately made a considerable reduction of the rates on isolated Farm Risks, to which they would draw the attention of Farmers generally.

Fire and Marine business of every description transacted by this Company at as low rates as in any respectable office, and all losses promptly settled on satisfactory proof being made.

George A. Boulter, M. D., Agent, Stirling; Wm. E. D. Eadus, Agent, Shannonville; Robt. Newbery, Belleville, Travelling Agent, County of Hastings.

F. McANNANY,
Agent, Belleville.
Toronto, 29th, August, 1857. 32

**ROSS & BELL,**
AGENTS for the Montreal Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation Assurance Company. Capital £200,000.
Colonial Life Assurance Company. Capital, £500,000 Sterling. (For Life only.)
Who continue to insure Fire, Life and Marine risks in the above Companies, upon very moderate terms.
Belleville, 14th August, 1852.

**LIFE INSURANCE.**
Edinburgh Life Insurance Company.
ESTABLISHED IN 1823,
—AND—
*Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.*
CAPITAL, - - - - £500,000!
*Accumulated and Invested Funds, about Three-Fourths of a Million.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Edinburgh, | 22 *George Street.* |
| Glasgow, | 59 *St. Vincent Street.* |
| London, | 11 *King William Street, City.* |
| Dublin, | 35 *North Cumberland Street.* |

PRESIDENT:
His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
VICE-PRESIDENT:
Sir Graham Graham Montgomery, of Stanhope, Bart., M. P.
*MANAGER.*—Gilbert L. Finlay.
*SECRETARY.*—William Dickson.

THIS COMPAY HAVING DETERMINED to establish a branch of their Office in TORONTO, have obtained the consent of the gentleman named below to act a Local Board for Canada, and have appointed the necessary Officers for carrying on the Insurance of Lives in this Province, at their temporary offices in Wellington Chambers, in this city.

The Hon. J. H. Cameron, M.P.P., Chairman.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. W. Gamble, Esq. M. P. P. | Lewis Moffatt Esq. |
| J. B. Robinson Esq. | C. J. Campbell Esq. |

D. Higgins, Esq., Secretary.
E. M. Holden Esq., M. D., Medical Referee.
Messrs. Read, Leith & Read, Solicitors.
The Commercial Bank of Canada, Bankers.
☞ Agencies will be opened in the principal Cities and Towns in the Province as soon as the necessary arrangements are made.
R. J. CARTWRIGHT.
Agent at Kingston.

The Liverpool and London
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPNAY,**
CAPITAL,—$10,000,000.
E. CHANDLER,
49 *Agent, Belleville.*

**PRINCE EDWARD FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**
DIRECTORS:
JOHN P. ROBLIN, *President.*

| | |
|---|---|
| John Murney, | Archelaus Southard. |
| Absolum Greely, | Wilson Bently, |
| Aaron D. Dougall | N. B. Conger, |
| | S. Merrill, Secretary. |

Daniel McMullen, General Agent.
PHILIP I. ROBLIN, Agent for Hastings.

**IMPERIAL, FIRE, MARINE**
—AND—
**LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
OF QUEBEC.
Authorized by Act of Parliament.

President:—JAMES TIBBETTS, Esq., M. P. P.
Vice-President:—P. G. HOUT, Esq., M. P. P.

Directors.

| | |
|---|---|
| David Shaw, Esq., | J. Tibbitts, Esq., M.P.P |
| P. G. Hout, Esq., M.P.P. | J. Smith, Esq., |
| M. H. Warren, Esq., | James S. McQuaig, Esq. |

Solicitor:—HONORABLE F. W. PRIMROSE.
Secretary:—MR. DAVID S. CROW.
JAMES GLASS, Agent.
Belleville, April 16th, 1856. 12

**EQUITABLE**
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
*Cannon Street West, London,*
—AND—
*Mechanics' Exchange, Montreal.*
CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING.
*Chairman.*—A. C. Barclay, Esq.

Directors.—Charles Bennett, John Moss, Frederick Morris, Henry Oxenford, William Henry Place, Miles Charles Seton, John Shaw, Edmund S. Symes, M. D., Thomas West, and Francis F. Woodhouse, Esquires.
*Secretary.*—William H. Preston, Esq.
Auditors.—Professor Wheatstone, F. R. S.; John Symes, Esq.
*Bankers.*—Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co.
Local Directors, Montreal.—William Lunn, John Torrance, John Frothingham, Alfred Lacroque, Benjamin Holmes, J. G. Mackenzie, Theodore Hart, Esquires.
*Manager.*—Chas. F. Tilstone, Esq.
*Accountant & Cashier.*—D. Mackenzie, Esq.
The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company for the County of Hastings, (excepting Main Street, Belleville, and the Village of Trenton,) is now prepared to take risks in the same.
JOHN THOMAS.
Belleville, November, 1856. [11]

## Newbery's Column.

**LIFE ASSURANCE.**

A SUBJECT of the highest importance to most and worthy of the consideration of all. Based upon sound and scientific principles, a small regular outlay during life is made to secure at death (whenever it may occur) a large return, which in the case of the poor, is provision for such as may be dependent on them, or immunity from debt; in the case of the rich may be applied as a legacy.

ALBERT AND TIMES
*LIFE ASSURANCE*
—AND—
GUARANTEE COMPANY.
11 WATERLOO PLACE,
PALL MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1838.
CANADA BOARD.
A. J. MACDONALD, Chairman.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. J. A. Macdonald, | M. W. Strange, |
| G. Cumming, | James Harty, |

R. M. WILKISON, Secretary.

This Company makes a most unusual and advantageous offer of giving credit for half of the premiums for the first five years, and is prepared to receive proposals for Policies of Assurance at the office of their Agent,
R. NEWBERY,
Front-Street.
Or through their Medical Officer,
Dr. D. E. BURDETT,
Front-Street.
Belleville, May 6th., 1857.

**1857.**
**FIRE, MARINE & LIFE INSURANCE.**
Office, Front St., Belleville.
TIMES AND BEACON
**FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY**
OF LONDON.
**PROVINCIAL**
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF TORONTO, C. W.,
FOR COUNTRY RISKS ONLY.
ÆTNA MARINE INSURANCE COMP'Y.
OF HARTFORD.
**CANADA**
*LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y.*
HAMILTON, C. W.

THE undersigned is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance in any of the above Companies on Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, &c. Marine Insurance on Vessels and Cargoes, and Life Insurance. The rates for which will be found reasonable. ROBT. NEWBERY.
Belleville, Jan. 5th, 1857. v22n50

**VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell at private sale, the House and Lot, with Offices attached, in the Village of Canifton, and known as the former residence of Dr. Bristol.

This property is exceedingly valuable, being one of the best private residences in the County.

**A GOOD TITLE**
will be given, and will be disposed of on very liberal terms of credit or exchanged for lands situated in this, or adjoining Counties.
☞ For price and terms, apply at the office of R. NEWBERY.
Belleville, 16th June, 1857. 21

**NOTICE.**

PARTIES desirous of renting Shops, Offices or Dwellings, the purchase of Real Estate, can obtain information by applying to the undersigned.
—AND ALSO.—
Persons having Houses, Shops or Premises to lease, will please communicate.
R. NEWBERY,
*Land & General Agent.*
Belleville, June 16th, 1857. 21

**LANDS FOR SALE.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MARMORA. | | |
| East part No. 2, | | 8th concession, | | 150 acres. |
| | | HUNGERFORD. | | |
| South part of 12, | | 14th concession, | | 141 |
| " ½ | 30, | 13th | " | 100 |
| North ½ | 25, | 12th | " | 100 |
| " ½ | 33, | 6th | " | 100 |
| " | 14, | 14th | " | 185 |
| " ½ | 31, | 12th | " | 100 |
| | | MADOC. | | |
| | 30, | 7th | " | 200 |
| West ½ | 17, | 1st | " | 100 |
| " ½ | 32, | 9th | " | 100 |
| East part E. ½ | 3, | 3rd | " | 75 |

**TERMS:**
One-third cash: balance in five annual instalments, with interest.
Apply to ROBERT NEWBERY.
Belleville, April 28th, 1857. 14

**REAL ESTATE.**

THE subscriber offers for sale about six acres of excellant land, situated on the Kingston Road near the limits of the Corporation, and in a situation well adapted for a private residence. It is one of the most healthy localities to be found, and but a few minutes walk from town.

—ALSO—

The House and Lot situated on part of Lot No. 88, first concession of Sidney, consisting of two acres well fenced, with garden, containing the best of fruit trees; also, a good frame house of one and a half stories high. For further particulars apply to
R. NEWBERY,
*Land Agent, &c.*
Belleville, Feb. 9th, 1857. 3

**FOR SALE.**

THAT valuable and magnificent residence situated on the Kingston Road, and occupied by Wm. Henry, Esq. The house is finished in a complete style, the situation being one of the most desirable in Town, commanding a fine view of the Bay, &c.

TERMS £1500.

£500 down; £500 in one year from purchase. Balance in one and two years.

—ALSO.—

Two rough-cast houses, with 240 feet, near the Railroad Depot.

—ALSO.—

A very valuable Farm in the 7th con. of Thurlow, south half No. 6—100 acres, with 50 acres cleared—the remainder well wooded with good sugar bush, &c., and two small wooden houses.

—ALSO.—

South part of lot 38, 5th con. of Sidney, 60 acres cleared, and well fenced. On this lot there is a small orchard and log dwelling, being 3¼ miles from the new College, Belleville, and 1½ miles from Canifton.

Terms of payment liberal. For particulars apply to
R. NEWBERY, Land Agent, &c.
Belleville, June 27, 1857. 23


### A THOUSAND MILES A MINUTE.

BY A. BULLOCK.

"The motion of the earth round the sun is at the rate of sixty-eight thousand miles an hour." —*Comstock.*

Sixty-eight thousand miles an hour!
Why man, the deuce is in it,
What matchless proof of mighty power—
A thousand miles a minute!
This wond'rous car keeps rolling on,
With all its land and ocean,
The engineer is never gone,
Or varies in his motion.

No "running fast," no "running slow,"
No bursting of the boiler,
Nothing to pay of all who go—
No one e'er paid a dollar.
No upward grade, no downward grade,
No stopping at the station,
Cause for repair has not been made
Since the All-wise creation.

Since time began ne'er left the track,
Or called for wood and water,
No switching off, no running back,
Collisions cause no slaughter.
Because the track is always clear,
The watchmen never slumber,
No train behind we ever fear,
Obstruction ne'er encumber.

The signal lights we oft descry,
But no alarming token;
They glitter in the evening sky,
And dance with joy unbroken;
No application of the brakes,
Reversing of the motion,
No fear of telegraph mistakes,
No sound to mar devotion.

So silently the vast machine
Obeys the laws of Heaven,
The movement is not felt or seen,
No jar of tumult given.
"Through tickets" only can we have—
No others can be taken;
Whether we live or fill the grave,
The motion will not slacken.

But take us with lightning speed,
Until we reach the station,
Which stands, say faith and hope agreed,
At portals of salvation.
"Free pass" each traveller awaits—
Observing rules to win it;
Soon we shall reach those pearly gates,
A thousand miles a minute!

North Almon, Jan., 1857.

## Choice Reading.

### READING FOR THE BOYS.

It is well remarked by the *North British Review*, that one of the problems which remains to be solved, is how to go on educating a working boy till he has grown to be a man. The sons of poor parents are usually taken from school before much has been done to form their mind, and then they are put to work to earn something. The brief intervals of rest from labor and the evening hours after toil, find them either weary and indisposed to improve their minds, or they crave amusement and pleasurable excitement. And so trifling has been their mental culture, that they relish only coarse indulgences, for the most part. The instances are very rare in which they could be induced to engage in anything like solid studies.

One of the best educators to this important class of persons is the periodical press. The literary and moral magazine, or paper, makes but a moderate demand upon the time and application of a youth, and it may lodge truths in his mind of lasting value and influences for good.

Every parent, every employer, would do well by furnishing their homes and the youth under their charge with sound periodicals, through the reading of which good moral impressions might be made and kept alive, and thus useful knowledge increased. A journal or magazine would be taken up and read by boys who would not think of taking up a book. The little time at their command prevents much book-reading, but an attractive paper will be read with interest and benefit. In its absence, the lad would seek amusement away from his home, and be exposed to evil social influences.

Employers and parents would consult their own interests, as well as those of their boys, by liberally providing them with periodicals of an instructive and entertaining character. Boys would thankfully appreciate the interest felt for them, and we should soon see a change for the better in this large and important class of our population—a class which has been shamefully neglected, and suffered to grow up wild.

### MARY AND HER MOTHER.

'Mother, why do you read the Bible so much?' said little Mary; 'haven't you read it all through?'

'Yes, my dear, a great many times,' said her mother.

'Well, then, you must know all there is in it by this time; and yet you read it every day.'

'Do you remember last summer, Mary, when you were away at Miss Brookes' school?'

'Yes, mother.'

'You told me then that when you got a letter from home, you used to read it over and over till it was almost worn out.'

'And so I did, mother.'

'Well, what made you read that letter so often? You knew all that there was in it.'

'Because it seemed a pleasure, and made me think about home and you and father.'

'So, my dear, I read over some parts of the Bible that I have read hundreds of times before, for the same reason, that it reminds me of home, of my heavenly Father, and my Saviour, and of what he wishes me to do; and therefore I love to read it.'

'Is heaven my home, too, mother?' said little Mary. 'Shall you take me with you when you go?'

'I cannot tell you, my dear; I cannot give you leave to go to heaven, but I know who can.'

'Ah! you mean Jesus Christ, mother.'

'Yes, my dear, you must ask him; and you must read and learn to understand this book, which is like a letter from him to us, to tell us about himself and about heaven. When you can, I hope you will love to read the Bible as much as I do.'—*Mother's Magazine.*

It dont cost anything.—Many persons who make pretensions to good breeding, not only forget at times that it is extremely rude and vulgar to whisper in company, but also that objects of their remarks may be able to hear a whisper much plainer than a sentence spoken in a louder tone. No better evidence of vulgarity and low breeding, is wanted by persons who are really refined, than a general habit of whispering in company. As a pernicious habit, it is little, if any, better than the contemptible practice so common in certain portions of our town, of slandering the absent. The sneering tone the insinuating innuendo and traducing remark, should be classed in the category with the malignant falsehood, and considered at at least beneath the dignity of those who make pretensions to refinement.

The great luck of gambling is not to play.

## Colonial.

### COUNT BATTHYANY ON SECTARIAN CHARITY.

The following is a copy of a letter from Count Batthyany to Mr. H. Wellington Vallance, a member of the Court of Common Council:—

38, Brunswick terrace,
Brighton, Oct. 11, 1857.

My Dear Sir:—I have just arrived from Vienna and Paris, and regret to see in the leading article of this day's *Morning Post*, that the so-called pastorals of Cardinal Wiseman and Dr. Cullen have induced a certain number of people, who call themselves Christians, to refrain from joining their fellow Christians, as Charitable Jews, in relieving the sufferers in India. Understanding that you are on the Indian Relief Fund Committee, I beg to enclose my cheque for £50, and regret that I cannot do more at present. Although a Catholic myself, I should be very sorry if my friends, and others included, are amongst those bigots who withhold such aid as they can afford from their fellow-creatures, under the Jesuitical pretext of their peculiar religious feelings. Pray, therefore, have my name and subscription published, as a protest against "sectarian hypocrisy," and believe me faithfully yours,

(Signed) Batthyany.

H. Wellington Vallance, Esq.

The Montreal *Herald*, with reference to the above, has the following:—

"Look here upon this Picture and on this."—We publish, this morning, a very pleasing example of Roman Catholic Christian charity and liberality, in Count Batthyany's letter to Mr. Vallance. The following detestable, un-Catholic, un-Christian, and blood-thirsty contrast to the noble Austrian's letter, we cut from the Toronto *Mirror* of Thursday last—the italics are ours:—

"Who sympathyzes with the brigand in his death throes, or pities the murderer struggling with the myrmidons of the law? Yet, nefarious brigands and atrocious murderers the English East India Company have been both personally and by their agents in Hindostan. Who, then, can be so shameless as to sympathize with them in their hour of suffering and ignominy? We do, however, sympathize with the British soldiers in the East, but it is not for the cause in which they are battling, but because they are doomed, in all human probability, to double destruction. *We would not give sixpence for a life-lease for any of them at present in India, And as to their final doom, we would much rather depart this life in the livery of a felon, than bear with us the impress of the East India Uniform to the tribunal of God.*

"All our contemporary's (Montreal *True Witness*) compliments to the Irish insurgents of '98, will serve no useful purpose. These men are in our mouths neither insurgents nor rebels, but martyrs, who sixty years ago laid down their lives, under armed protest, against a usurpation, not a lawful authority. His declaration against the mutineers of Lucknow, and his apologies for *their foul murders* (with all due respect we say it) are simple bosh. The "mutineers" *are no mutineers.* They were raised and equipped by the East India Company, under the authority, sanction and allegiance of the Mogul Emperor of Delhi. *The Mogul* being desirous to rid the country of this troublesome Company, *called his Sepoys and subjects around him.* They obeyed. For their return to their *lawful allegiance*, they are shot from cannon and hanged by an English invading force. Defend it oh ye trumpeters of England, for it is a most righteous act! But *we* have no such intention. And we will have to summon all the Christian fortitude we possess, else we shall begin to hate most cordially any Catholics who pull the bell-rope of sympathy for Lord Palmerston, now that such a service is really valuable; but who would consign him to all sorts of unmentionable torments in the moment of success, when their mouthings were harmless, and could be indulged in with impunity. We are almost tempted in view of some such cases as this, to pray the prayer of the *Freeman's Journal*—'May the Lord send the English safe out of India—and may they have a jolly hard time to get back again.'"

This villainous slanderer of our brave countrymen in India; this sympathizer with the ruthless murderers of their wives and babes—Nena Sahib and his beastly myrmidons, the "Mutineers of Lucknow;" this—but there is no language adequate to express our disgust and contempt for a being so base and so false as the editor of the *Mirror*, "writes himself down," and shall merely add that, whatever he is, it is truly sickening to think that, directly or indirectly, he should be connected with and supported by Her Majesty's Canadian Government. And yet the Toronto *Mirror* is one of its favored supporters and organs, the recipient of the Government advertisements, without the profits of which, it is notorious, it could not exist for one month.

### THE TWO COMMERCIAL SYSTEMS—CASH AND CREDIT OPERATIONS.

The New York *Herald* contains some valuable remarks upon the two commercial systems, and the advantages which the cash system possesses.

"Those who are observant of the times, and who note the changes that are being brought about by the financial revulsion, cannot fail to perceive that, while the credit system is falling to pieces, the cash system is being strengthened and extended.

"Some weeks ago the amount of exchange at the Clearing House showed that the credit operations amounted, in this city alone, in one day, to the enormous sum of $25,000,000: the sudden contraction by the banks had reduced that figure to some $12,000,000. It may be fairly assumed that the diminution then noticed has been going on ever since, and that a figure one-third less than $12,000,000 would now show the daily credit transactions in business in this city. At the same time the great cash system of business has been advancing with strides proportionate to the retrogression of the credit system. For every twenty millions worth of operations that may have fallen off under the credit system, at least five millions will have been added to the business done for cash. And as eventually the same, or nearly the same, amount of consumption will have taken place, nobody will be the loser by the change; but the community generally will be the gainer, because all the heavy discounts and bad debts with which the merchant used to saddle his goods will have been avoided, and the consumer will not have to pay therefor.

"Jobbers and importers will henceforth exercise some little caution as to the persons to whom they will give goods on credit, and also as to the amount to which they will trust them. Heretofore, Tom, Dick or Harry, hailing from some hamlet of ten log houses, situate at the farthest limits of civilization, had hardly anything more to do than present to a jobber or importer a letter of introduction from some neighbor, and on the strength thereof obtain goods to any amount he chose to order. Business men seemed to pride themselves more on the extent than the direct net profits of their operations. And, as a matter of course, the losses sustained by this reckless extension of credit, had to be defrayed by the honest dealer and cash paying consumer. This itself was an evil so great, an injustice so gross, as to damn the system of trade which gave rise to it. If the financial crash had done nothing else than expose the rottenness of that system, and thereby to break it up to a great extent, it was a visitation for which—even with its accompanying evils—this community ought to be grateful.

"Much as that (the credit) system had been perverted and abused, its total extinction would be, at this time, a serious loss to the country. It should be allowed to be gradually and imperceptibly absorbed by the cash system. That absorption is this moment going on; and in proportion as it progresses will the country itself progress in the establishment of trade and commerce on a sound and enduring basis."

### SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MAGISTRACY OF WELLAND COUNTY, WITH REFERENCE TO McHENRY OR TOWNSEND.

We find in the Welland *Herald*, a report of a special meeting of the Magistracy of Welland County, presided over by the Warden of the County.

The Chairman read the requisition to the Clerk of the Peace, asking him to call the meeting. It set forth that public sentiment required such a meeting. It was signed by Duncan McFarland and James McCoppin, Esquires, of Port Robinson.

Mr. McFarland said that he was one of the signers of the requisition. He had talked with the gaoler, who had told him that a man had called one night and demanded the prisoner Townsend. The man, however, proved to be in a state of intoxication, or apparently so. Nevertheless, the gaoler was apprehensive of an attempt at rescue, and reports of that kind were current. This Bench might request the Government to remove the prisoner, or they might recommend better provisions for his safe keeping. The doors of the day rooms might be better secured. The gaoler of London had suggested to him the propriety of fixing strong bars across in front of the door, and connecting them by grating.

The Chairman thought the suggestion a good one.

Mr. Scholfield said that it would be proper to hear the Sheriff, and get something tangible before the Bench. In this gaol the officers are at the mercy of those within when entering the cells. There was a statute authorizing the appointment of Prison Inspectors, whose duty it would be to attend to such matters.

A messenger was then sent to request the attendance of the Sheriff.

The Warden then called on Sheriff Hobson.

Mr. McCoppin inquired whether they were to allow the proceedings of the meeting to be published.

Several Magistrates expressed the opinion that no harm could result from publicity, and our reporter was allowed to remain.

Sheriff Hobson said, that when he first saw the circular, he was not aware of the object of the meeting. The gaoler had told him that a man had come to the building one night between 12 and 1 o'clock. Mrs. Lawrence raised the window, when the man muttered something about a prisoner. She supposing him to be a constable with a prisoner and warrant of commitment, desired him to go round to the door. He did so, and was met there by Mr. Lawrence, who asked him what prisoner it was. The man replied: "Bill Townsend, by G—d; I am going to have him out of here before to-morrow morning." The man appeared to be drunk, and left shortly after. His name was Plummerfelt; he had formerly lived in Wainfleet, but now lived in one of the counties west of this. He was not informed whether he was the Plummerfelt that swore at Cayuga that the prisoner was not Townsend. A few days since two men came into his (Mr. Hobson's) office, with bundles, and asked to see the prisoner. They gave their names as Thomas Flanders and Montague. They said that their bundles contained socks and flannels, &c., for the prisoner. He (the Sheriff) accompanied them into the prisoner's cell, where the bundles were examined, and found to contain what they had said. They desired a private interview with the prisoner, but it was refused. After he left the cell, Flanders said in the presence of the gaoler, that he had spent some money in prisoner's behalf already, and that he would be willing to spend £100 more to release him. Whether Flanders meant to use the money in obtaining bail for the prisoner or not, he (Mr. Hobson) could not say. From the representation of the gaoler, he thought it would be well to have a night watch. At present the gaol force consisted of gaoler and turnkey. There should be an outside door to the day cells, with room between it and the inside one for at least three persons. He recommended gratings at the entrance of the day rooms. The prisoner had never complained of his treatment. He had spoken well of the officers of the gaol, and of the inhabitants of Merrittsville.

After some discussion, Mr. Lawrence, the gaoler, was called.

Mr. Lawrence corroborated the statements of the Sheriff. Flanders, when in the prisoner's cell, promised to do his best for him, but said it might take two months yet to get him (the prisoner) out. The prisoner had said to him (the gaoler), "What is to keep me here if I should knock you down when you open the door?" He heard many stories, communicated to him confidentially, of a rescue to be attempted. He and his brother, the turnkey, took turns at watching at nights. On Saturday night, while going over the premises about midnight, his brother saw a man in the street near the building, who watched him for some time.

Considerable further discussion occurred, after which it was

Moved by Samuel Hill, Esq., seconded by Capt. Radcliffe, that the Council be recommended to make the required alterations at the doors, and that an assistant turnkey be employed during the incarceration of the prisoner Townsend or McHenry.

Mr. McFarland, seconded by Mr. McMicken, moved an amendment that two assistants be employed instead of one.

The amendment was carried; yeas, 19; nays, 13.

The resolution as amended was adopted, with the understanding that the assistants were to be employed as a night watch.

Mr. Hendershot recommended that something be done toward investigating the prisoner's identity. If the prisoner really was Townsend, every person would admit that he ought to be punished; if he was not, he certainly should not suffer for Townsend's crimes; and it would be a relief to the public mind to learn the truth of the matter.

Sheriff Hobson said, that Judge Draper had said he would recommend the Government to employ a detective to go to the places where he said he had been.

Several Magistrates spoke on this point, when it appeared that the prisoner did not desire any assistance, and the matter was dropped.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die.*

### THE RESULT OF THE PANIC.

A summary of the failures and suspensions in the United States country, since the 1st of August, makes the whole number 952, of which 448 were in New York, 85 in Pennsylvania, 120 in Massachusetts, 40 in Ohio, 7 in Kentucky, 3 in Indiana, 2 in Washington City, 5 in Minnesota, 44 in Illinois, 6 in Maryland, 21 in Iowa, 23 in Michigan, 18 in Missouri, 23 in New Jersey, 5 in Rhode Island, 24 in Wisconsin, and 58 in other States. The total liabilities of all these are estimated at $90,000,000.

The extent to which the "crisis" has affected the movement of produce towards the tide-water may be ascertained by comparison. The quantity of flour, wheat, corn, and barley, left at tide-water, during the third week in October, in the years 1856 and 1857, is as follows:—

| | Flour, brl. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Barley, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| '56.. | 48,741 | 612,601 | 451,806 | 152,422 |
| '57.. | 50,718 | 206,516 | 217,446 | 67,199 |
| Inc.. | 1,977 | dec.406,085 | dec.234,260 | dec. 85,223 |

The aggregate quantities of the same articles left at tide-water since the commencement of navigation to the 22nd October, inclusive, during the years 1856 and 1857, is as follows:—

| | Flour, brl. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Barley, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| '56.. | 741,176 | 7,802,717 | 8,850,318 | 1,161,897 |
| '57.. | 514,280 | 2,834,520 | 5,047,109 | 769,772 |
| Dec. | 226,896 | 4,913,197 | 3,803,209 | 392,125 |

Reducing the wheat to flour, the deficiency is equal to 1,210,535 brls. of flour.

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22nd of October, inclusive, during the years 1855, 1856, and 1857:—

| | 1855. | 1856. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canal Open. | May 1. | May 4. | May 6. |
| Flour, brls. | 802,107 | 741,196 | 514,280 |
| Wheat, bus. | 2,580,909 | 7,802,717 | 2,884,520 |
| Corn, bus. | 8,789,453 | 8,850,318 | 5,047,109 |
| Barley, bus. | 845,647 | 1,161,293 | 769,783 |
| Rye, bus. | .... | 1,344,011 | 138,391 |
| Oats, bus. | 2,932,887 | 4,246,052 | 1,962,094 |
| Beef, brls. | 10,822 | 39,529 | 3,117 |
| Pork, brls. | 69,295 | 87,016 | 10,932 |
| Cheese, lbs. | 1,601,000 | 1,397,300 | 714,500 |
| Butter, lbs. | 839,400 | 895,300 | 399,300 |
| Lard, lbs. | 9,250,500 | 7,024,900 | 580,700 |
| Bacon, lbs. | 8,807,900 | 7,075,800 | 1,962,300 |
| Wool, lbs. | 5,133,000 | 2,800,000 | 1,583,500 |

The falling off in the leading articles of consumption is enormous, when we consider that, in *production*, 1857 has, undoubtedly, exceeded all former years.—*Globe.*

### THE CLERGY AND REFRACTORY HABITANS.

It is stated in *L'Avenir* that the Church of the Parish of St. Dominique has been closed by order of the Bishop, who refuses to supply the people with a priest, because the habitans, being poor, cannot build another church on a more magnificent scale, as the Bishop wants them to do. The parishioners were very much excited with this interdict, and *L'Avenir* gives them the excellent advice to follow the example of the Christians of the Primitive Church, by selecting their own priest, and building their church as suits them best: "Nothing is more easy; you will hereby save yourselves much trouble, and spare your purses." In the meantime, as there is no priest, no one is authorized to solemnize marriages and burials. A child having died since the church was closed, his father, Audit dit Lapointe, went to the cemetery and dug a grave for his child, but he was warned from going through with the funeral service, and advised by his friends to go to the Bishop, and ask for his authorization or advice. He did so, and the Bishop told Lapointe to bury his child in his own field, and that when he (the Bishop,) causes the church to be re opened, the father may dig out the body of the child and have it decently buried in the cemetery. It is evidently very desirable that the Legislature should pass some law about funerals, to prevent the recurrence of such a scandalous despotism. The people should have the right of ownership in their own burying grounds secured to them.—*Montreal Witness.*

☞ Envy no man's talent, but improve thine own.

## Miscellaneous.

Remarkable Instances of Heroism.—The Rev. Mr. Scudder, of India, in a letter to the *Christian Intelligencer*, gives the following instances of heroism, called forth by the Indian mutinies:—

Let Americans never be ashamed that Englishmen are their forefathers. England is a noble country. Her sons are heroes and her daughters are heroines. This rebellion has brought out deeds that deserve to be associated with those valorous actions which we, with throbbing pulses, read in history. In one place a lady and her husband fled in their carriage. He stood upright; she took the reins. She lashed the horses through a band of mutineers, while he, with cool aim, shot dead one who seized the horses' heads, and another who climbed upon the carriage behind to cut him down. On they fled, till again they found themselves among foes, and a rope stretched across the road made further progress appear impossible. True to herself, she dashed the horses at full speed against the rope, and as they, bearing it down, stumbled, she, by rein and whip, raised them, while her husband's weapons again freed them from those who succeeded in leaping upon them. He was wounded, but both escaped with their lives. In another place, a young lady, the daughter of an officer, shot seven mutineers before they killed her. A captain, pressed by his sepoys, with his good sword slew twenty-six of them before he fell!

The Advantage of Importing by the St. Lawrence Route.—We have time and again, through the columns of the *Press*, shown the advantage of the St. Lawrence route, over that of New York, to importers from Europe; but we have now before us a letter which contains additional testimony, the substance of which we lay before our readers. It is from John Macpherson & Co., of Montreal, stating that they had shipped for Mr. Balfour of Chicago, by the propeller Buckeye, one of the regular Chicago and Montreal liners, one hundred barrels of porter, which had just arrived direct from England the day previous. The saving of time and expense in shipping this article of commerce to Chicago, via Montreal, will enable the party here to realize a much better profit than if it had come via Boston or New York. The same advantages of course attach to all articles of merce between the Northwest and Europe. The fact that the St. Lawrence is the natural highway for the commerce of Europe and the Great West, is becoming every day more and more evident, and many years will not elapse before all our importers have adopted that route.—*Chicago Press.*

The Chicago *Press* says that sugar has been made without difficulty from the syrup of Chinese cane, by Judge Caton, of Ottawa, and Mr. Andrews, of Chicago. They think there is but little difficulty in causing the syrup to granulate, by a process much more simple than the one patented by Mr. Wray. Everywhere the manufacture of syrup has been a perfect success. Nobody has failed who has conducted the experiment with any sort of care, and the uniform testimony is, that it is equal in flavor to maple syrup, or to the best produced at the large sugar-houses. It is also proved that the cultivation of cane for this purpose, upon the prairies, may be made as profitable as almost any other crop. It is as easily grown as corn, costing probably not one-half per acre what it does to grow the common sugar cane in Louisiana with slave-labor. Let us have free sugar and syrup, then, and plenty of both.

Another Failure of Justice.—Another extraordinary verdict has been rendered at Montreal, on the trial of a man named Parent, for the murder of one Simpson. The *Transcript* calls the verdict disgraceful,—one "which does indeed show us that trial by jury in Montreal must be looked upon henceforth as a mockery, delusion, and snare." "Nor must we hesitate to assert," says the *Transcript*, "that the sooner Chief Justice Lafontaine accepts a retiring pension, and leaves the Bench, the better for the interests of humanity. 'Trimming' Judges, when murders—cool, cold-blooded and deliberate—are so rife, are worse than sympathetic or friendly jurors. There should be no mistake as to what the law is, when laid down from the Bench; upon the jury should rest the sole responsibility of neglecting or refusing to administer it."

☞ On Tuesday last a violent storm took place in Quebec and neighbourhood, which caused much damage to the shipping, and resulted, we regret to say, in the loss of two lives. The Quebec *Gazette* sums up the accidents as follows:—"The barque "Henry Porcher," hence for Portsmouth, was driven ashore at Patrick's Hole, from her anchors, early this morning; and the barque "Acadia" drove on the bank off Cap Blanc. The barge lying in front of the Napoleon Wharf, for the accommodation of steamboats, is nearly all broken up, and the one in front of Gillespie's wharf is sunk. Some damage has also been done in the coves by the breaking of the booms, but fortunately little timber has floated off. We regret to learn that two men belonging to the brig "Eliza Jane," which is lying at Point Levi, were drowned this morning in attempting to save a piece of timber which was adrift."

Municipal Councillors in Court.—The following paragraph, from a Woodstock paper, should be a warning to municipal officers:—

"Mr. Horseman, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Carr, councillors of the municipality of East Nissouri, convicted of conspiracy and misappropriation of the funds of the township, were called. Mr. Beard objected to the Court passing judgment, on the ground that application would be made for a new trial in the case of the parties. His Lordship overruled the objection, and said that it was necessary to bring such conduct before public notice, it would make municipalities more careful. He sentenced them to pay a fine of £25 each, and to be confined until paid."

The Indian Staff.—The following is the general staff for India, as decided on:—Bengal: Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B.; Chief of the Staff, Major General Mansfield; Lieut. Generals, Ashburnham and Beresford; Major Generals, Windham, Cotton, Havelock, Michael (with troops from Cape), Dupuis (Royal Artillery), a Major General of Cavalry, and Straubenzee or Garrett from China, the other to remain; Colonel Wetherall and Hon. Pakenham, deputy adjutant and quarter-master generals. Madras: Lieutenant General Sir Pat. Grant, Major General Craige. Bombay: Lieut. General Somerset; Major General Sir Hugh Rose.

Regiment of Sturdy Mannikins.—A correspondent writes to the *Daily News*:—"The Chasseurs de Vincennes are quoted as 'Sturdy Mannikins,' who swarmed up the heights of the Alma to the great astonishment and confusion of the Russians, whom they quickly repulsed. Why should we not have our Chasseurs with an appropriate title, consisting of one or two regiments of infantry and cavalry, who, armed and equipped in the lightest possible manner, would be invaluable in a country like India."

## A MEMBER OF CONGRESS SHOOTING HIS SISTER'S SEDUCER.

The Harrisburg (Pa.) *Herald*, of the 29th ult., gives circulation to the following extraordinary shooting story:—

Some two or three years ago a great excitement was created in Pittsburg by the announcement that a man named Craig had seduced a daughter of Chambers McKibben, Esq., who was both deaf and dumb. Craig had married a daughter of Mr. McKibben, who was of a sickly character, and in her absence abroad to obtain relief, it was alleged that the act was done. On Friday of last week one of the brothers, Joseph C., who has been abroad in California for some years, and is one of the new Members of Congress elect from that State, in company with another brother, Robert, passed through this place to visit their father at Chambersburg, where he has a country-seat. Yesterday morning Craig passed through this place for Chambersburg. And the brothers learning that he meant to depart in the 2 o'clock train, immediately armed themselves, and started to the railroad with the view of taking his life. When they arrived there, they both walked along the platform of the depot, alongside of which the cars stand, until they espied the object of their search, when Joseph immediately jumped up to the door of the car, and Robert ran to the opposite end, and each fired in at Craig. The car was full of passengers, and it may well be supposed that the disturbance created the wildest alarm among them. Some threw themselves down on the floor, others dodged behind the seats, others jumped out of the windows, and a general scene of excitement occurred. The firing was continued by the brothers in this way for several rounds; but both seemed to be under so much excitement that they were unable to take direct aim, and Craig remained unwounded. As soon as he could do so, he extricated a revolver from the place where it was confined, and fired it several times, each time taking aim at Joseph. He has since said that he did not desire to injure Robert, whom he might have shot with the greatest ease. There were some twelve or thirteen shots fired in all, in the car. Finding that he could do nothing in the car, Craig made for closer action with Joseph, when the latter started to run, and was followed by Craig, with the other brother in the rear. During this race Craig fired several shots at Joseph, one taking effect in the arm and injuring him slightly. Robert also fired several shots at Craig, one of which entered his back. During the melee, Craig was also pierced in the groin by a ball, but we cannot say with accuracy from whose pistol. The parties were separated after having chased one another around the depot building for some time, and endangering the lives of a great many persons who were in the vicinity. All the parties were armed with two pistols apiece. Craig is represented to have acted with the uttermost coolness during the entire affair. Several of our citizens were present throughout the melee, and one of them narrowly escaped with his life. After the parties had been separated, the McKibben brothers were seen surrounded by five or six young men, and it was understood they were preparing to make another attack. The Superintendent of the railroad company, Mr. Lull, learning this, ordered the conductor to start immediately with the train, which he did, bringing Craig along, and leaving many of the passengers behind, who were standing in squads discussing the affair. Craig did not at first feel any apprehensions from the wounds he had received, but after the train was in motion they became very painful, and he was obliged to be removed from the cars at Shippensburg, where he was placed under the medical charge of Dr. Stewart. McKibben brothers have since been indicted by the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, and placed under bonds. Craig is gratified that the subject has been made a matter of litigation, as it will now afford him an opportunity to prove his innocence of the charge made against him. He resides in Pittsburg, where he is engaged in the lumber business, and is said to be a very intelligent man. The car in which the affray took place was very much riddled by the pistol balls. The wounds of Craig have been pronounced not dangerous by his physician.

## AN IRISH ENGINEER AT THE DEFENCE OF ARRAH.

The public have read with interest the accounts which have already appeared of this extraordinary defence. They are, however, but imperfectly acquainted with the distinguished part taken by Mr. Richard Vicars Boyle, civil engineer—a native of Dublin, and a member of a family highly and most deservedly respected—in the success of that defence and the preservation of the European residents. The *Calcutta Englishman* contains a letter written at Arrah, two days after the relief of the little garrison, from Mr. Richard Vicars Boyle, in whose fortified house the Europeans and the Sikh police at that station found refuge, which gives a brief but graphic account of the noble stand made by the refugees for seven days against Rajah Koer Singh, at the head of a force of disciplined Sepoys and insurgents of one hundred times their number. It is a singular feature in this memorable defence, that not one of the sixteen Europeans in this little garrison was a military man! This is the more remarkable when we consider that the defence was characterized as much by military skill as by heroic courage. Barricades were raised, the walls strengthened to withstand the cannon, and the enemy's mine was countermined in a manner worthy of a military engineer. "It was to Mr. R. V. Boyle's engineering skill and untiring exertions," to use the words of Mr. Wake's report, "that the garrison in a great measure owed their preservation." The Europeans, although few in number, comprised the judge of the district and other valuable lives. These all have, under Providence, been preserved by the foresight and skill with which Mr. Boyle fortified and provisioned his little fort. But it is impossible to read the recent accounts without seeing the important bearing this defence has had upon the whole campaign. It had the effect of delaying for the space of seven days the advance up the country of Rajah Koer Singh, at the head of 2,500 disciplined sepoys, and about the same number of his own adherents, until the rebels were defeated, and the garrison was relieved by the gallant band from Buxar, under Major Vincent Eyre. The army and civil servants of the government justly engross much the greater share of the public honors, because they have much the greater power and opportunity of rendering public service; but when such public service has been effected by a volunteer, we cannot but think, especially in such a crisis as the present, that the government of this country will but do their duty in advising the Queen to bestow upon Mr. Richard Vicars Boyle some signal mark of distinction.

A REMEDY THAT CURES.—When laboring under any disease of the throat or lungs, rest assured that speedy relief can be obtained by using Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Its success in such cases is unparalleled.

## SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post supplies the following information respecting the movements of Sir Colin Campbell, in India:

It is positively asserted in official quarters that Sir Colin Campbell left Calcutta on the 11th of September, to place himself at the head of a European force which the Government had provisioned with every description of marching material for a campaign which, it is calculated, would last eight months. At some appointed spot, near Calcutta, these extensive stores were rapidly collecting, and the advance guard would set out immediately. Of course no one pretends to know Sir Colin's plans, but he is said to have communicated with the heroic bands who are holding the grounds at Delhi and elsewhere, and that combined movements have been decided upon.

Delhi is 790 miles from Calcutta, and as the season is not favorable for marching, the immediate effect of Sir Colin's plans will only tell in a moral point of view on the enemy. It is believed here that the insurgents have already made overtures, but entirely failed, it being the intention of the Commander-in-Chief not to accept any negociations whatever with the King of Delhi. It is also the opinion of foreign spectators that the Sepoys have certainly been assisted by Europeans in their movements, but as they fail to make any impression when opposed to us, a well-considered attack fails from want of pluck. Repeated failure has produced much discouragement, and I am told it is said in a late dispatch from Calcutta, that an opinion is gaining ground to the effect that as Sir Colin's army advances the insurgents will disperse, and abandon Delhi for the mountains.

## DEFENCE OF THE COLONIES.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

The following important "Circular Despatch" has been issued from the Colonial Office to the Governors of Colonies:—

"SIR,—I am desirous that you should take every opportunity of impressing upon your Government that it behoves them not to neglect that reasonable amount of warlike preparation during peace which it is desirable should be everywhere maintained.

"It is obvious that the state of defence in which each colony is maintained must have a great influence upon the general resources of the empire during war.

"They will be a source of weakness in so far as it is necessary for the land and sea forces of the mother country to defend them against aggression, and a source of strength if, while they are able to repel any ordinary efforts of an enemy's squadron, they will afford shelter and support to our own forces.

"In fact, the defences of the colonies, from whatever source maintained, form part of the defences of the empire, and it will be necessary that the Secretary of State for War should have on record information as to the state of the defence in which each colony is kept.

"I would therefore suggest that you should once a year call upon the officer commanding her Majesty's troops in ——, to report to you upon the numbers and state of any local forces maintained by the colony—whether permanently embodied or as militia or volunteers—pointing out how often they meet for drill, and as far as he can judge, their state of discipline and military efficiency. The officer commanding her Majesty's troops will add to this report the report of the commanding officer of artillery upon the numbers and efficiency of all guns, carriages, platforms, and military stores (if any) under the care of the colonial government, and the report of the commanding officers of Royal Engineers upon the condition of all fortifications, batteries, barracks, magazines, tanks, or other military structures, (if any) the maintenance of which has been entrusted to the colonial Government.

"I have to add that corresponding instructions will be sent to the officer commanding the troops in ——.

"I have, &c. H. LABOUCHERE."

## THE MORMONS.

It is said that the Mormons intend to remove to the neighbourhood of Vancouver's Island. Those in Carson Valley have left, carrying with them large quantities of powder and ammunition. Some of them had as many as six revolvers. A manufactory, turning out two hundred revolvers a week, has been in operation at Salt Lake, for a number of months. It is thought, in case of a conflict with the troops, the Indians will join the Mormons.

## SHOT DEAD IN A HOTEL—CASE OF SEDUCTION.

Philadelphia, Wednesday Nov. 4.

Richard Carter, President of the Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua, was shot dead this evening in the parlor of the St. Lawrence Hotel, by Thos. Washington Smith, of Cecil county, Maryland. Smith fired first four balls from his revolver, and two more after Carter had fallen on the floor. Carter is a middle aged man, wealthy, and has a family. Smith is aged 30 years, and was laboring under great excitement.—Carter had accused Smith of the seduction of a ward or adopted daughter of his.—Smith states that he met the girl at a boarding school and married her. He subsequently discovered that she had been the mistress of Carter.

She had a child four months after marriage. The shooting was in revenge. Smith was arrested, and is awaiting a hearing at the Mayor's office. At the hearing this evening, Smith claimed to be the travelling agent of a mercantile agency.

THE ENGLISH PATRIOTIC FUND.—The Romish Archbishop Cullen, of Ireland, having accused the committee on the Crimean patriotic fund of gross partiality for Protestants in distributing the fund, an investigation had been ordered, the result of which showed that no religious distinctions whatever had, or could be made, as no mention was ever made in the records of the religious faith of an applicant. In reference to the Archbishop's assertion that the money distributed in Ireland was raised from Romanists, the committee of investigation say:—

Dr. Cullen's insinuation, that the money thus applied was that of Roman Catholics, cannot be allowed to pass without remarking, that about £60,000 was the whole sum subscribed by Ireland, the greater portion of which, it cannot be doubted, was subscribed by Protestants, who for the most part constitute the rich of that country, and notwithstanding that only this sum was subscribed by Ireland, allowances are now being made in that country to the amount of £10,000 per annum, besides school fees. The average value of the lives of these widows was about 18 years, when the allowances were first granted; therefore, the capitalised value of their allowances amounts to the large sum of £180,000. Scotland, on the other hand, subscribed about £148,000, and the sum disbursed in that country is short of £5,000 per annum.

T. D. McGee, of the Montreal *New Era*, was presented on Thursday last with a purse containing $2,000, by his friends. A very tangible and interesting token.

FRENCH INTELLIGENCE FROM INDIA.—The *Post's* Paris correspondent says, the last intelligence from India is more gloomy than that published in the English journals. A high authority says, that our enemies assert the rebels to be under European directions, and that strategical operations have been commenced to prevent the union of the British force. A French correspondent, writing from Calcutta, August 22d, says, the British army in India may anticipate two years fighting. The same authority declares news to have reached Calcutta from all parts of India asserting that the native troops cannot be depended on.

☞ The Hartford *Times* relates a remarkable case of the careful preservation of Bank Bills which came to light in Middletown about two weeks since. Mr. John Cone, who resides near Haddam, appeared at the counter of the Middletown Bank with 1,000 of its bills, and asked for the specie, which was promptly given to him. These bills were paid to him in 1835, and they were returned in the same packages, and with the same strips of paper and marks that were upon them when paid out. Mr. Cone had kept them 22 years, of course without interest. Had he placed the money in some good Savings Bank when it was first paid to him, he would now be entitled to nearly $3,000, instead of $1,000.

CHEAP MINIATURES.—An excellent likeness of Perry Davis, the inventor of that most excellent medicine, the Vegetable Pain Killer, can be had for 12½ cents, together with a bottle of that celebrated universal remedy.

## New Advertisements.

New Groceries—James Blacklock.
Selling off at Cost—John Badcock.
Glasgow Warehouse—Robert Mitchelhill.
Merchant Tailors—J. & J. Booth.
Eye & Ear—Dr. Wall.
Arthur's Home Magazine.
Notice—Ann Sophia Ridley.
Town Council—R. M. Roy.
LeRoy's Patent Farm Board Fence.
St. Andrew's Society—J. P. McDonnell.
Watch Maker—Wm. Northgraves
Annual Sale of Sewing Society.

# The Intelligencer.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1857.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

### Delhi Fallen!

FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 13th.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the steamship "Arabia," which we learn brings the news of the FALL of DELHI.

## THE PRESS—DISSOLUTION.

The late unusual equanimity of the *Globe*, has been wofully disarranged by the changes in the tone and feelings of various leading journals in Western Canada. Naught but hideous acts of corruption, and dastardly schemes for buying up the newspaper press of Canada, has haunted the mental vision of the great agitator of the West. The first defection, was the Hamilton *Spectator*. A change in the proprietary of the establishment, carried with it, a change in the course pursued by that paper for some time past. Having announced its determination to support the Government it was met by the immaculate Clear Grit leader, with the charge of having been purchased, by the Ministry, out of the public funds. Their own means being too limited to enable them to pay the price. This the *Spectator* indignantly denies, and declares that so far "as regards this journal, we cast back with scorn and contempt, in the teeth of the slanderer, the accusation that we have ever received, or have the hope of receiving, one shilling from the Government, which we have not honestly earned in a legitimate business way." This, however, does not appease the wrath of the accuser, and the charge is reiterated with an additional amount of venom. Scarcely had the boiling passions of the *virtuous* Grit, subsided, when a still greater, and a more heart-rending desertion of the Opposition took place. The *Colonist*, a paper that has for some time past out-Globed the *Globe* in its denunciation of men and measures, and sparingly bespattered the Brown, gave indications of leaving the wreck. Fearful as were the outpourings of rage in the first instance, the latter literally drove him to distraction. The able coadjutor had left him, and he was fast falling into the glorious position, of being the only defender of the great originator and leader of the Temperance-street Convention. While in this state of fearful tribulation, the Hamilton *Banner*, the most rabid of all Canadian papers, slipped from the editorial control of Mr. McKinnon, into the hands of other parties. Thus, in a few short days, had passed from the aspiring Brown, these shields of protection, under which he was luxuriantly basking, in the hope of power and influence. Under all the circumstances, we could but look for doleful forebodings of the future for Canada; hence political rectitude, and newspaper morality, formed no small part of the leaders of the *Globe* for a few days past, which have been echoed by a few of the minor satelites, who prate with astonishing coolness of the change in the course of those papers as shameful, forgetting that many of them have blown hot and cold as occasion required.

In connection with these desertions of the ultra Opposition Press, a dissolution of the House seems at present not only probable, but altogether likely. Hence, we may, ere long, and at no distant day, have a general election, when the people will have an opportunity of recording their votes for or against the men in power; or regardless of them, for the men professing and advocating the views and opinions most in concert with their own. It is, we believe, the general opinion of all politicians, that the Ministry will advise the Governor to dissolve. Why this should be the case, we are not prepared to say. If the Ministry has a working majority they should, in our opinion, meet Parliament, and allow the term to expire by law. For this appeal to the people displays a weakness, and fear, which should never characterize our Cabinets. When fear takes possession of them, they become powerless for good. It is not that bold and determined course, which we admire in a ministry, unless they openly avow their policy, and appeal to the people for support. Then, no matter how they might be opposed, they would be respected.

But how has this proposition of a dissolution been met by the clamorers of the clear grit party—those who have for years been demanding a dissolution of the house—those who with wild enthusiasm vaunted their power, and the weakness of those in office—who held public meetings and petitioned for a dissolution? How have these received this proposition? Has it been with delight, as affording, at length, an opportunity to hurl from power those for whom their spirit of party warfare waxed wroth? Not at all. The bare idea of an appeal to the country, has driven them to desperation, and the ministry is denounced as guilty of a blacker crime than has yet disgraced their political escutcheon. Even the Governor-General does not escape the venom of their pen.—He, the *Globe* tells us, will be held responsible for such a course, if persisted in by his advisers; and thus proceeds, in the hope of averting such a calamity to the clear grit ranks:—"Possibly, Sir EDMUND HEAD has "acquired from his late visit to England ideas "of more scrupulous propriety than are en"tertained by the Coalitionists. He probably "considers that the middle of a commercial "crisis is not exactly the time to secure a "calm and deliberate expression of the pop"ular will, and hesitates about taking the "constituencies by surprise, as his ministers "desire. If he has any honest English blood "in him, he will despise and endeavor to "counteract the trick which has been played, "of pretending that there was to be no elec"tion this winter, and then trying to hurry "it on." Who but politicians of the charlatan character of the ultra Radicals of Canada, would think of threatening a Governor General for the acts of his ministry, in these days of Executive Responsibility, in Canada? It is but the last throes of a dying party, hitherto banded together for motives other than principle, with but one object in view—office. If the grits were sincere and honest in their desire for an election twelve months ago, do not the same reasons exist for it now? Then why throw every obstacle in the way? Should they not rather hail the consummation of their repeatedly expressed desires with joy, instead of making an unconstitutional attack upon the Governor General, for pursuing a course which he, as a constitutional governor, would do wrong to oppose, when so advised by his Cabinet? It is but another instance of the unprincipledness of the party. Let the election come when it will, our efforts shall be exerted to defeat any member of that clamor-loving party.

## RAWDON AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

Below will be found the premiums awarded to the successful competitors at the Rawdon Agricultural Show. In vegetables, fruits, grains and dairy produce, the display was not inferior to the County Show held in Belleville, and in some respects superior; shewing that our County Fair was but a faint emblem of what it ought to be. It is evident, from what was seen at the exhibition at Stirling, that the people are fully alive to the advantages to be gained by these fairs; and it is to be hoped that the North Riding will take advantage of the law, and organize its own County Show, as the distance precludes the possibility of their taking advantage of ours. There were several handsome exhibitions of fancy made work, to which prizes were awarded. Much however has to be done in the way of improving the breed of horses and cattle. These require some trouble and time, and hence the great value of the new provision in the Law, allowing each Riding in a County to have its own Society. It is decidedly most gratifying to find these Societies becoming so general.—We know of nothing that is a more positive indication to prosperity than the increase of exhibitions, by which the growing wealth of a country is made the test of improvement:—

CLASS A.—CATTLE.

Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1st, Wm. Spry; 2d, D. M. Hagerman; 2 years—1st, William Kingston; 2d, E. Williams; 1 year, 1st, Nicholas Lake; 2d, Joseph Rosebush.

Bull Calf—1st, John B. Fanning; 2d, Martin Seeley.

Heifer Calf—1st, Hiram Rosebush; 2d, Joseph Rosebush; 3d, William Rosebush.

Milch Cow—1st, E. Williams; 2d, Hiram Rosebush; 3d, Martin Seeley.

Two year old Heifer—1st, Wm. Kingston; 2d, E. Williams; 3d, E. Williams.

Yearling Heifer—1st, Nicholas Lake; 2d, E. Williams; 3d, William Kingston.

Yoke of Oxen—1st, John Johnston; 2d, D. M. Hagerman; 3d, Hiram Rosebush.

Pair 3 year old Steers—Joseph Rosebush.

Pair yearling Steers—Hiram Rosebush.

CLASS B.—HORSES.

Stallion—James Vandervoort.

Brood Mare—1st, John Johnson; 2d, Gid. Mosier; 3d, D. M. Hagerman.

Spring Colt—1st, D. M. Hagerman; 2d, Joseph Rueport; 3d, John B. Fanning.

Pair Carriage Horses—1st, Joseph Rosebush; 2d, Dr. McLean; 3d, Saml. Badgley.

Pair Draft Horses—1st, Martin Seeley; 2d, Joseph Rueport.

Three year old Horse Colt—1st, Hiram Rosebush; 2d, James Vandervoort; 3d, Martin Seeley.

Two year old Horse Colt—1st, John Fletcher; 2d, Ebenezer Green; 3d, Frederick Lloyd.

Three year old Mare Colt—1st, Wm. Kingston; 2d, Hiram Rosebush.

Two year old Mare Colt—1st, Gideon Mosier; 2d, James Vandervoort; 3d, John Fletcher.

One year old Mare Colt—1st, John Johnson; 2d, John Johnson.

CLASS C.—SHEEP.

Ram—1st, William Drewry; 2d, William Kingston.

Ram Lamb—1st, William Drewry; 2d, Martin Seeley; 3d, Samuel Badgley.

Ewe—1st, Wm. Drewry; 2d, Wm. Drewry; 3d, Hiram Rosebush.

Pair Lambs—1st, Frederick Lloyd; 2d, Wm. Drewry; 3rd, Joseph Rosebush.

CLASS D.—SWINE.

Breeding Sow—1st, Martin Seeley; 2d, William Kingston.

Boar (spring pig)—1st, Joseph Rosebush; 2d, Martin Seeley.

Pair Spring Pigs—1st, Doctor McLean; 2d, Joseph Rosebush.

CLASS E.—ROOTS.

Bushel Potatoes—1st, Hiram Rosebush; 2d, Joseph Rosebush; 3d, Elam White.

Bushel Yellow Turnips—1st, Geo. E. Bull; 2d, Wm. Spry; 3d, Elam White.

Bushel White Turnips—John Weaver.

Half bushel Yellow Carrots—1st, Doctor Boulter; 2d, E. Williams; 3d, Geo. Finkle.

Half bushel Orange Carrots—1st, E. Williams; 2d, Geo. Finkle; 3d, Nicholas Lake.

Half bushel White Carrots—1st, James Vandervoort; 2d, Geo. E. Bull; 3d, E. Bull.

Half bushel Beets—1st, Doctor Boulter; 2d, G. E. Bull; 3d, John Spry.

Half bushel Onions—1st, Geo. Finkle; 2d, John Johnson; 3d, Martin Seeley.

CLASS F.—SEEDS.

Bushel Fall Wheat—1st, Hiram Rosebush; 2d, Joseph Rosebush; 3d, James Vandervoort.

Bushel Spring Wheat—John Fletcher.

Bushel Barley—1st, Hiram Rosebush; 2d, Joseph Rosebush; 3d, E. Williams.

Bushel Corn—1st, Jedediah Cummins; 2d, Joseph Rosebush; 3d, John Johnson.

Bushel Rye—1st, John Weaver; 2d, Geo. Finkle; 3d, Joseph Rosebush.

Bushel Oats—1st, John Fletcher; 2d, Elam White.

Bushel large Peas—1st, Hiram Rosebush; 2d, Frederick Lloyd; 3d, Joseph Rosebush.

Bushel small Peas—1st, Jedediah Cummins; 2d, Joseph Rosebush.

Bushel California Peas—1st, Reuben Hubbell; 2d, E. Williams.

Bushel Buckwheat—1st, E. Williams; 2d, Reuben Hubbell; 3d, Samuel Badgley.

Half bushel White Beans—1st, Joseph Rueport; 2d, R. Hubbell; 3d, E. Williams.

Half bushel Timothy Seed—1st, John Fletcher; 2d, Joseph Rosebush; 3d, Fredk. Lloyd.

Half bushel Clover Seed—E. Williams.

CLASS G.—VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

Head Winter Cabbage—1st, Geo. Finkle; 2d, George Finkle; 3d, Reuben Hubbell.

Head Red Cabbage—1st, 2d, and 3d, Geo. E. Bull.

Cauliflower—1st, 2d, and 3d, Geo. E. Bull.

Celery—1st, 2d, and 3d, Geo. E. Bull.

Half bushel Apples—1st, E. Williams; 2d, William Kingston; 3d. James Vandervoort.

Best Show of Tomatoes—Geo. Finkle.

CLASS H.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Ten yards Wool Flannel—1st, Jedediah Cummins; 2d, Jedediah Cummins; 3d, Fred. Lloyd.

Ten yards Wool and Cotton Flannel—1st, John Fletcher; 2d, Martin Seeley; 3d, John Fletcher.

Ten yards Full Cloth—1st, John Spry; 2d, Jedediah Cummins; 3d, John Johnson.

Pair Wool Socks—1st, John Weaver; 2d, Martin Seeley; 3d, John Weaver.

Pair Cotton Stockings—1st and 2d, Doctor Boulter.

Home-made Quilt (cotton)—1st, and 2d, John Spry; 3d, Hiram Rosebush.

Home-made Quilt (wool)—1st, Saml. Badgley; 2d, Elam White; 3d, Martin Seeley.

Home-made Coverlet—1st, and 2d, Fredk. Lloyd.

Fancy Needlework in wool—1st, Doctor Boulter; 2d, Mrs. Kelso; 3d, Geo. E. Bull.

Fancy Crotchet Work—1st, Dr. Boulter; 2d, Mrs. Kelso; 3d, Doctor Boulter.

CLASS J.—DAIRY PRODUCE.

Ten pounds Cheese—1st, James Vandervoort; 2d, E. Williams; 3d, Jedediah Cummins.

Ten pounds Butter—1st, Elam White; 2d, Hiram Rosebush; 3d, Wm. Kingston; 4th, James Vandervoort; 5th, Jedediah Cummins; 6th, John Fletcher.

CLASS K.—LEATHER.

Side Upper Leather—1st, and 2d, W. Nancarrow; 3d, John Fletcher.

Calf Skin—1st, and 2d, W. Nancarrow.

## CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

We have received a copy of the Report of our indefatigable Chief Superintendent of Education for Canada West, the Rev. E. RYERSON. The Report contains a large amount of valuable statistical information in connection with the Common Schools of Canada West. For a synopsis of which, we avail ourselves of the following from the *Globe*:—

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Legislative grant apportioned to municipalities for 1856, amounted to £29,869; the amount provided by local municipal assessment was £54,526, £24,657 more than the sum required by law, and an increase of £9,402 over the amount of the local municipal assessment of 1855. The amount of School Trustees' assessment for the same purpose, was £135,354, being an increase over the preceding year of £25,643. The amount of rate-bills was £34,966, being an increase of £4,159 over that of the preceding year. The amount paid for maps and apparatus was £2,440, being an increase of £375. The amount expended for school sites and school houses, was £42,807, being an increase of £8,534. The amount expended for repairs and rents of school houses, was £10,196, being on increase of £4,275. Fuel, stationery, and other contingencies, cost £19,162, being an increase of £6,628. The amount paid to teachers was £194,920, being an increase of £24,893. The total amount of expenditure for all common school purposes, for the year 1856, was £269,527; to which if we add the salaries of local superintendents, £5,060, the grand total will be £274,587, or $1,098,348, being an increase over the preceding year of £44,708.

These facts, when it is considered that they are the voluntary work of the people in their several municipalities, are of great significance in the educational and social progress of the country, and point to a future full of hope and laden with the glorious fruits of a high civilization.

PUPILS.—The Superintendent complains that several of the returns as to school attendance, are defective, and that another year's operation of the new system he has adopted to procure more full statistics on this point, will be necessary for the purpose of comparison, &c.

The number of boys attending the schools was 137,420, being an increase of 11,742. The number of girls was 113,725, being an increase of 11,539. The total number of pupils attending the common schools was 251,145, being an increase of 23,281. A very gratifying increase in the higher subjects of common school education is shown by the table under this head.

TEACHERS.—The number of teachers employed during the year was 3,689—increase 124; male teachers, 2,622—increase 54; female teachers, 1,067—increase 70. Members of the Church of England, 684—decrease 32. Roman Catholics, 414—increase 18. Presbyterians, 905—decrease 93. Methodists, 1,102—increase 145. Baptists, 224—increase 41. Congregationalists, 92—increase 35.

SALARIES.—Salaries of female teachers range from £50 to £125; of male teachers from £60 to £350.

SCHOOL HOUSES, VISITS, &c.—The Superintendent tells us that the returns in regard to school houses, are so imperfect, and involve so many inconsistencies when compared with those of the preceding year, as to render them of little value. According to the returns received, there is a decrease in the number of frame school houses of 178, and in the number of log school houses of 128; while there is an increase of 118 in the number of brick school houses, and an increase of 128 in the number of stone school houses. He thinks that the returns of 1855 or 1856 must be erroneous, as it is unlikely that such extensive changes have been made in a single year. That great improvements have been made, is undoubted.

The number of visits to the schools reported is as follows: By Local Superintendents, 7,544—increase 628; by clergymen, 3,417—increase 82; by municipal councillors, 1,838—increase 442; by magistrates, 1,496—increase 97; by judges and members of parliament, 352—decrease 13; by trustees, 16,270—increase 371; by other persons, 13,189—increase 1,795. Total school visits 44,106—increase 3,402. The only class of paid officers among all these school visitors are local superintendents. This large and increasing number of gratuitous visits by the most intelligent classes of the community, evinces their growing interest in the public schools.

The number of school sections reported is 3,634—increase 109; the number of schools reported is 3,472—increase 147; number of schools closed or not reported, 162—decrease 38; number of free schools, 1,263—increase 52; number of schools partly free, 1,567—decrease 98; number of schools with a rate-bill of 1s. 3d. per month (the highest rate-bill allowed by law in the common schools), 1,149—decrease 4; number of schools with a less rate-bill than 1s. 3d. per month, 543—decrease 1. "These returns," remarks the Superintendent, "illustrate the discretionary power of the inhabitants to support their schools as they please, while they show the gradual and steady progress of free schools." He further observes:—

"The time during which the schools have been kept open in cities, towns and villages, embraces, with scarcely an exception, the whole period required by law; and the average time of keeping open the schools, in both townships, cities, towns and villages, was ten months and two days, an increase of twelve days on the preceding year, and about two months longer than the schools are kept open in any State of America."

## TIMOTHY LEE TERRILL.

The Ministerial Press has driven this man from the Ministry. After having been attacked by every government paper in Upper Canada, he made a virtue of necessity, and resigned. This makes two vacancies in the Cabinet, the office of Provincial Secretary and that of Crown Lands Commissioner. So that ere long we may expect to have another shuffle, and then an election.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for October, and WESTMINSTER REVIEW, have been received. They contain some highly interesting and instructive matter. These reprints, by LEONARD SCOTT & Co., of New York, of British literature, are decidedly the best and cheapest reading that any man can procure. The terms are, $10 per annum for the FOUR Quarterlies and Blackwood, or $8 per annum for either one, singlely.

COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL; 548 Broadway, N. Y. Published by the Cosmopolitan Art Association.

The first number of the second volume of this neatly printed journal has been received, much improved and enlarged. The object of this publication is "designed mainly to "bring to the attention of the public an As"sociation, founded in 1854, to advance and "popularize a taste for the fine arts," upon this continent. It is ably conducted, and well deserving of patronage. The annual subscription is but $2 per annum.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for December, is upon our table, well embellished with engravings, fashion plates, and patterns for various kinds of ladies' work. As this number completes the volume, it is a good time to subscribe. See advertisement.

"THE CANADIAN ALMANAC," for 1858.—MACLEAR & Co., 16 King Street East Toronto, Publishers.

This Repository of useful knowledge, containing full and authentic, Commercial, Statistical, Astronomical, Departmental, Ecclesiastical, Educational, Financial, and general information, has been received. It also contains a map of Canada West, worth more than the price asked for the Almanac. This work, although styled an "Almanac," should be procured by every man in Canada.

## YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The lecture to have been delivered on Monday Evening last, by PROF. MARTIN, of the Belleville Seminary, which was postponed on account of unfavourable weather, will be delivered, (weather permitting,) on Monday next, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Sons' Hall. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

## DAY OF HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.

The Governor General has issued a Proclamation, appointing the 27th of November, inst., as a day of Humiliation and Prayer to Almighty God for the Success of British Arms in India. There are but very few in Canada, who will not respond heartily to this first act of his Excellency, upon his resumption of duty, after a visit to Europe.

## HAMILTON ELECTION.

ISAAC BUCHANAN, Esq., has been brought forward as the Government candidate, and Mr. FORD has appeared as the nominee of the Clear Grits.

## DR. WALL.

This gentleman, who has proved very successful in the treatment of the Eye and Ear, has decided to remain in Belleville for a short time longer, as will be seen by reference to his advertisement in this day's issue.

# Correspondence.

*For the Intelligencer.*

## SPIRITUALISM.

"Thou, whose spell can raise the dead,
"Bid the Prophet's form appear,
"Samuel, raise thy buried head!
"King, behold the phantom seer!"

It is recorded in sacred history, that when Saul, the first King of Israel, forsook the service and worship of the true God, he sought to pry into the secrets of the present and the future, by means of dreams, divinations, or of familiar, and evil spirits. And that almost the last act of his life, was to make a midnight visit to the witch of Endor, with a view of obtaining an interview with the departed spirit of the prophet Samuel, in order that he might learn his own fate or destiny. If Saul had not departed from God, he would have had no disposition to obtain the reflection, or foreshadowing of the future, in any such manner. The disposition or propensity, which has prevailed in a neighboring country, to seek for information or knowledge, respecting the state of the spirits of the dead, or of the realities of an unseen world, by means of what is called "spiritualism," or of pretended "mediums," is a disposition which is entirely opposed to the teachings of christianity. Such spiritualism, if it really deserves such a name at all, is not of the spirit of God, but of the world, or of the Devil.

A week or two ago, one of these pretended "mediums" in female form, paid a visit to Belleville, with a view of enlightening our ignorance, and of putting a few Canadian dollars into her Exchequer, at the same time. The exhibition took place in the upper room of a high building, commonly called "Coleman's Hall." A lady calling herself "Mrs. French," took her seat upon the rostrum, the front of which was decorated with *evergreens* plucked from some neighboring cedar swamp. Her countenance certainly was not very significant, of either much education, or of superior intelligence. The lady was under the charge or protection of a person who probably was "Mr. French," or who had the honor of being a man "medium" in some way or other. While she was getting herself to sleep, this person sang the song of "We will have faith in one another," which certainly was not very appropriate to the occasion, but rather the contrary. When the lady had attained a sufficient degree of inspiration, and was apparently in a trance, away from all sublunary things, the enquiry was written upon paper, and was read *aloud* by her attendant: "Can spirits act upon matter; and to what extent?" The former part of the question is a truism, as we all know that they can act; the latter part of the enquiry can only be judged by existing circumstances. Mrs. French (apparently in a state of sleep, or of unconsciousness) pressed the paper to the side of her head, and read or repeated, the words of the enquiry. She then for about an hour, poured out a flood of high-sounding, but unmeaning words, without any apparent drift, object, or connection, and from which, no person present could possibly derive any benefit, or any satisfaction whatever. Certain things were evident from the torrent of her discourse, such as, that she (or the pretended spirit which spoke by her) was a universalist, and a disbeliever in the reality of Hell, or of the Devil, or of any place of future rewards or punishments, which should be stated to be eternal. Some few of the sentences, or fragments of sentences, contained truths which cannot be disputed, but the force of such truth was entirely lost or perverted, by the inflated jargon, by which such truth was introduced, or accompanied. "GOD is everywhere," was frequently repeated, as if the words came from an oracle, which uttered such a truth to the world, for the first time. The lady is much opposed to the clergy, or ministers of religion, generally. She said they had received millions of money, in order to teach religion to the people, and after all, both ministers and people were more in the dark than ever. Mrs. French also complained, that though the clergy received so much money for teaching the truth concerning heaven or hell, or the future state, they were quite unable to give any positive information on the subject, and that when "mediums" came and taught the truth of the whole matter, they were abused as "infidels" for so doing. She also stated, that outside the atmosphere which surrounds this earth, were three separate zones, or spheres. The 1st electric, the 2nd magnetic, the 3rd spiritual. And that it was from the third, or spiritual zone, that her inspiration came.—The most striking part of her vision, was something respecting children: "I see a "child, a little child, a beautiful child, with "blue eyes and golden hair; and I see another child, a lovely child, with dark eyes "and hair, and the child is accompanied by "an elderly female." Whether the child was in the room, or in the street, or in any of the spheres before mentioned, or was purely sentimental or imaginary, was not disclosed to us. When the oracle had concluded its mysterious revelations, it enquired if the proposer of the question felt himself satisfied, with the manner the subject had been treated, and seemed somewhat displeased or disconcerted, on receiving a negative reply. Two or three gentlemen then proposed questions or enquiries, without obtaining much satisfaction in the way of reply. However it was elicited, that the spirit by which the lady was inspired or actuated, was that of the Rev. Hosea Balloon, a *living* Universalist "minister" somewhere in New England. This was rather an extraordinary disclosure, and there must have been some others, whose names were not communicated as the "medium" frequently used the words "*we* come to *learn* you, &c." (Using the word *learn* instead of *teach*, which is common with the yankees.) How the reverend Mr. Balloon could have supplied his fair disciple with so much *gas*, or so much *inflation*, from such a distance, is very remarkable, though very probably he may be a partner in the whole speculation.

The lady had delivered several lectures previously in the same place, and had communicated to the public, that she would speak to them from the departed spirits of the late Mr. Wesley, the founder of Wesleyanism, the late Dr. Channing, the eminent moral philosopher, and of the pious and amiable Fenelon, long since gone home to his everlasting rest. This woman had the impudence to assert herse'f to be the repository of the present thoughts, feelings, or experience, of these mighty dead. Such an assumption is surely unworthy of a moment's serious consideration, or any attempt at refutation. She must have calculated upon amazing credulity in the popular mind, or upon prevailing ignorance or indifference.—Christianity and Spiritualism (so called) cannot exist together. They are as wide as the poles asunder. If one is true, then the other is false altogether. If the revelation contained in the Bible is from God, and the truth which is made known to us, in that sacred volume, is what it professes to be, then both Spiritualism and Universalism (for they are only separate branches of one tree,) are false and spurious, and so far from being sympathised or tampered with, they ought at once to be rejected, with the utmost abhorrence. Let the friends of "spiritualism" come forward and tell us what their system has done to lighten the burdens, or to kindle the hopes, of poor suffering humanity—and let them tell us of one single fact, or truth, or principle, which they have drawn from the unseen world, or from the abodes of the departed, which has been of any benefit, to any person whatever. But they cannot.—They could sooner uproot rocks of granite, from the bottom of the sea, than they can shake or loosen, any one of the great christian verities. Any truth which God has revealed by prophet, or by apostle, by His Son from Heaven, or by His Eternal Spirit, is as sacred and immovable as His own throne, and is as immutable as His own existence.—Infidelity has many forms, and modes of manifestation, in accordance with changing times and circumstances, and "spiritualism" is one of those airy bubbles, which float for a time upon the troubled ocean, but very soon are overwhelmed by it, and disappear for ever.

ANGLESEA.

Belleville, November 10th, 1857.

## FIFTH OF NOVEMBER AT PORT HOPE.

The Fifth of November was celebrated by the Orange Institutions at Port Hope with considerable spirit. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather in the evening, the *Atlas* says: "The boys exploded crackers in the streets, the demonstration of Orangemen at the City Hall was numerously attended, and during an interval of quiet weather, a "Guy" was carried in torchlight procession to the public market-place, and there, amid the cheers of thousands of both sexes and of all ages, ignominiously burned." The Town Hall was brilliantly lighted, where the loyal brethren, arrayed in their various paraphernalia, were entertained by speeches from Mr. Marshall, the District Master, who presided, the Rev. Mr. Hilton, and the Rev. Mr. Stewart, of Perrytown. The speeches, &c., are reported in full in the *Atlas*. After the proceedings in the Town Hall were over, a procession was formed by the youth of the town, principally, in which an effigy of the renowned incendiary, Guy Fawkes, was the prominent object. Our spirited contemporary says—"The band consisted of two drums, a fife, and about a myriad of tin-trum-pets, the music being decidedly Chinese in character. There were men in armour, and boys with blackened faces or masks, in pasteboard uniforms, some on horseback and some on foot, carrying torches, and the appearance on the whole was assuredly too grotesque to be considered grand. Proceeding down Walton street to the Market square, the man of straw was committed to the flames, and, so long as he lasted, burned brilliantly."

BANK SHAREHOLDERS.—A few days since, the writer had some conversation with a friend on the liability of Bank Shareholders. Our friend mentioned that shareholders were only liable for the amount of their shares. The idea may be a popular one, but we know it to be wrong, and take the opportunity of publishing the following table of the actual liability of shareholders in the various Canadian Banks, the Banque du Peuple and the Quebec Bank excepted, whose charters are somewhat different to those of the other Banks:—

St. Francis Bank, liable for double the amount of their capital stock.

Molson's Bank, liable for double the amount of their capital stock.

Zimmerman Bank, liable for double the amount of their capital stock.

Niagara District Bank, liable for double the amount of their capital stock.

Commercial Bank of Canada, liable for double the amount of their respective shares.

Bank of Upper Canada, liable for double the amount of their respective shares.

Union Bank of Canada, liable for double the amount of their respective shares.

Ontario Bank, liable for double the amount of their respective shares.

The Bank of Toronto, liable for double the amount of their respective shares.

International Bank of Canada, liable for double the amount of their respective shares.

Bank of Brantford, liable for double the amount of their respective shares.

Gore Bank, liable for twice the amount of their subscribed shares.

Eastern Townships Bank, liable for double the amount of paid up capital.

The Bank of Montreal, liable for double the amount of paid up capital.

City Bank, Montreal, liable for double the amount of paid up capital.—*Brockville Recorder.*

THE WOODSTOCK JOBBERS.—The spiteful attempt of the notorious railroad gamblers of Woodstock, to revenge themselves upon the Reeve of that town for his discharge of a public duty, in procuring a judicial investigation into their conduct, has met with a prompt and signal rebuff. We learn from the *Sentinel* that the Grand Jury's bill against Mr. Clarke for perjury, presented under circumstances that should cover its promoters with shame, was sent to trial, and out of the mouths of Messrs. De Blaquiere and Farmer themselves, sufficient evidence was obtained to acquit the Reeve. The jury were absent "two minutes," and returned with a verdict of Not Guilty.

A HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.—A surgeon in the United States Navy, in writing to a friend, says:—I have used with the greatest pleasure Dr. Blodgett's new cosmetic, the Persian Balm, and must say that it is the best toilet preparation I have met. I have used it for shaving, cleansing the teeth, shampooing, bathing, and toilet purposes generally, and with the greatest delight. I consider it far better than any Lubin preparation.

This is a handsome and well deserved compliment, as the public consider this Persian Balm a great luxury.

ATROCIOUS CRIME.—A WOMAN VIOLATED AND MURDERED BY THREE RUFFIANS.—One of the most infamous outrages perpetrated in the city for a long time, took place last night, about 11 o'clock, in the basement of No. 32 Greenwich street. The premises are occupied by Christian Martin, and have the name of being in some respects disreputable. Last night, Theresa Spitzlein, a poor widow over 50 years of age, took cheap lodging at the above place, as she had often done before, and was lying asleep in the rear basement room when these ruffians, known as Morris Connell and —— Devine, emigrant runners, and Sailor Bill, called at the door and demanded admittance. Martin had been troubled with them before, and refused, whereupon Connell, the leader of the trio, forced open the door and entered. Martin immediately turned off the gas, thinking that would cause them to leave, but they were too determined. Devine and Sailor Bill ran directly through into the yard, while Connell forced open the door where the woman Spitzlein and other females were sleeping. Connell, it is stated, then let in his companions through a rear window. The presence of the rowdies caused much alarm, and all the women except Spitzlein escaped. Her, it is alleged, Connell deliberately seized and held by the throat while he accomplished his brutal purpose. Martin, the keeper, and several others who were in the house when the gang entered, ran out, considering their lives in danger, and consequently the villains had their own way. It is stated by the police that from the time Connell first seized the woman, he did not release her until his two companions had also violated her; but before this series of assaults was concluded the victim lay dead from strangulation. The villains, discovering the result of their violence, immediately fled; but one of them had the coolness to return shortly afterwards to see if the woman was really dead or not. Having returned to his companions, he reported the fact, and they all made preparations for an effectual escape. Several persons were arrested as witnesses, and subsequently Connell, who is well known in the First Ward, was caught, but escaped by a stratagem. The police expect to recapture him to-day.—*N. Y. Commercial, Nov. 7.*

STRANGE OCCURRENCE.—Two children of the name of William John, and Kate Price, aged eight and ten years respectively, left New York on the 9th August last, in company with a Miss Sharp of Kingston, N. Y., to meet their friends and guardians in Hamilton, C. W. They have not been heard of since, and notwithstanding every enquiry, their whereabout remains a mystery. Editors in the State of New York would confer a great favor on the friends of the children by copying this paragraph in their papers.—No trace of the missing children has been found since they left Rome on the 10th Oct., with tickets for Hamilton, C. W. Information may be sent to the Rev. R. Burnet, of this city, or to the *Spectator* office.—*Hamilton Spectator.*


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE QUEEN'S DIAMONDS.—The Empress of France has diamonds by the peck. Such nonsense as jewelry and fine furbelows, constitute the bone and marrow of all such aristocracy. But, when you are suffering from a cold, cough, sore throat, &c., you will find a real blessing in a box of Bryant's Pulmonic Wafers, 25 cents a box. For sale by all Druggists. 42-1w.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA.

GORHAM, ME., March 14, 1851.

*Mr. H. H. Hay,—Dear Sir:* Through me you may confidently recommend the *Oxygenated Bitters*, as the best, if not the only medicine that will cure Dyspepsia. I suffered for more than six years as only a dyspeptic can suffer, tried numerous medicines, and the skill of many physicians, but found no permanent relief, until I obtained from you the above Bitters.

The contents of three bottles so far restored my health, that for the last two years I have had no occasion for medicine. I strongly recommend all dyspeptics to try it.

JOSEPH W. PARKER.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO, 138 Washington-street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere. 42-1w.

A letter from Rev. Charles Hibbard, Missionary in Burmah, to his father, Joseph Robinson, Esq., of this city, has been handed to us for publication, from which we make the following extracts.—*Providence Journal.*

NEWTON, Maulmain, June 6, 1855.

DEAR FATHER,—Will you kindly say to Mr. Davis that Mrs. Hibbard and myself, and indeed, I might add, all who came out with us, feel very grateful for the box of Pain Killer he gave us when we left our native land for Burmah. I have used it for coughs, colds, violent internal pains, summer complaints, burns, bruises, and for the sting of scorpions, with uniform success. The only severe spasm of the stomach which Mrs. Hibbard has had in Burmah, was instantly relieved by the Pain Killer. We always keep it where we can put our hands on it in the dark, if need be. Although I took Mr. Nesbit's box when he returned to America, yet it is all gone but three or four bottles, and that would have been gone long ago, had I not refused to part with it. The Karens are beginning to learn its value, and call for it, but I have to deny them, except in doses, for we could not think of being without it. 42 2w.

*From the Alatoona Sentinel.*

It is not often that we notice editorially a patent medicine; yet we feel it a duty when we are convinced an article is very meritorious, to inform the public, that they, too, may be benefited by its use, and to prevent them from using other articles that have no merit in them.

Now we wish particularly to recommend to our readers, DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, as an article that has given benefit and performed cures, in our circle of acquaintance, that were little less than astonishing. It is particularly recommended for all diseases of the Liver, as it is a *Liver Invigorator*. Especially among our own children have we noted its beneficial effects, where the little sufferers, from bowel complaint, worms and other diseases, incidental to children, have been made quiet and perfectly cured by the use of this article. It has testimonials that none can doubt, for the cure of Jaundice, Dyspepsia, and such troubles as always follow a deranged Liver. A few such cases have come under our observation, where it seemed almost to work miracles.

Our advice to families is not to be without it, as it will save many hours of pain by its speedy use when disease first makes its attack. 42-2w.

ONCE KNOWN NEVER FORGOTTEN.

If our readers would have a positive luxury for the Toilette, use BLODGETT'S "PERSIAN BALM." For cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Shampooing, Bathing, Beautifying the Complexion, removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun Marks, and all disagreeable appearances from the Skin, it has no equal. Sold by all Druggists. S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

TRY THIS GREAT HOME LUXURY.

For Sale in Belleville by R. Holden & Co., E. Chandler, M. Sawer, Dr. Coleman, and C. G. LeVesconte. 29-3m

Wholesale by E. W. Palmer, Kingston.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

*Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.*

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price $1, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution. Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,

(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.)

Rochester, N. Y.

NORTHROP & MOSES, Newcastle, C. W.

N. B.—$1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale by all Druggists. v23-30m6

*From the Catholic Vindicator.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—We would call your attention to the advertisement of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, which appears in the columns of our present number.

From our long acquaintance with the proprietor, and with numerous individuals who have used h's preparation with perfect success for the last two years, we feel no hesitation in recommending the article as superior to any of the preparations now in use for the same purpose, viz: for restoring gray hair to its original color, a sure and perfect cure for baldness, and a never failing preventive for the falling of the hair.

It is decidedly the best and most popular in use for beautifying, preserving, restoring and strengthening the hair, relieving diseases of the skin, and removing scurf, dandruff, and all eruptions and feverish heat from the scalp.

We speak in relation to the above from what we know, having been personally acquainted with numerous persons who have used the Restorative for the above purposes with the most gratifying results.

It is not often that we notice a patent medicine. Indeed, we think we have never puffed one before; but Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative is something so superior to most of the preparations of the day, that we cannot forbear asking the attention of our readers to it.

Gray heads and bald in concert sing,
The magic of this wondrous thing. 42-4w

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, ℔ 60 lbs. | 4 | 0 | @ | 5 | 0 |
| Rye, ℔ 56 lbs. | 2 | 0 | @ | 2 | 6 |
| Barley, ℔ 48 lbs. | 2 | 9 | @ | 3 | 0 |
| Oats, ℔ 34 lbs. | 1 | 0 | @ | 1 | 3 |
| Peas, ℔ 60 lbs. | 2 | 0 | @ | 2 | 6 |
| Corn ℔ bushel | 3 | 6 | @ | 3 | 9 |
| Buck Wheat, ℔ bushel | 1 | 6 | @ | 1 | 9 |
| Flour, (Wholesale) ℔ bbl. | 25 | 0 | @ | 27 | 6 |
| Flour, ℔ 100 lbs. | 12 | 6 | @ | 13 | 9 |
| Potash, ℔ cwt. | 35 | 0 | @ | 0 | 0 |
| Hay, ℔ ton | 45 | 0 | @ | 50 | 0 |
| Potatoes, ℔ bushel, new | 3 | 0 | @ | 3 | 9 |
| Pork, ℔ cwt. | 25 | 0 | @ | 30 | 0 |
| Beef ℔ cwt. | 20 | 0 | @ | 25 | 0 |
| Mutton, ℔ lb. | 0 | 3 | @ | 0 | 0 |
| Eggs, ℔ oz. | 0 | 9 | @ | | 10 |
| Butter, ℔ lb. | 0 | 10 | @ | | 11 |

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. M. Fawcett, at the residence of T. J. Higgins, Esq., Belleville, Mr. WILLIAM G. FORD, of the City of Kingston, to Miss AMA M. SHERRIFF, of the Town of Belleville.

BIRTH.

At the Parsonage, Trenton, on the 31st ult., the wife of the Rev. WM. BLEASDELL, M. A., of a daughter.

DIED.

In Belleville, on Monday, 2nd inst., ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. JOHN G. ROSS, aged 41 years and 7 months.

## SEWING SOCIETY.

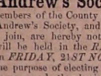
THE Annual Sale of the Ladies Sewing Society, in aid of the funds for the completion of the

NEW PARISH CHURCH,

will take place on *WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, THE 16th and 17th DECEMBER NEXT.*

Contributions will be thankfully received by any of the following Ladies:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Grier, | Mrs. Hope, |
| " McNider, | " Benson, |
| " Fitzgibbon, | " Farrell, |
| " Davy, | Miss LeVesconte, |
| " L. Henderson, | Mrs. C. Coleman, |
| " Stewart, | Miss Walbridge. |



COUNTY OF HASTINGS

## St. Andrew's Society.

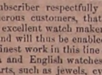
THE members of the County of Hastings St. Andrew's Society, and Scotchmen wishing to join, are hereby notified that a meeting will be held in the *RAILROAD HOUSE* on *FRIDAY, 21ST NOVEMB'R,* inst., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and other business.

JOHN P. MACDONELL, Secretary.

Belleville, 12th Nov., 1857.

P. S.—Those Scotchmen who have not yet enrolled their names, will find the books at my office, over Harrison's Book Store.

[42] J. P. McD.



## WATCH MAKER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his numerous customers, that he has procured an excellent watch maker from Switzerland, and will thus be enabled to do the best and finest work in this line on all kinds of Geneva and English watches. All kinds of new parts, such as jewels, cylenders, pallets, rollers, dials, hands, wheels, springs, glasses, &c., for all kinds of watches, done in the best manner, and warranted to go well, and at the shortest notice and reasonable prices. A large stock of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

Jewelry, &c., kept constantly on hand at his old stand, opposite the new buildings lately put up by James Whiteford, Esq., Front St.

WM. NORTHGRAVES, *Watchmaker.*

Belleville, November 12th, 1857. 42tf.

TOWN COUNCIL.

NO MEETING of the Council on Wednesday Evening, October 21st, on account of the absence of the following Members, whose names are published in accordance with the provisions of a By-Law:—

HENRY CORBY,
THOS. SHANKS,
JOHN O'HARE,
JAMES BLACKLOCK,
GEORGE NEILSON,
DR. HOPE, and
WM. K. KERR.

R. M. ROY, *Clerk.*

Belleville, October 22nd, 1857.

## LE ROY'S Patent Portable Farm BOARD FENCE.

THE undersigned having obtained a Patent for the building of "PORTABLE FARM BOARD FENCES," begs to inform the public that he is prepared to

SELL THE RIGHT

to parties desirous of entering into the business in the various Counties in Upper and Lower Canada. The Patent combines both

CHEAPNESS AND DURABILITY,

Taking but 50 feet of Lumber, and three-quarters of a pound of Nails for each rod, and two men can manufacture and put up at least 30 rods per day; the whole cost would be less than 2s. 6d. per rod. Thus proving a great saving to the farmer, not only in price, but in the benefit of having a permanent and land saving fence, as it can be made either straight or croocked, as may be required.

Another great advantage is, that EVERY FARMER CAN MANUFACTURE HIS OWN FENCES, on WET DAYS or during the winter season, and put them up in the spring, or as may be required.

By having fences of this description, farmers would be enabled as soon as portions of their grain (in fields where different kinds are grown) is cut, to move the fence and throw their fields open to their cattle, the benefit of which is now lost.

Parties desirous of purchasing the right to build these fences will, on application to the undersigned, be furnished with a full description of the manner of manufacturing them, together with a model of the fence, so as to enable them to proceed to work at once.

TERMS MODERATE

J. B. LEROY,
*Or his Agent,*
D. McELHERAN,
TRENTON.

TRENTON, Nov. 11, 1857. 42



EYE & EAR

DR. CHAS. E. WALL,

## OCULIST AND AURIST,

OPERATER ON THE

EYE and EAR,

FOR DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, &c., for his Uncle, Dr. F. A. CADWELL, of Toronto, is now in BELLEVILLE, where he will remain TWO or THREE MONTHS, in order to give sufficient time to PERMANENTLY CURE cases of Deafness and Blindness of VERY LONG STANDING, which require long treatment and careful watching. DR. WALL has passed many years in DR. CADWELL'S office as PRINCIPAL OPERATOR, and hopes not to be classed among the travelling quacks who stop only a week in a place, MERELY to fill their pockets.

☞ No charge will be made where patients are not CURED or MATERIALLY BENEFITED before Dr. W. leaves Belleville.

CROSS-EYE CURED IN ONE MINUTE.

☞ Artificial Eyes inserted WITHOUT PAIN, and made to have the same motion as the natural eye. No charge for an examination and an opinion.

Cases of Blindness, Cross-eye, &c., which have been cured since Dr. WALL has been here, can be seen by calling at his Operating Rooms.

Belleville, Nov. 9, 1857. 42

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Dr. G. N. RIDLEY, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same forthwith, and avoid costs.

ANN SOPHIA RIDLEY, *Executrix.*

Belleville, Sept. 16, 1857. 34-tf

FOR YOUR

WIFE, DAUGHTER, SISTER OR FRIEND.

T. S. ARTHURS

## HOME MAGAZINE.

EDITED by T. S. ARTHUR and VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND. For choice and elegant literature, high moral tone, peculiar adaptation to the home circles of our land, freshness, originality and cheapness, this Magazine is acknowledged, on all hands, to be without a rival. It is equal in the beauty of its typography and the richness of its embellishments to the most ambitious and dearest of our magazines, while it claims to lead all of them in many essential features. For correctness and exquisite beauty, its colored steel fashion plates were unrivalled in 1857. They will maintain this superiority in 1858. Volume XI begins in January. TERMS:—$2 a year in advance. Four copies for $5; twelve copies for $15, and one extra to getter up of club.

☞ Specimens sent free to all who wish to subscribe, or to make up clubs. Address

T. S. ARTHUR & CO.,

[42] *Walnut Street, Philadelphia.*

TO LET.

A ROUGH CAST COTTAGE in West Belleville. Possession given immediately.

JAMES GLASS.

Belleville, October 15th, 1857. 38w5

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers, either by note or book account, are requested to settle the same immediately, and prevent the certainty of costs.

R. & R. S. PATTERSON.

Belleville, Oct. 20, 1857.

NOTICE.

TAKEN from "Bay of Quinte" Wharf, a Trunk containing clothes and a note of hand for 385 dollars, payable to Philip Ketcheson, dated 15th October, 1857, payable five years after date, Wm. Wyatt, subscriber to said note. The trunk is covered with light Sheepskin, fastened with brass nails. All persons are cautioned against receiving said Note, and any information given respecting the lost property will be thankfully received by Philip Ketcheson, or office of Bay of Quinte Steamer.

PHILIP KETCHESON.

Huntingdon, Nov. 5, 1857. 41-m3

O. I. B. N. A.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

A MEETING of the County Lodge will be held in the Room of L. O. L. 274, Belleville, on SATURDAY, 14th NOVEMBER NEXT, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

All members entitled to a seat are requested to attend.

By order,
CHARLES MARTIN, *County Secretary.*

Belleville, Oct. 28th, 1857.

## DAFOE HOUSE,

CORNER OF BRIDGE AND PINNACLE STREETS,

TO LET.

THIS House having been re-built, and finished as a *FIRST CLASS HOTEL,* will be let to an experienced Hotel-keeper at a moderate rent.

The house is built of stone, and is fire proof, 124 by 44 feet, three stories high, with kitchen attached.

Any person desirous of opening a first-class Hotel would find this a favorable opportunity of doing so, as such a house is much needed in this place. Apply to

WM. DAFOE, or Z. DAFOE.

Belleville, October 28, 1857. 40

The Kingston Daily *News* and Toronto Daily *Globe,* to give the above twelve insertions, and send accounts to Wm. Dafoe.

EMIGRATION!

SERVANTS REGISTRY *AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,*

A FEW Doors South of Patterson's Foundry, North Belleville.

All parties in Town and Country wanting either to hire persons or to be fushed with employment, would save time and money by calling at once at said Office.

Conveyancing, Posting of Books, COLLECTION OF DEBTS, and buying and selling country produce on Commission, also at low rates.

G. McADIE.

Belleville, August, 1857. 29

Headley's Marbleized Granite ! !

W. H. VANTASSEL,

AGENT for the sale of County rights to manufacture Headley's New Building Material in Canada East and West, and New Brunswick. Patented in March, 1856.

All communications addressed to W. H. Vantassel, Railroad House, Belleville, (post-paid) will receive immediate attention.

Belleville, March 12th, 1857. 8-tf

B. F. DAVY

## PAYS CASH

FOR WHEAT, RYE AND PEAS,

AT GROVE MILLS,

[A FEW RODS NORTH OF THE UPPER BIDGE.]

THE undersigned has taken GROVE MILLS for a term of years, where he is prepared to do Gristing with despatch, and, he trusts, to the satisfaction of those who may patronize him.

He also begs to say, that he will be glad to see his old customers now and again, as he is desirous of buying their Grain, or storing it for them.

COME AND TRY GROVE MILLS!!

B. F. DAVY.

Belleville, 12th Jan., 1857. v22 n52

Estate of the late AMOS CAVERLY.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late AMOS CAVERLY, are requested to call and settle the same with the undersigned, on or before the *FIRST DAY OF JANUARY,* A. D. 1858, as all accounts unsettled at that date will be put in court for collection. And all persons having claims against said estate will please hand the same to the undersigned for liquidation.

P. C. KETCHESON, *Agent for* LUCY CAVERLY, *Administratrix.*

Sidney, October 28, 1857. 40-5w

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER AT THE

# CANTON TEA STORE,

20 Reams Paper,
2 cases Mustard,
1 bbl Pickles,
2 bbls Filberts,
1 bbl Almonds,
10 boxes Stearine Candles,
15 boxes Adamantine Candles,
6 chests Young Hyson Tea,
4 chests Young Hyson Tea,
3 chests Fine Oolong do,
2 chests Young Hyson do,
6 boxes Tobacco, Himdley's 7s,
1 case Tobacco,
3 bbls Syrups,
2 bbls Pot Barley,
1 hhd Pale Brandy,
14 bbls Porter, qts,
14 bbls Ale, qts,
14 chests Young Hyson Tea,
1 case Liquorice,
1 case Indigo,
1 case Nutmegs,
120 boxes Scal'd Herrings,
10 boz. Brooms,
12 jars Mustard,
1 box Ground Cloves,
1 box Ground Pimento,
3 boxes Oswego Starch,
10 " Fig Blue,
10 " Glasgow Pipes,
1 bbl Currants,
2 bbls Mackerel,
1 bbl Salmon,
4 half bbls Herrings,
9 bbls Herrings,
1 case Sardines,
1 " Lobsters,
1 bbl W. B. Elephant Oil,
1 " Cod Oil,
2 cases Salad Oil, pts,
2 cases Salad Oil, qts,
9 boxes White Soap,
1 tierce City Rice,
1 bbl Pearl Barley,
2 boxes Pudding Starch,
2 tierces Bordeaux Vinegar,
6 boxes Clothes Pins,
20 " Liverpool Soap,
3 bags Rio and Java Coffee,
4 hhds Dark Brandy, "Martell's."
4 "Pale Brandy, 'United Vineyard,'
15 cases Van Hoytema & Co. Holl. Gin,
12 boxes Maccaroni,
12 baskets Champagne, 'Jockey Club,'
15 chests Twankay Tea,
3 bbls Morton's Proof Whiskey,
3 bbls Morton's Family Whiskey,
4 bbls London Porter, pts,
3 bbls Extra Syrup,
1 case Blacking, No. 2,
1 case Blacking, No. 3,
1 case Blacking, No 4,
1 case Blacklead,
2 bbls Bath Bricks,
1 tierce Washing Soda,
10 boxes Saleratus in packages,
5 boxes Cream Tartar,
1 keg Baking Soda,
9 boxes Belmont Sperm Candles,
1 case Scotch Marmalade Orange,
1 " " Lemon,
1 case English Plum Jam,
1 " Dawson Jam,
1 " Red Currant Jam,
1 " Green Gage Jam,
1 " Black Currant Jelly,
1 " Red Currant Jelly,
1 " Bottled Gooseberries,
1 " Bottled Blk. Currants,
1 " Mushroom Ketchup,
1 case assorted English Sauces,
1 case English Double Glo'ster Cheese,
4 quarter cask Sherry Wine,
4 " " Port Wine,
1 case English Strawberry Jam,
1 " " Raspberry Jam,
1 " " Bottled Cherries,
1 " " Bottled Red Currants,
1 " " Bottled Raspberries,
1 " " Bottled Magnum Bonum Plums,
1 " " Green Gage Plums,
1 " " Dawson Cheese,
1 " " Bottled Damsons,
1 hhd " Van Hoytema & Co. Holland Gin,
15 boxes NEW Muscatel Raisins,
1 case Stove Brushes,
1 " Shoe Brushes,
4 bbls Oatmeal,
5 boxes Toilet Soap,
1 tierce Loaf Sugar,
1 case Walnut Ketchup,
1 bbl Stoughton Bitters,
150 gross Matches,
1 case Sperm Matches,
3 boxes Castile Soap,
2 bbls Assorted Pickles,
5 boxes Ground Pepper,
12 doz. Decanters,
12 doz. Tumblers,
20 M. Cigars.

JAMES BLACKLOCK.

Belleville, Nov. 11th, 1857. 42-tf

# *SELLING OFF AT COST*

WITHOUT RESERVE.

IN consequence of the present DEPRESSION IN TRADE, caused by the American PANIC, the Subscriber is COMPELLED TO SACRIFICE.

PERSONS WILL FIND THE PRESENT A

RARE OPPORTUNITY

FOR LAYING IN THEIR WINTER SUPPLIES

AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

The Stock is now VERY HEAVY, and most complete in all its branches, consisting of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS,

In Flannels, Blankets, Cloths, Cottons, Prints, Dress Goods, Haberdashery, Millinery, Capes, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Ready-Made Clothing, &c., &c.

*ALL TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE. THIS IS NO HUMBUG.*

☞ Call and see for yourselves. Second Store above Papineau's Hotel. ☜

JOHN BADCOCK,
Late S. CRAWFORD & Co.

BELLEVILLE, NOVEMBER, 1857. 42

# GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

ROBERT MITCHELHILL,

BEGS to announce that he has just retutned from the MONTREAL MARKETS, where the panic for Gold has reduced prices of all kinds of Goods, cheaper than can be imported. The LADIES of Belleville and vicinity are invited to call at the

*GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,*

Where they will be able to purchase at Montreal Wholesale prices.

FARMERS and country customers who wish to study DOMESTIC ECONOMY, cannot spend their money to greater advantage than at

R. MITCHELHILL'S,
*GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,*
Second door from Hambly's, FRONT STREET.

Belleville, November, 1357. 42

MERCHANT TAILORS & { J. & J. BOOTH, { GENERAL CLOTHIERS,

*Front-St., Belleville, next door to Messrs. E. W. Holton & Co.,*

HAVE now on hand a CHOICE STOCK of CLOTHS and TRIMMINGS for the

FALL AND WINTER TRADE,

Selected expressly for their MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS. Their READY MADE CLOTHING Department (of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,) will be found well assorted and extensive.

Individuals requiring a Ready Made Outfit of Clothing, can be accommodated, and those who prefer to have their *GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER,* can select their materials from *an assortment of the most Fashionable Fabrics* now worn.

*TO THEIR COUNTRY CUSTOMERS*

the Subscribers respectfully say, that they will take in exchange for Cloth, Trimmings, Ready-Made Clothing, or work in their line,

*ALL KINDS OF MERCHANTABLE GRAIN,*

For which they will GIVE THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

J. & J. BOOTH.

Belleville, November, 1857. 42

# TO COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS.

*COMMERCIAL HOUSE,*
*Belleville, October 21, 1857.*

*The Proprietor begs to apprize the Trade that he has imported direct from the British, Scotch, and other European Markets, an extensive and elegantly assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods for the*

WHOLESALE TRADE,

*which he will dispose of at Montreal and New York prices.*

*He has also received a very large Stock of Ready Made Clothing, which he is prepared to sell considerably under the Canadian Markets.*

*In the following departments will be found the Newest and most Fashionable Goods for the present season:*

Eugenie and Gala Plaids,
Plain and Satin Striped Cobourgs,
French Cashmeres and Vecuna Cloths,
Plain and Printed Delaines,
Broche, Silk, and Lama Scarfs,
Plaid Wool Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Plain Striped, and Brocaded Silks,
Factory Cottons and Steam Looms,
Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinetts,
Printed Calicoes, Denims, Shirtings,
Dinen's Ginghams, Navy Blues,
Bonnets, Ribbons, Lace Goods,
Blankets, Flannels, Battings,
Hosiery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods,
Mantles, Capes, Visettes, &c., &c.

THE Proprietor of the COMMERCIAL HOUSE being in the *HOME MARKETS FOR EIGHT MONTHS IN THE YEAR,* and being connected with the most eminent Manufacturing Houses in Great Britain, gives him advantages which few can command, and enables him to place his WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS when at Belleville, on nearly the same footing as if they were in NEY YORK OR MONTREAL, and saves the expense, delay, and inconvenience of having to bring stock such distances several times in the year.

Samples of Cloths, Dress Goods, Staples, &c., will be sent on application.

An early visit will repay purchasers.

HIS TERMS WILL BE FOUND *LIBERAL.*

39 P. O'NEILL, Proprietor.

SHOP & DWELLING TO LET,

ON FRONT STREET, opposite Papineau's Hotel. Apply to

A. MENZIES, Agent.

Belleville, Oct. 20, 1857. 39

PIANO FORTE TUNER.

H. C. MASON, Teacher and Tuner of the Piano Forte and Melodeon. Orders left at J. G. Dean's Corner Drug Store, or at either of the Book Stores, will be promptly attended to.

WINTER HOSIERY.

# BENJ. BEDDOME & CO.,

HAVE just received a new and extensive assortment of Goods, suitable for the approaching season, and comprising the following descriptions:—

Men's Cotton, Merino & Woollen Under Shirts,
" " " Drawers,
" " " Socks,
New Fancy Woollen Cravats,
Gloves, Woollen, Cashmere, Ringwood, &c,
Ladies' Wool Jackets, in all sizes and qualities,
Children's Woollen Hoods, Gaiters, Boots, &c,
Ladies' Woollen Boas and Scarfs,
Children's Elastic and Fancy Belts,
Ladies' Woollen Gauntlets and Sleeves,
Children's Cuffs and Muffatees,
Children's plain and fancy Woollen Socks,
Girls' and Women's Stout Cotton, Merino and Woollen Stockings,
Children's Woollen Gloves,
Ladies' Black Silk Gloves and Mitts.

The above are all in the most recent styles, and at exceedingly

LOW PRICES.

Front Street, Belleville, November 5th, 1857. 41

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

WM. KERR,

BEGS to inform the Trade, and inhabitants of Belleville and vicinity, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing,

SOAP & CANDLES

of a superior quality, at prices as reasonable as can be procured in any market on the continent.

FACTORY.—Coulter Street, near Brown's Foundry.

Belleville, Oct. 14th, 1857. 38-tf

GREAT BARGAINS!!

$3,000

WORTH OF

FALL & WINTER READY-MADE CLOTHING

FOR SALE, at and under Cost Prices, WITHOUT RESERVE.

The Subscriber is making a

CLEARING SALE

of all his stock of CLOTHING, as he intends to do away with that department of his business.

JOHN BADCOCK, late S. CRAWFORD & Co.

Belleville, Oct. 20, 1857. 39

COPY OF PETITION.

RAWDON, June 29th, 1857.

*To the Reeve and Deputy Reeve of the Municipal Council of the Township of Rawdon in Council assembled:*

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR petitioners most humbly sheweth that they have given a road across their respective lots in the fifth concession of said Township, from Lot No. 12 to No. 8, inclusive, and that they should have the concession road in front of said lots, in lieu of the one they have given. Your honourable body will take the matter into consideration and act accordingly, and as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

Signed, Thomas Butler,
Silas Sine,
Allen Sine,
William Sine,
Joseph Hagerman,
John Johnston,
Charles Baragar,
Francis Johnston,
William D. Ferguson,
George H. Ferguson,
James Sine,
William Sine, Junr.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

*To the Municipal Council of the Township of Rawdon:*

In compliance with your order I have examined the allowance of road from the centre of No. 8 in the 5th concession to the Marmora Road, and report that I see no necessity of opening the allowance of road, as the present road given accommodates all travellers.

Signed, WM. COURTNEY, *Township Surveyor.*

Rawdon, Oct. 1st, 1857. 39

STOVES! STOVES!



COOK, PLATE and PARLOR STOVES, FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH.

At WHITE'S Tin Shop, Front Street.

Belleville, October 6, 1857. 37

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST ½ of Lot No. 24, 100 ACRES, in the 2nd Concession of Thurlow, four and a half miles from Belleville, fronting on the Grand Trunk Railway. There is a good Barn and Log House, and a good WELL of WATER on the Farm.

*TITLE INDISPUTABLE.*

Terms made known upon application to

JOS. OSTROM, Belleville,
or SIMEON OSTROM, Sidney, *Agent.*

Sidney, Sept. 24th, 1857. 35tf

CARLTON R. MOORE & CO,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CARPET-CHAIN,

COTTON YARN, COTTON BATTS, &c.,
No. 206 (old No. 116) N Third St., Phila.

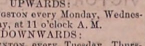
☞ Our CARPET CHAIN is put up *Full Weight,* without paste-board. ORDERS promptly attended to. (v23n18-1y)

ACCOMMODATION STEAMER,

BETWEEN

KINGSTON & TRENTON.

THE STEAMER



"CORRA LINN,"

CAPT. LAIDLAW,

WILL, during the remainder of the season, run between KINGSTON and TRENTON, calling at intermediate ports.

UPWARDS:

Leaves KINGSTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DOWNWARDS:

Leaves TRENTON every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock A. M.

☞ Charges for Passengers and Freight moderate.

Belleville, Sept. 19, 1857. 25

New Music and Musical Instruments.

JUST OPENING, some very fine toned Pianos, Stodart & Chickerings. Warranted first-rate Instruments, and a quantity of NEW MUSIC.

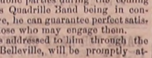
—ALSO,—

Prince's and Curhart & Needham's superior MELODEONS. Warranted of the best quality, and will be sold at the manufactures prices FOR CASH.

E. HARRISON.

Belleville, Sept. 9, 1857. 33

QUADRILLE BAND.



MR. EILEMAN,

BEGS to inform the public generally that he is prepared to furnish Music for private or public parties during the coming winter. His Quadrille Band being in constant practice, he can guarantee perfect satisfaction to those who may engage them.

All orders addressed to him through the Post Office, Belleville, will be promptly attended to.

Belleville, October 28, 1857. 40

JOB WORK executed with neatness an despatch, at this Office.

HASTINGS BREWERY,
MURNEYVILLE, NEAR THE LOWER BRIDGE,
BELLEVILLE, CANADA WEST.

CARLETON CLIFFORD,
*ALE & PORTER BREWER,*

HAVING fitted up the commodious premises as a Brewery, (lately occupied by R. Read, Esq., as a Tannery), is now prepared to supply any quantity of Ale and Porter in Barrels or Bottles, of the very best quality, not having spared any expense to accomplish this object.

Belleville, Sept. 25, 1857. 36

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the stock of Books, Stationary, Fancy Goods, &c., &c., of James Harrison, will continue the business in all its branches, and will in a few days be prepared to offer a well assorted stock at unusually low prices.

E. HARRISON.

Belleville, July 11, 1857. 25

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having entered into Partnership with Mr. W. W. DEAN, wishes to close up his outstanding accounts. Parties indebted to the office will please call and arrange as soon as possible, and save costs.

C. P. SIMPSON.

Belleville, Sept. 7, 1857. 34

# GEO. RITCHIE & CO,

(NEXT TO VICTORIA BUILDINGS,)

HAVE now received their FALL and WINTER assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising the most fashionable styles in

LONDON MADE BONNETS AND CLOTH MANTLES,

Dress Goods of every description, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery and Gloves, together with

A LARGE STOCK OF PLAIN GOODS,

Such as Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, Linens, &c.

From the nature of G. R. & Co.'s connection with a firm in Glasgow, they are enabled to offer a superior class of Goods, and much under the ordinary rates.

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

Belleville, Oct. 8, 1857. 37

## CHARLES BRICK,

BELLEVILLE, FRONT-ST., 1 DOOR BELOW MR. SHANKS',

AT THE SIGN OF THE



BIG WATCH,

Keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of English and Swiss GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY of the very best kind.

He will attend punctually to the Jobbing department and promises to make his charges VERY LOW.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes and Jewelry, cleaned, repaired and warranted. He has got the reputation of being a first rate workman, and will try to keep up the same. More than one thousand different jobs done by him since he arrived here, to the satisfaction of his customers, will speak a word or two in his favor; for those who don't know him or his ability, A FAIR TRIAL is all he asks.

A FIRST CLASS SWISS REGULATOR for the benefit of the public, above the window, will show to passers by the "bell time." An English made Chronometer kept for the purpose of timing Watches and Clocks. A camplete assortment of Watch Hands, Watch Glasses, Watch Keys, Chains and Guards, on hand.

Belleville, Oct. 17, 1857. 39-1y

FARMS FOR SALE,

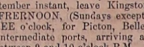
FOR particulars enquire of the undersigned.

JAS. JAMISON.

Belleville, July 14, 1857. 25

CHANGE OF HOUR

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER



"BAY OF QUINTE."

F. A. CARROLL, MASTER.

WILL, on and after Monday next, 7th September instant, leave Kingston EVERY AFRERNOON, (Sundays excepted), at THREE o'clock, for Picton, Belleville, and intermediate ports, arriving at Belleville between 9 and 10 o'clock P.M.

RETURNING,

Will leave BELLEVILLE EVERY EVENING at 10½ o'clock, run to Picton, there remain until EIGHT A. M., at which hour she will leave for Kingston, arriving at 11½ o'clock A. M.

September 1st, 1857. 32

HASTINGS HOUSE, MADOC.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor, would notify persons visitsng Madoc, or passing through the Village of Hastings on their way to the "Hastings Road" settlement, that he has made EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS to his premisss, and hopes, by furnshing the best accommodation, to please the travelling public, and secure their liberal patronage.

N. B.—Three lines of Stages (one daily,) run between Belleville and Madoc, arriving and departing from the Hastings House.

Madoc, April 6, 1857 11

UNDERTAKER.

THOMAS HARDY, begs to inform the inhabitants of Belleville, and the County generally, that he has purchased the stock of COFFINS, &c., belonging to John McKay, Undertaker, and that he is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line, at the shortest notice. He also begs to inform them, that he is prepared to furnish Coffins of all kinds and qualities, to suit customers.

NO CHARGE

made for the use of the HEARSE when Coffins are furnished by him. ☞ *Terms Moderate.*

Belleville Nov. 26th, 1855.

NEW

SADDLE & HARNESS SHOP,



IN THE STONE BUILDING ADJOINING F. TAYLOR'S FLOUR AND FEED STORE, AND ONE DOOR SOUTH OF THE POTASH INSPECTION OFFICE, FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

SLACK & HARRY,

BEG to inform the inhabitants of Belleville and surrounding country that they have commenced the SADDLE and HARNESS MAKING in all its various branches, and intend keeping on hand a good assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Whips,

and all other articles in their line of trade, and most respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

N. B.—Repairing done on short notice, and all orders punctually attended to.

SLACK & HARRY.

Belleville, Oct. 6, 1857. 37-m3

New Clothing Establishment.
OPPOSITE PAPINEAU'S HOTEL, FRONT ST.,
BELLEVILLE.

JOHN W. BROWN,

WHO has had an extensive experience in the Tailoring business, in Montreal, and in Belleville, in the establishment of Bull Brother. Begs to inform the public generally, that he has opened the above shop, where he will be prepared to furnish clothes CHEAPER, than can be procured in any other place in Town.

His Stock being varied, he can supply any one calling upon him.

Cutting done to order. All Fits warranted.

CALL and SEE.

Belleville, Oct. 14th, 1857. 38-tf

FALL PLANTING.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale at the BELLEVILLE NURSERY, a large assortment of

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES.

For particulars see Catalogue, which will be furnished gratis.

J. PARKER THOMAS.

Belleville, October 7th, 1857. 37-tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOTS Nos. 23 in 6th con. Hungerford,
" " 24 & 25 7th con. do.

Apply to F. McANNANY.

Belleville, Sept. 23, 1857. 25
*Chronicle copy.*

Miss Elizabeth A. Gould.

WOULD announce to her patrons, and the public, generally, that her next term of tuition, will commence on the 17th instant. And while returning thanks, for the liberal support heretofore received at their hands, would still solicit, and hope to merit a continuation of their patronage.

Belleville, August 3rd, 1857. 29

TAN-BARK WANTED.

WANTED, by the Subscriber, *FIVE HUNDRED CORDS OF HEMLOCK BARK,* for which the HIGHEST PRICE in CASH will be paid on DELIVERY at his Tannery, Canniff's Mills.

CASH paid for Hides, Pelts, & Calf-skins.

A. A. CAMPBELL.

May 27th. 1857. 18

REMOVAL!

C. E. TURNBULL,
Grocer, Wine & Spirit Merchant,

HAS removed to the Shop lately occupied by Messrs. SCOVILL & Co., one door north of the Penitentiary Shoe Store.

Belleville, July 8th., 1857. 24

TO LET,

THE large first class Merchant Shop, Marble front, cellar &c. attached, situated in the most central part of Belleville, opposite the Upper Bridge, so as to command almost the entire grain trade of the town, is now being finished in the latest style, and will be ready for use by the first day of September next. Rent moderate.

Apply to the owner, THOS. J. HIGGINS.

Belleville, July 30, 1857. 27

FARM FOR SALE.

WEST half of Lot 31, in the Front of Thurlow, containing nearly fifty acres, lying between the Kingston Road and the Bay of Quinte. House, buildings and fences new.

Apply on the place, to PETER FULLER.

Thurlow, June 29th, 1857. 23-tf

Hotel & Wharf Property for SALE,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THAT large and commodious frame Building on the east side of Pinnacle Street, formerly kept as a Hotel by Capt. Bonter, a large yard and out-buildings are attached.

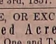
Also—Water lot B, in the Town of Belleville, having on it a large Storehouse and Wharf.

The property can be seen on application to Captain Bonter.

TERMS, (which will be liberal,) and other particulars may be learned on application to

JAMES JAMIESON.

Belleville, June 23rd, 1857.

FRESH  OYSTERS,

JUST received, and for sale by the Can, at HEAD QUARTERS SALOON, *BELLEVILLE.*

D. McDONALD.

Belleville, June 3rd, 1857. 19-tf

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE,
Four Hundred Acres of Land.

LOTS number One and Two in the Eleventh Concession of Hungerford and the County of Hastings.

Apdlication to be made to ADAM H. WALLBRIDGE.

Belleville, June 4th, 1857. n19

## NOTICE.

ANY persons found cutting Timber or otherwise trespassing on Lot No. 17 in the fifth concession of the Township of Hungerford, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

JAS. McCUTCHON, *Owner.*

Toronto, 16th May, 1857. 17-tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARMORA. | | | | |
| | No. 5 | in 3rd con. | 200 | acres. |
| North-west of | " 29 | 3rd " | 50 | " |
| West half | " 13 | 10th " | 100 | " |
| MADOC. | | | | |
| East half | No. 18 | in 1st con. | 100 | acres. |
| West half | " 29 | 4th " | 100 | " |
| | " 29 | 5th " | 200 | " |
| South part West hlf | 11 | 10th " | 80 | " |
| RAWDON. | | | | |
| Rear part | No. 2 | in 10th con. | 140 | acres. |
| West half | No. 17 & 18 | in 11th con. | 300 | " |
| | " 23 & 24 | 12th con. | 400 | " |
| | No. 19 | 13th con. | 200 | " |
| HUNGERFORD. | | | | |
| | No. 14 | in 5th con. | 200 | acres. |
| North half | " 18 | " 11th " | 100 | " |
| Rear part | " 16 | " 12th " | 150 | " |
| | " 24 | " 12th " | 200 | " |
| HUNTINGDON. | | | | |
| West half | No. 18 | in 8th con. | 100 | acres. |
| | " 14 | " 11th " | 200 | " |

Apply to F. McANNANY.

Belleville, March 17, 1857. 8-tf

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

TWO VILLAGE LOTS in the Village of Stirling, composed of Lot No. 2, South side of Church Street, and Lot No. 2 North side of Front Street, on which is a nice cottage and out offices. Terms Liberaal.

Apply to ROBERT NEWBERY, *Land Agent, &c.* Belleville. 5

VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE.

EAST and WEST halves of Lot No. 20, in the 5th Concession of Marmora.

Terms easy. Apply to, R. NEWBERY, *Land Agent.*

Belleville, June 24, 1857. 22

THE

"ANGLO SAXON"

NEWSPAPER is published at Boston, at the low price of two dollars per annum. It is devoted to British, and to British Colonial intelligence, and one of the best, cheapest, and neatest family papers in the world.

ANGUS McDONALD, General Agent C. W.

Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1856. 2n

## Lands For Sale.

VALUABLE

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE ON THE FOSTER FARM.

THE undersigned offers for sale Lots Nos. 30, 53, 58, 59 and 95, each containing one quarter of an acre.

These Lots lay in the most healthy part of the town, on the Foster Farm, one on the Kingston Road adjoining Wm. Neils, and the others a few rods from Bridge Street.

The Plan of the property can be seen at the Registry Office, Belleville.

☞ Terms of payment to suit purchasers.

JOS. C. FOSTER.

Sidney, April 2nd., 1857. 10

## Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 19 in the 10th con. Madoc, 200 acres, some cleared, within twelve and a half miles of the Village of Queensburgh, with a never failing brook running through the centre from West to East.

Also, Lot No. 20 in the 6th con. Madoc, 8 miles from the Village of Hastings.

And also, the East quarter No. 3 in the 3rd con. Madoc, timbered with beech and maple and well watered, one and ahalf miles from the Village of Hastings. A good indisputable title can be given.

There is a good gravel road from Belleville to the Village of Hastings.

For particulars apply to

SINON McKENZIE, Madoc, or A. R. DOUGALL, Belleville.

47

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE premises lately occupied by Samuel Stevens Esq., consisting of a Dwelling-house and Shop in Belleville.

Apply to E. MURNEY.

Belleville, Dec. 27th, 1856. 49

50 LOTS

TO GIVE AWAY

—IN THE—

VILLAGE OF TROY!!

TROY is situated on Lot No. 2, 4th con Elziver, on the Scootomatto River, four and-a-half miles from the Village of Tweed.

The subscriber will GIVE AWAY to sober, industrious persons, 50 lots, 66 feet frontage, by 150 feet depth, on the following conditions:

1st.—No intoxicating drinks to be sold.

2nd.—A good Frame, Stone, or Brick House not less than 18 by 24, and 1½ stories high, to be put up and finished within two years. If of wood, to be painted white outside.

Upon the building being erected, a free deed will be given.

Mechanics of all kinds would do well to look after lots soon.

Enquire of J. COMAR, Troy, or of B. FLINT.

Belleville, March 26th, 1856. 9-tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the following Lands for sale:—

TOWNSHIP OF SIDNEY.

Lots Nos. 14 & 15, 9th Con. Sidney. Those Lots may be sub-divided into 20, 40, or 50 acres, to suit purchasers. Provided a sufficient number unite in taking the whole estate.

TOWNSHIP OF TYENDINAGA.

Lot No. 27, in the 3rd con. of Tyendinaga. 200 Acres, North and South Range. This lot is improved.

TOWNSHIP OF RAWDON.

150 Acres of Lot No. 15 in the 5th con. of Rawdon. Improved.

TOWN LOTS IN BELLEVILLE.

76 feet front, part of 17, east side of Front St., upon which are erected three buildings, of Brick, three stories high, roofed with tin, with Stone Warehouses in the rear.

Also, Town Lots, upon Lot No. 6, in the 1st con. of Thurlow, surveyed by J. J. Haslett, Esq., being numbers 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 37, 41, 42, 44, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68.

Also, lots upon part of No. 2, in the first con. of Thurlow, being in the rear of the residence of the subscriber, and a continuation of Edmonton recently sold and built up. Viz 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, & 13. South side of Catherine Street, and West of Octavia Street.

1 2 and 3, North side of Bridge St. And 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8 East side of Octavia St.

Also, 96 feet frontage on East side of Pinnacle Street, being part of lot formerly known as the Maloy Lot.

Also Lots numbers 61 62 63 64 65 & 66, part of number ONE, in the 1st con. of Thurlow, together with Four Acres.

Also 126 feet, on the East side of Pinnacle St., being number 5.

Also lots number 4 5 6 7 8 & 9, on the South side of Bridge street, opposite the Residence of the Subscriber, and originally owned by Nr. Willard.

TOWN LOTS IN PICTON.

26 Centre Street, North. 15 Main Street, South. 19 between Centre and Front Sts., 13 West Queen Street.

Terms Liberal, E. MURNEY.

Belleville, June, 1854.

## Lands for Sale.

LANDS, the following Lots, the property of T. A. Stayner, Esq., will be sold at moderate rates, on application to the undersigned:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SEYMOUR. | | | | |
| N. E. part of 13, | 8 | concession, | 92 | acres. |
| S. E. do | 5, 11 | do. | 77 | do. |
| ELZIVER. | | | | |
| W½ of Lot | 13, 2 | concession, | 100 | acres. |
| W½ of Lot | 4, 2 | do. | 200 | do. |
| HUNGERFORD. | | | | |
| Lot number | 31, 3 | concession, | 200 | acres. |
| Lot number | 32, 3 | do. | 200 | do. |

All persons tresspassing on the above Lots, by cutting timber, or otherwise, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the Law.

A. MENZIES, *Agent.*

Belleville, April 15th, 1856. 12

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY belonging to the Estate of the late THOMAS BRUCE, containing about 2½ acres of excellent land, on which is erected a good FRAME DWELLING, WOOD HOUSE, &c. Said property is situated about 4 miles from Belleville, on one of the leading Roads of the County, and is known as Lot No. 3, of the property owned by Salyer Reed.

—ALSO,—

The westerly half of Lot No. 9 in the 6th concession of the Township of Marmora, containing 100 acres.

ANN BRUCE, *Administratrix.*

Belleville, Feb. 4th, 1857. (2)

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE following valuable property is offered for sale by private contract:

The south 75 acres of Lot No. 2, in the second concession of Thurlow.

ALSO,

Nine acres and a perch on Montreal and Charlotte Streets, being a portion of Wellington Murney's survey.

ALSO,

Five acres in the same survey, adjoining the allowance for road between Thurlow and Sidney in the town of Belleville.

ALSO,

228 feet on Coleman Street, between Easton's Mills and lower Bridge, running back to River Moria.

ALSO,

231 feet lying to the east of Robert Coleman's lot, on the street leading to Bleeker's Mills.

ALSO,

A strip of land lying between William Street and Grand Trunk Railway.

ALSO,

Lot No. 19 in third concession and Lot No. 18 in fourth concession of Marmora, 20 acres of latter being improved, with dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

The north end of Lot No. 2 in the 12 concession of Huntingdon, containing 50 acres, 20 acres improved with dwelling house thereon, with a never failing spring running through the lot.

For terms and particulars apply to

SHELDON HAWLEY, Trenton.

February 28th, 1857.

## SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Hastings, To Wit:

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas and to me directed against the lands and tenements which were of William Renton, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Armstrong McCormick, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels and credits which were of the said William Renton, deceased, at the time of his death, who died intestate. At the suit of William Nickle I have seized and taken in execution the following lands and tenements, viz: the south half of lot number thirty-three in the tenth concession of the township of Hungerford in the County of Hastings and Province of Canada, all of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in Belleville on SATURDAY, the seventh day of November, A. D. 1857, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

J. W. D. MOODIE, *Sheriff, C. H.*
per D. OCKERMAN, *Deputy Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, July 27, 1857. 27

## SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Hastings, To Wit:

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's County Court and to me directed against the lands and tenements which were of Joseph Keith, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Alexander Stewart and John Coulter, Executors of the last will and testament of Joseph Keith, deceased, to be administered at the suits of Theodore Juno and Hugh Grady, I have seized and taken in execution all right, title, interest and equity of redemption of Joseph Keith, of, in and to lot number fifteen on the south easterly side of the road leading from Belleville to Canniff's Mills, being part of lot number five in the first concession of the township of Thurlow in the County of Hastings, agreeably to the survey and map by Michael Teel, dated the 26th day of May, A. D. 1829, all of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in Belleville on SATURDAY, the seventh day of November, A. D. 1857, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

J. W. D. MOODIE, *Sheriff, C. H.*
per D. OCKERMAN, *Deputy Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, July 30, 1857. 27

## *SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.*

County of Hastings, To Wit:

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Joseph Canniff and John Bininger, at the suit of William H. Wallbridge, I have seized and taken in execution all right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the Defendants, or either of them, of, in and to lots numbers four, five, six, seven and eight, in the 3rd concession of the Township of Thurlow; also Park lot number twenty on the east side of Park st., Park lot number thirteen, on the west side of Park street, as laid out on lot number four in second concession of Thurlow, lot number twenty-nine in the first concession, and broken lot in front thereof, all in the said Township of Thurlow in the County of Hastings. All of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in Belleville on SATURDAY, the seventh day of November, A. D. 1857, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

J. W. D. MOODIE, *Sheriff, C. H.*
per D. OCKERMAN, *Deputy Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, July 30, 1857. 27




THE

## RAILROAD DEMONSTRATION

-IN-

BELLEVILLE, WILL TAKE PLACE ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO TOWN!!!

IT will be conducted on a most magnificent scale. It is calculated to eclipse that of the City of Montreal, and thereby place the Capital of Lower Canada in the shade.

HER MAJESTY

Is expected to arrive in Belleville by a Special Train from Quebec in thirteen hours. Therefore, under these auspicious circumstances, the

VARIETY AND ABUNDANCE OF HARDWARE

which will be required for the occasion, must be very considerable; and in consideration thereof, the committee of the *Belleville Railroad Celebration* and the Public generally, are most respectfully invited to call at the

HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT

-OF-

M. GILLEN,

where they will find a genuine and complete assortment of

HARDWARE

if not superior, certainly not surpassed by any other in Town, comprising every article in the trade.

M. G. flatters himself with the idea that, from his knowledge and experience in the above mentioned line of business, and the *large and peculiar* selection of goods JUST ARRIVED, that he occupies a position which will enable him to please the most fastidious in point of style and quality, not excepting Her Majesty, should she feel graciously pleased to favour him with a call during the time of her sojourn here.

"THERE'S NO TIME TO BE LOST!"

☞ Look into his Store in the Victoria Buildings, as you are passing by, and judge for yourselves. 46

"*GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!*"

ALL persons indebted to the above named M. G. are respectfully requested to settle their accounts for the year 1855-6.

Belleville, Dec. 10th, 1856. 46-tf

## MOFFAT'S Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

THE best Family Medicine now before the public, for the cure of *Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy,* or *Eruption of the Skin, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy,* and in fact most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties.

It has been computed that during the last twenty five years upwards of FOUR MILLIONS of persons have been benefited by the use of these medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimate of every patient. By their use the BLOOD IS RESTORED TO A HEALTHY STATE and *freed from all impurities.* The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure.

The afflicted have in these medicines a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

Prepared by W. B. Moffat, M. D., New York, and for sale by M. SAWYER, Belleville, 37-y1

## MADOC HOTEL,

BY SIMON MACKENZIE,

IN THE VILLAGE OF HASTINGS,

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, Canada West. Good accommodations for Travellers; good Stables and Sheds, and trusty Hostlers on hand.

Nov. 18th, 1856. 43

## OPPOSITION TO RAILROADS.



DAILY STAGES.

TRENTON AND BELLEVILLE.

G. & L. CRUICKSHANK,

ARE now running a DAILY STAGE between Trenton and Belleville, for the accommodation of travellers. Leaving the Railroad House, Trenton, every morning (Sunday's excepted) at 10 o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the Frankford Stage.

Returning, leaves Papineau's Hotel, Belleville, every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock.

FARE EACH WAY 2s. 6d.

The carriages are of the best quality, covered and comfortable.

RAILROAD HOUSE,

-BY-

G. & L. CRUICKSHANK.

This House has every accommodation for travellers, commodious rooms, and every attention shewn. Good hostlers constantly in attendance.

Trenton, August 5, 1857. 28-1y

## WEST'S GALVANIC CEMENT FOR ROOFING.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to Roof Buildings with the above original genuine Cement on reasonable terms,

WARRANTED for TWO YEARS

from completion. This cement has been in use for a number of years in the United States, where it is preferred to all others. They have a number of certificates in their possession from parties who are well known, in favour of its

Durability, Tightness and Fire Proof Qualities.

It is not only used in roofing new buildings, but particularly adapted to covering old shingle, sheet iron, or tin roofs, rendering them impervious to fire and water.

They caution all against being misled by parties, who are endeavoring to humbug the public into the belief that they are infringing McIntosh's Patent, which is untrue.

They also assert that they understand their business, having been the first to introduce it into Canada West, where they have been engaged for the last three years, nor will they trouble the public by reference to parties in Hamilton, whom they would not be likely to know, but refer to our enterprizing fellow townsman, GEO. NEILSON, Esq., who has seen it used both in Western Canada and the United States.

R. C. FAIRMAN,
W. J. BOWELL.

Belleville, July 16th, 1857.

## PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE,

FOR PRODUCING HAIR ON BALD HEADS, AND RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO THE NATURAL COLOR.

This astonishing and unequalled preparation has never failed to produce a growth on Bald Heads when used according to the directions, and turn hair back to its original color, after having become gray and reinstate it in its original healthy lusture, softness and beauty. Removes at once all scurf dandruff and unpleasant itching, scrofula, eruptions and feverish heat from the scalp. It also prevents the hair from becoming unhealthy and falling off, and hence acts as a perfect

HAIR INVIGORATOR AND TONIC.

We annex a few certificates, to corroberate our assertions.

State of Illinois, Carlisle June 27 '53.

I have used Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and having admired its wonderful effect. My hair was becoming, as I thought prematurely gray but by the use of the "Restorative," it has resumed its original color, and I have no doubt, permanently so.

SIDNEY BREEZE.
Ex-Senator United States.

A gentleman of Boston writes to his friends in New Bedford thus:

To your inquiries, I would reply, that when I first commenced useing Professor Wood's Hair Restorative: my hair was almost white and had been so for the last ten years and it was very thin on the top of my head, and very loose and pulled out freely; but I found that before I had used all the second bottle, (which was eight weeks) my hair was entirely changed to its original color light brown) and is now free from dandruff and quite moist. I have had my hair cut five or six times since the change, and have never seen any thing like white starting from the roots: and is now as thick as it ever was, and does not come out at all. It has proved in my case all that I could wish to ask.

Yours, etc.——

Gardiner, Maine, June 22, '54.

Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Restorative, and can truly say, it is the greatest discovery of the age, for restoring and changing the hair. Before useing it, I was as gray as a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world, without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours DAN. MURPHY.
St. Louis, March 7, 1854.

Prof. Wood: my hair commenced falling off some three or four years since and continued to do so, until I became quite bald. I tried all the popular medicines of the day, but to no effect. At last, I was induced to try your celebrated Hair Restorative, and am happy to say, it is doing wonders. I have now a fine growth of young hair, and cheerfully recommend its use to all similarly afflicted.

A. C. WILLIAMS, 138 Second street.
Raisin Michigan, August 2, 1855.

This is to certify, that one year ago I was quite gray, and my hair so thin upon the top of my head, that I feared its entire loss. In this condition I applied for and obtained a bottle of Prof. Wood's "Restorative," and before I had used one quart bottle, the gray hairs had entirely disappeared, and it had thickened up so as to be as full as usual, and assumed a glossy appearance, apparently more beautiful than ever it was before. I do therefore cheerfully recommend it to all those ladies who value a beautiful head of hair. I will also state that I use it now, occasionally, for its healthy and beautifying effects.

SARAH J. BROWN.
Chicago, May 1, 1854.

I have used Professor Wood's Hair Restorative to decided advantage. It prevents the hair from coming out, and gives it a gloss and softness very desirable. The few gray hairs I had, have entirely disappeared. Others of my family have used it and concur with me in pronouncing it all it professes to be.

HENRY CLARK, Michigan Avenue.
St. Louis, Sept. 20, 1853.

Dr. O. J. Wood—Sir: I have used nearly three bottles of your Hair Restorative, and have found its effects very satisfactory. It has entirely destroyed all dandruff from my head, and restored my hair to its natural color which had become quite gray. WM. TRUESDALE.

Sold at 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. 316 Broadway, New York, and by all Druggists everywhere. All kinds of Family Patent Medicines for sale, on the best possible terms, at Prof. Wood's establishment, 114 Market Street, St. Louis Mo.

Sold in Belleville, by E. Chandler and R. Holden & Co.

## GEORGE W. LESTER,

ACCOUNTANT, General Land Agent and Broker, will give prompt attention on and after the 1st proximo, to the posting of Books, adjusting intricate accounts, to all business, including the collection of claims in the Division Court, for which purpose he will attend at each sitting of said court throughout the County, and will observe the strictest punctuality in paying over moneys as collected. Will also act as Broker in the sale of Produce, Stocks or other Securities.

References:

| | |
|---|---|
| Messrs. Ross & Bell, | E. Murney, Esq., M. P. P. |
| B. F. Davy, Esq., | W. P. Wilson, Esq., |
| Gillespie & Co., | Jas. Lister, Esq., M. D. |
| W. Hope, Esq., M. D. | C. G. LeVesconte, Esq. |
| Js. Glass, Esq., and | Q. McNider, Esq. |

## Town Lots for Sale,

EITHER for Cash or on time. Terms moderate. These Lots are situated on Great St. James Street, near the residence of the undersigned, of whom all particulars may be had.

JAMES EVES.

Belleville, Sept. 23, 1857. 25

THE BACHELOR.

A bachelor sat at his blazing grate,
And he fell into a snooze,
And he dreamed that o'er his wrinkled pate,
Had been thrown the nuptial nooze.

A rosy boy came to his side,
And bounded on his knee,
And back from his beaming face he shook
Fair curls in childish glee

Then clear rang out his merry voice,
He shouted aloud—"Papa,
I don't love anybody else,
But you and dear mamma!"

Oh! the bachelor's heart o'erran with joy,
So long by love unlit,
And from its unseen depths poured out
Affection infinite.

Outstretching arms of strength unshorn,
He hugged—*his old tom cat!*
Which, as 'twas wont when master snooz'd,
Had leaped into his lap.

# Varieties.

A BAD FIX.

Once on a time in the village of B——, in the State of Massachusetts, lived a beauteous maiden of seventeen, whom we will call Fanny L——, and George B—— was her accepted lover. The course of true love ran smooth, and in due course of time came the usual happy termination of their wooing, and the twain made one, by the benediction of the holy church.

They were married early one summer's morning, and the same day travelled cozily and happily together to New York as the first stage of their wedding tour. As a companion, a young brother of the bride, a mischievous young rascal, accompanied them, and well it would have been for the happy pair if they had trusted themselves to their own society, and left James at home to ornament dog-tails and snow-ball the school-master.

Well, the party arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. While George was dutifully attending to the comfort of his young wife, James, in the performance of his duties as groomsman, went to the office of the hotel to enter their names and select appropriate apartments. Pen in hand, a brilliant idea struck him, and in pursuance therewith, he entered their names on the register thus—

James L——.
Miss Fanny L——.
George B——.

Fanny retired early, being somewhat fatigued with travel. George smoked his cigar for an hour or two, and dreamed of—his bachelorhood, we suppose, and finally he requested to be shown to his apartments. An obsequious waiter came with candle in hand and asked what number it was.

"With the lady who came with me," replied George.

The waiter smiled, hesitated, and then approached an exquisitely dressed clerk, who repeated the question.

"With the lady who arrived here with me." George answered again, blushing to tips of his ears.

The clerk smiled, and shook his head as if in pity at the young man's ignorance.

"It won't do, sir, you have mistaken the house, sir. Such things are not allowed here, sir."

"Won't do? Why, I only want to go to bed."

"That you may certainly do—in your own room, sir, but not in the lady's apartment, sir."

"The lady's apartment! Why that lady is my wife."

The clerk bowed ironically. "All very fine, sir, but it won't go down, sir; here is the entry, sir."

George looked at the register, and there was the entry, sure enough—"Miss Fanny L——, George B——."

He saw the whole secret at a glance; he protested and entreated—but it was no use. He called on James to witness his veracity, but James was nowhere to be found. The by-standers laughed, and the clerk was inexorable; and the poor fellow was forced to his solitary chamber, to pass his bridal night in invoking blessings on the whole class of 'respectable houses,' and younger brothers.

How George justified his conduct to the disconsolate Fanny, this veritable history doth not state.

A DEW BILL.—Why, uncle Dewlittle, how dew you dew? Dew come in, and rest a little, dew. How dews aunt dew, and what is she dewing now? And dew tell us all the news, dew. Come, dew sit up here to the table and dew as we dew; dew help yourself, and talk some, and dew not make me dew all the talking, for I shan't dew it. Now dew say something, dew.

'Tinton!' exclaimed an Irish sergeant to his platoon: 'front face and tind to rowl call! As many of ye as is present will say 'Here!' and as many of ye as is not present will say 'Absent!'

What is the difference between a physician and magician? One is a cupper and the other is a sorcerer.

## BELLEVILLE AND MARMORA RAILROAD AT LAST!!

W. J. NORTHGRAVES

HAS received the most fashionable and complete assortment of Watches and Fine Jewelry ever offered in this town. His stock consists in part of Gold and Silver Watches, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Bracelets, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Pins, Shirt Studs, Lockets, Pencils, Watch Keys, Wedding & Stone Rings, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Pens, Charms, Spectacles & Cases, Black Brooches and Bracelets, Walking Sticks, Clocks, Electro-Plate in great variety, and almost every thing usually kept in Jewelry Stores. All of which will be sold much cheaper than ever before offered in this Town.

☞ Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired as usual. W. J. NORTHGRAVES,

Hambly's Block, Corner of Front and Bridge Streets, next to Railroad House.

Belleville, July 3, 1857. v23n23

## TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY WHAT?

WHY THE ELECTRIC OIL!

THAT will cure Deafness in 24 hours, Rheumatism in 20 minutes, Sick Headache, Inflammation in the Eyes, or Stiff Joints, in a very short time. The subscriber will guarantee this Oil to cure the above mentioned diseases if used according to his directions, or no pay taken. Any person wishing to get cured would do well to give him a call at the Railroad House, Trenton, where he can be found at any time. This Oil is prepared and for sale by

ROBT. C. MUNRO.

Trenton, September 15, 1857. 34




# GERMAN

IS SELLING OFF HIS IMMENSE STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

*AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!!*

WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.

Any article proving defective in this respect, will be repaired

FREE OF CHARGE.

He is now receiving a large supply of WINTER GOODS, which will be found superior to anything of the kind ever before offered in this market.

*A FEW FIRST CLASS WORKMEN* are constantly employed, and work is being made to order from the best material.

COME AND SEE!

PENITENTIARY STORE, BELLEVILLE, OCT. 28th, 1857. 40

S. CRAWFORD & Co.,

NOW

# JOHN BADCOCK.

IN consequence of the Dissolution of Partnership, the Subscriber will (for the purpose of realizing money quickly) make

GREAT REDUCTIONS

FROM THE PRICES OF THE LATE FIRM.

7½ per cent discount, or 4½d off the dollar on all Sales over 10s.

And as he intends to discontinue the READY MADE CLOTHING branch of the business, he will sell the whole stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AT AND UNDER COST PRICES.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES. ☜

JOHN BADCOCK.

BELLEVILLE, OCTOBER 5th, 1857. 37

# NEW CHEAP STORE.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES.

DONNELLY, CONGER & CO.,

BEG leave to announce to the inhabitants of BELLEVILLE, SIDNEY, THURLOW, AMELIASBURGH, and the adjacent Townships, that they have just opened, in the new Brick Store, next door South of GILLESPIE & Co.'s WHOLESALE GROCERY, Front Street, Belleville, an admirable assortment of choice

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Which have been selected with the greatest care, and bought upon the best terms, by an able and experienced buyer, which will be found well adapted for the Season; and which will be sold at such prices as will show at a glance that they mean to test the system of

SMALL PROFITS, TO ITS UTMOST LIMIT.

JUST LOOK IN before buying elsewhere, and you will find a very extensive assortment of

*DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES,*

You will find every article exactly what it is represented; and only one price asked, and that an extremely LOW one.

As they will have a buyer continually in the Market, their Stock will be constantly replenished with the

CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS

in the MONTREAL and NEW YORK MARKETS.

Therefore, if you want GOOD BARGAINS, remember the NEW CHEAP STORE, next door to Gillespie & Co.'s Wholesale Grocery.

DONNELLY, CONGER & Co.

Belleville, September 23rd, 1857. 25

# WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Dry Goods AND GROCERIES.

BULL'S BUILDING.

The Subscriber offers for sale every variety of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

With an excellent assortment of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

SUGARS, TEAS, TOBACCOS, FRUIT, SOAP, CANDLES, INDIGO BLUE, PIPES, STARCH, SPICES, FISH, BROOMS, PAILS, &c.

—ALSO,—

TORONTO AND ELORA WHISKEY, BASS' AND ALLSOPP'S ALE.

TERMS LIBERAL.

W. AITKEN, Jr., Agent.

BELLEVILLE, SEPT. 15, 1857. 34

# REMOVAL.

JAMES KENNEDY,

WOULD beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Belleville and surrounding country, that the Stock of Messrs. BULL BROTHER, has been removed by him to the

VICTORIA BUILDINGS, IN HIS OLD STAND.

The business will be carried on with a new stock of

Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries and LIQUORS,

WHICH HE INTENDS TO SELL AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

BELLEVILLE, AUGUST 4th., 1857. 28

# FOR THE SEASON.

THE NEWEST STYLES AND FABRICS OF

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

ROBERT MITCHELHILL'S,

NEAR TO THE BANK OF MONTREAL, FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

JULY 29th., 1857. 27

## FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

150 ACRES of Lot No. 29, in the 2nd Concession of Thurlow. Terms of payment easy. Apply to

W. H. WALLBRIDGE.

Belleville, September 24th, 1857. 35

## TO RENT,

A SHOP, with Dwelling House attached, situated directly opposite the American Hotel. Possession given immediately. Apply to DR. HOPE.

Belleville, July 16, 1857. 25

# Facts for Farmers.

TOO MUCH LAND.

During a recent excursion in this and some of the New England States, I was struck with the comparative sterility of land which might, by proper cultivation, become "the garden of the world." Instead of seeing fields of wheat bearing 30 bushels to the acre, we find scarcely 12 to 15 is the yield; where two tons of hay should be cut, hardly one is the product; where thriving fruit trees might be expected, bending beneath the weight of their delicious fruit, our eyes are pained by the sight of gnarled, stunned, and half-dead trees scarcely able to sustain the life of the few curled up leaves that come forth as if to reproach their owners by the sight of their consumptive appearance. If they had tongues to speak, how bitterly would they complain of their treatment. Is it because nature is so miserly that she does not reward man for the labor he bestows on her, or because man will not let her yield a bountiful supply in reward for his labor? What is the cause of this sterility, and the complaints of the farmers that they cannot make a living, though they have hundreds of acres at their command? It is evident the fault is with themselves.—They attempt the cultivation of TOO MUCH LAND.

Our farmers have from 50 to 500 acres under what they call cultivation. Still they are in debt, and in many cases the more they possess the worse they are off. Their land is scattered far and near. Two acres here, and ten there, instead of being compact together. In this manner, more time is often lost in going from one lot to another, in building the fences of other people, and keeping out their cattle, than the whole income of the land amounts to. I have myself lost more time in this way in a single year, than it would take to keep ten acres in the finest condition.

What is the remedy? Sell half of your land, and spend the proceeds on the remainder, and thus make what you have yield a liberal income. This may appear to those who have always "followed in the footsteps of their forefathers," of adding field to field of their farms, as the height of folly, but I am confident it will be their salvation. There is a good old adage, one that should be remembered by farmers as well as others, 'Never attempt too much.' Depend upon it, there is no course so suicidal as that of owning and attempting to cultivate 200 acres, when you can hardly do justice to 100. Suppose for instance, a man has 50 acres of naturally good land, and he has but a certain amount of manure, time, &c., to use in its cultivation, which is not enough to keep it in heart, or pay that attention to rotation of crops which it requires, is it not evident that the land, the owner, or whoever is connected with it, must suffer? Would not all intelligent persons condemn such a course? Yet how many such instances are to be seen all around us? I believe it would be for the interest of many farmers, even to give away a portion of their land, rather than to have so much in their care. Self interest tells us, it is the true policy of such a man to sell what he cannot properly use, for he would gain time to devote to the remainder, money to purchase all that it required, his crops would yield in double ratio, his land increase in value as it increased in fertility, and thus he would be in every way benefitted.

I have seen acres of the best land overrun with daisies, burdocks, thistles, mulleins, and other noxious plants, that root out the grass, and eat up the life of the soil, without affording nourishment to man or beast, which might by a little attention yield a rich harvest. But the farmer has no time to attend to it; and the land becomes worse than useless; for it is self evident that land must either increase in fertility, or decrease in value—there is no middle way—it must afford a profit or be an expense.

Look again at the swamp and meadow lands, with which our country abounds, that are now worthless, and causing sickness and death in their vicinity. All these might be reclaimed, and made the most productive land, by a small outlay of time and capital; the owners have neither, because they have too much land already calling for their attention. The muck contained in these places, can be made to pay better interest than bank stock. Yes, if properly used, it may be the farmer's mine of wealth.

This leads me to enquire how are our lands to be rightly cultivated? I reply, by using the experience and direction of those who have studied the chemical formation of soils, and the effect different manures have on different soils. Much time is lost, and land injured, by the farmer not knowing the relative value of his manure, and the theory of rotation of crops, which might be saved by the expenditure of a little time and money in procuring and reading agricultural papers and books. There is too much of the saving a cent, and losing a dollar economy in this age. When the time shall have arrived that men will be willing to study the theory and practice of farming in all its details, then shall we see agricultural pursuits elevated to a proper standing, and yielding a profit that shall rejoice the hearts of all.




THE Subscriber having largely increased his stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, now offers for sale at the

LOWEST CASH PRICE,

the following:

80 Tons Scotch Iron,
80 " Refined do
10 " Swedish do
Band, Hoop, Angle, Rod,
Steel, Blister and Cast,
Canada Plate Tin,
Axle Arms, Wrought and Cut Nails,
Paints, Oils, Putty,
Axes, Coopers' and Joiners' Tools,
Building Hardware and House Trimmings, of every description.

Shelf Hardware of all kinds, cheap and good. He would also call the attention of Saddle and Harness Makers to his splendid assortment of Trimmings. Give a call at the

SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW

"*Small Profits and Quick Returns,*"

JAMES GLASS.

N. B.—His shop has been removed to the shop lately occupied by W. Aitken & Co., one door south of C. G. LeVesconte's Drug Store. J. G.

Belleville, Aug. 8th, 1854.

JUST RECEIVED, AT THE

CANTON T STORE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

*Per Str. Trenton.* May 13, 1857.

16 Chests Tea,
8 Catties do,
10 Doz. Brooms,
5 Boxes Coffee,
20 Boxes Soap,
10 Boxes Candles,
2 Bags Pepper,
1 Bbl. Oil,
6 Boxes Tobacco,
2 Hhds. Sugar,
10 Boxes Raisins,
2 Bales Nuts,
1 Bbl. Salmon,
5 Cwt. Codfish,
1 Cask Codfish,
2 Bags Rice,
1 Puncheon Molasses,
10 Doz. Wash Boards,
10 Baskets Champaign,
1 Bbl. Almonds,
10 Boxes Pipes,
7 Bbls. Sugar,
2 Bbls. Oat Meal,
3 Boxes Saleratus,
10 do Blue,
1 Bbl. Sundries,
1 Case Sundries,
5 Box G. Pepper.

*Per Str. Bay of Quinte.*

15 Doz. Pails,
5 Doz. Brooms,
2 Bags Coffee,
1 Bbl. Whiting,
7 Hhds. Sugar,
1 Case Sardines,
2 Bbls. Barley,
5 Cwt. Codfish,
10 Boxes Soap,
1 Box Corn Starch,
5 Bags Coffee,
12 Boxes Tobacco,
50 Boxes Stearine Candles,
1 Cask Pickles,
8 Bbls. Ale,
2 Cases Tea,
1 Case Ketchup,
15 Chests Tea,
1 Quarter Cask Brandy,
4 Baskets Champaign,
3 Boxes Raisins,
2 Qr. Casks Sherry Wine,
2 " " Port Wine.

JAMES BLACKLOCK.

Belleville, June 1st, 1857. 20-tf



## TIME FOR 1857.

WM. NORTHGRAVES,

HAS just purchased for cash a large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

IN HIS LINE, CONSISTING OF

Gold and Silver English and Geneva Patent Lever & Cylender Watches,

of every description, which he will Warrant to be of the best quality. Also a neat assortment of Gold and Silver

JEWELRY,

consisting of *Wedding and Fancy Rings, Broaches, Ear-rings, Chains, Keys, Seals, Lockets, Crosses, Thimbles, &c.,* which will be sold *CHEAPER,* than at any other house in Belleville.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, repaired, cleaned and WARRANTED; and he challanges Canada to produce better workmanship.

At his old stand, opposite Gillespie & Co.'s Store, Front Street.

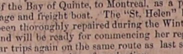
WM. NORTHGRAVES, *Watchmaker.*

Belleville, December 11th, 1856.

## UNDERTAKER.

JAMES GEEN, begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public, that he is prepared to furnish COFFINS, &c., of every description, together with a hearse, at the shortest notice, at very moderate terms. He flatters himself from his well known experience and punctuality for the last fifteen years in business, to obtain from them a continuance of the patronage which he now enjoys.

Belleville, 30th May, 1855.



## STEAMBOAT STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, NINETEEN SIXTY-FOURTH SHARES of STOCK in the Steamboat "ST. HELEN," so well and favorably known on the Route from the head of the Bay of Quinte, to Montreal, as a passage and freight boat. The "St. Helen" has been thoroughly repaired during the Winter, and will be ready for commencing her regular trips again on the same route as last season, on the opening of navigation.

☞ For price and terms apply to

CHAS. B. CRYSLER, *Capt.*

Kingston, March 20th, 1857. 9-tf

# ONE DOLLAR

WILL BUY

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, namely, DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR or *Liver* Remedy, that acts as a *Cathartic,* easier, milder and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR is compounded entirely from new articles of medicine, namely, Gums.

Some idea of the strength of these gums may be formed when it is known that one bottle of the Invigorator contains as much strength as one hundred doses of Calomel, without any of its deleterious effects.

Though possessing rare medicinal powers, these Gums have been but little known to physicians, and never used in their prescriptions until used in the form of the *Invigorator,* which met with such unprecedented success as to induce the proprietor to offer it as a family medicine tried and known in its effects. It has rarely ever failed to cure *Liver* Complaints in their worst forms.

Indigestion being caused by a deranged *Liver* is cured when the Liver is excited to action.

Jaundice is caused by an improper action of the *Liver,* and as a proof that the INVIGORATOR relieves this disease let any one troubled with Jaundice take the Invigorator regularly one week, and their skin will begin to assume its original color.

Costiveness can be permanently cured by the Invigorator. Take it in small doses on retiring, and it assists nature in her operations. By gradually diminishing the dose, the bowels are left in a healthy and active state, and work as regularly as clock work.

Sick Headache is very soon relieved by taking a double dose of the *Invigorator,* which corrects all acidity and sourness of the stomach.

For an over-loaded stomach it has no equal, as it relieves all oppressive or uneasy feeling after eating heartily. For a family medicine generally, all who use it speak in the highest terms.

Dr. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a Diseased Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken and now we can eat anything edible without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest, and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world.—*State Fact.*

There has never been tried in our family a remedy which has met with such unbounded success in the cure of diseases incident to children, as Dr. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR; nor is it alone for diseases of children that we use it; for it acts as a Cathartic so mildly and gently, and seems to renovate the system so thoroughly that we think we are doing a service to all in advising them when they need medicine to try this remedy. There are cases that have come under our notice where great benefit has been received in diseases of the *Liver,* Stomach and Bowels, where all other remedies failed to give relief. It has become so useful in our family that we will not be without it.—*Jacksonville, Ala. Republican.*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

For Sale by R. HOLDEN, & Co., only, in Belleville.

NEW

## TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced business as

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND

CLOTHIERS,

IN THE PREMISES ON

FRONT STREET,

Immediately opposite the Railroad House, where they intend keeping an assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS AND VESTINGS,

of every style and description.

From their long experience in this branch of business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

CLARK & SYMONS.

Belleville, May 20th., 1857. 17

NEW TREATMENT!

## BUFFALO MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Established for the Cure of

*DYSPEPSIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, Fever and Ague, Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Great Impurity of Blood, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Fistula, Piles, Liver Complaints, Kidneys, Debility, &c., Canker, Sore Mouth, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Infirmities of Youth and Old Age, &c.*

NO MERCURY USED.

DR. AMOS & SON,

(Corner of Main & Quay Strs. Buffalo, N. Y.)

ARE the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, may be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 9 at night, in every state and symptom of Disease.

The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years' extensive and successful practice in London.

The most inveterate complaints, where all other remedies have failed, yield to their treatment. Strangers and travellers from all parts of the world, many from the continent of Europe, consult them in difficult cases, and there is no part of the United States where persons reside whom they have not cured; and the medical and surgical journalists recommend that "as it is always important to obtain the service of an experienced and skilful physician," the unfortunate should call on DR. AMOS & SON, who have received the most flattering and voluminous testimonials from Lallemand, Culverwell, Dubois, Ricord Sutherland, Lamert and others, together with the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians indicative of the value of their opinions, and the distinguished position they occupy in medical history, with permission to publish them, with the view to the correction of wide-spread errors in relation to the treatment and cure of sufferers from General Debility, &c.

*A Most Scientific Invention.*

An instrument for the cure of genital Debility, or Nocturnal Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Can be permanently cured in from fifteen to twenty days, by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

*Young Men, take Particular Notice.*

*Dr. Amos & Son* take pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above diseases. It has been subjected to a test by the most eminent physicians in London, Paris, Philadelphia, and New York; it has been declared to be the only useful instrument ever yet discovered for the cure of Seminal Weakness, or any disease of the genital organs, caused by the secret habits of youth.

*Dr. Amos & Son,* in order to satisfy the most sceptical as to the merits of their instruments, pledge themselves that in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the Instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful Instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions securely packed and sent by express, is ten dollars.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

Beware of empirics and itinerant self-styled professors, who *attempt* cures, but never succeed. *Dr. Amos & Son* have for a long series of years been engaged in an extensive practice in the treatment of these delicate complaints, and are the only legally qualified Physicians who now advertise to cure certain complaints or from whom genuine European remedies can be obtained.

*Persons in any Part of the World* may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their cases, with remittance for Medicines, &c., which will be returned with the utmost dispatch, and secure from observation.

Address DR. AMOS & SON, corner Main and Quay Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.

## GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!



PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, Clairvoyant consultations, and advice given daily, Sundays excepted. Magneto-Electricity applied to the cure of diseases. It is an infallible cure for Weakness, Debility, Indiscretions of Youth, and all nervous complaints.

CLAIRVOYANCE enables us to see more clearly the *cause* of all our sufferings and infirmities. It enables us to give the best advice, and to recommend the most proper remedies. It enables us to recommend and advise those means that will effect a perfect and certain cure, when all other remedies have failed. It also enables us to see the most innocent, safe, and certain means to be employed. All who are in trouble all who have been unfortunate, deceived and trifled with, all whose fond hopes have been crushed and blasted, all whose minds and heelth are suffering and declining: go to the naver failing

Clairvoyant and Phrenologist,

for advice and guidance. All labouring under melancholy thoughs and depression of spirits, distress and anguish of mind, from whatever cause, all labouring under bad and delicate health; go to him for relief and comfort. All Ladies who have suffered under these complaints and diseases incident to females, consult him with the greatest confidence. Previous to marriage, all in delicate health should consult him. All those who have suffered from the secret follies and bad habits of youth, consult him privately and confidentially. All who have had bad luck, all who have tried their best to get on in the world, and cannot; go to him for advice how to improve their circumstances. Parents should get his opinion what trade or Profession is best calculated to insure their children's success in life. In love affairs, the principles of the above Science guide you to a happy marriage, and domestic felicity. He shows the

Likeness of Future Husband or Wife.

Call, consult him, and judge for yourself, how truly he can tell you. Further particulars sent GRATIS.

☞ AFFLICTED READ! ☜

DR. RAPHAEL'S MARRIAGE ALMANAC,

It is a work of startling, yet very great interest. It is designed to show the fearful consequences of excessive sexuel indulgence and unnatural solitary habits. It is written in a chaste style, and may be read without detriment to the morals of innocense and youth. It is the very book so long needed as a warning to those guilty of all manner of secret and criminal indulgence. The unerring laws of nature are plainly revealed, and the road to purity and peace pointed out.

Let no young man enter the secret obligations of married life without reading every page of Dr. RAPHAEL'S marriage Almanac.

It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. It contains a number of extraordinary cures, and the treatment of delicate disease, Self-abuse, &c., and shows that cases which were pronounced incurable have been radically cured and the parties are now married and happy.

Every one, especially young persons and those contemplating marriage, should read the Dr's. *Marriage Almanac.* It contains practical observations on the cause of permature decay, weakness, debility, nervous complaints, and loss of health. It contains a Father's advice on the indiscretions and follies of youth, of both sexes, and points out clearly its remedies and certain cure. Enclose Three Postage Stamps, and it will be sent to any Name or Address.

☞ A liberal allowance given to all Travelling Booksellers, Book agents and Pedlars.

All Letters, Communications, and Interviews strictly Private and Confidential. In order to claim attention, the postage on all letters must be pre-paid, and have Postage Stamps enclosed for the answer. Address, W. RAPHAEL, Box 568, Post Office. Hours of Consultations, from 9 to 11½, a. m., and from 2 to 8 p. m., at the Corner of Nelson and Duchess Streets, Toronto.

Toronto, June 5th, 1857. 19-1y

# The Intelligencer.

## AND BELLEVILLE AND HASTINGS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED FRIDAY MORNINGS, CORNER FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS. | LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL, CHARITY IN ALL. | TEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 23. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, CANADA WEST, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1857. NUMBER 43.



## The Intelligencer,

Is Published every FRIDAY Morning,
CORNER OF FRONT & BRIDGE STREETS,
BEELEVILLE, C. W.

M. BOWELL, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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The Job Printing Department in "THE INTELLIGENCER," Office, has been completely renewed, and large additions of every variety and style of Type, added, which will enable the Proprietor to execute all orders promptly and at moderate prices, such as—

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| RAILROAD BILLS, | STEAMBOAT BILLS, |
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## Business Directory.

**SIMPSON & DEAN,**

BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, &c., Office, Bridge Street, next door to the Empire Hotel. 34
C. P. SIMPSON. W. W. DEAN.

**A. S. MACDONNELL,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c. Office over Mr. HARRISON'S Book Store, Front Street, Belleville.
BELLEVILLE, August 27, 1857. v23n31

**ROSS & BELL,**

BARRISTERS, &c. &c., two doors South of the "Potash Inspection Office."
JOHN BELL. W. H. PONTON.
Belleville, C. W.

**WALTER FINDLAY,**

LAW AGENT, Notary Public & Conveyancer, Division Court business punctually attended to, and Title Deeds examined.
OFFICE—Victoria Buildings, next to the office lately occupied by John O'Hare, Esq.
Belleville, Aug. 6th., 1855. 28

**A. R. DOUGALL,**

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, and Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer.
OFFICE—Over Dr. Holden's Drug Store, Front Street, Belleville. 42

**C. L. COLEMAN,**

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, &c., Belleville.
OFFICE—On the West side of Front Street, and opposite Apothecaries Hall.
20th August, 1855.

**R. P. JELLETT,**

LATE of ROSS & BELL, Attorney at Law, &c., &c. OFFICE.—Coleman's Buildings, over W. P. Wilson's Store, Front Street, Belleville. 27

**P. V. DORLAND, M. D.,**

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE at the residence of his brother, the late E. G. Dorland, M. D., Front Street, Belleville.
N. B.—Gratuitous advice to the poor. 14

**D. E. BURDETT, M. B.,**

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the University of Toronto. OFFICE—In the McDonald Building, over O'Reilly's Store, and next door to Harrison's Book Store, Belleville.
☞Advice to the Poor gratis.

**DR. B. S. WILLSON,**

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & ACCOUCHER. Residence—ROSLIN. 19

**DR. G. V. N. RELYEA,**

SURGEON DENTIST, Victoria Buildings, Belleville.

**G. G. GERMAN,**

DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS. (v23n20)
TERMS CASH! BELLEVILLE, C. W.

**S. B. SMITH,**

AGENT for Fairbanks' Platform, Counter and Hay Scales, Front-St., Belleville. 25-6m

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SOAP AND CANDLE Manufacturer. Opposite Weese's Hotel, Front Street Belleville. 22-15

**HIDES, HIDES.**

HIGHEST price in Cash paid for Hides and Sheepskins, by
22-15. J. A. PHIPPEN.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS, Commission Merchants, Hastings Commercial Buildings, No. 1, Belleville.

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MERCHANT TAILORS, Great St. James-St., Montreal.
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**E. P. BOSELLY,**

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**THOMAS WILLS,**

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OFFICE—In the new Brick Building on the Court House Grounds.

**J. S. FARRELL,**

WINE & SPIRIT Merchant, Front Street Belleville. Opposite the Market.
Belleville, Jan. 3 th, 1857. 1-tf

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OF TORONTO, C. W.

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The Directors have lately made a considerable reduction of the rates on isolated Farm Risks, to which they would draw the attention of Farmers generally.

Fire and Marine business of every description transacted by this Company at as low rates as in any respectable office, and all losses promptly settled on satisfactory proof being made.

George A. Boulter, M. D., Agent, Stirling; Wm. E. D. Eadus, Agent, Shannonville; Robt. Newbery, Belleville, Travelling Agent, County of Hastings.

F. McANNANY,
Agent, Belleville.
Toronto, 29th, August, 1857. 32

**ROSS & BELL,**

AGENTS for the MONTREAL Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation Assurance Company. Capital £200,000.
COLONIAL Life Assurance Company. Capital, £500,000 Sterling. (For Life only.)
Who continue to insure Fire, Life and Marine risks in the above Companies, upon very moderate terms.
Belleville, 14th August, 1852.

**LIFE INSURANCE.**

Edinburgh Life Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED IN 1823,
—AND—
*Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.*

CAPITAL, - - - - £500000!

*Accumulated and Invested Funds, about Three-Fourths of a Million.*

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Sir Graham Graham Montgomery, of Stanhope, Bart., M. P.
*MANAGER*,—GILBERT L. FINLAY.
*SECRETARY*,—WILLIAM DICKSON.

THIS COMPAY HAVING DETERMINED to establish a branch of their Office in TORONTO, have obtained the consent of the gentleman named below to act a Local Board for Canada, and have appointed the necessary Officers for carrying on the Insurance of Lives in this Province, at their temporary offices in Wellington Chambers, in this city.

THE HON. J. H. CAMERON, M. P. P., Chairman.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. W. Gamble, Esq. M. P. P. | Lewis Moffatt Esq. |
| J. B. Robinson Esq. | C. J. Campbell Esq. |

D. Higgins, Esq., Secretary.
E. M. Holden Esq., M. D., Medical Referee.
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The Commercial Bank of Canada, Bankers.
☞AGENCIES will be opened in the principal Cities and Towns in the Province as soon as the necessary arrangements are made.
R. J. CARTWRIGHT.
Agent at Kingston.

The Liverpool and London
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPNAY,**
CAPITAL,—$10,000,000.
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49 *Agent, Belleville.*

**PRINCE EDWARD FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

DIRECTORS:
JOHN P. ROBLIN, *President.*

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| ABSOLUM GREELY, | WILSON BENTLY, |
| AARON D. DOUGALL | N. B. CONGER, |
| | S. MERRILL, Secretary. |

DANIEL McMULLEN, General Agent.
PHILIP L. ROBLIN, Agent for Hastings.

**IMPERIAL, FIRE, MARINE**
—AND—
**LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
OF QUEBEC.

Authorized by Act of Parliament.

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VICE-PRESIDENT:—P. G. HOUT, Esq., M. P. P.

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| M. H. Warren, Esq., | James S. McQuaig, Esq. |

SOLICITOR:—HONORABLE F. W. PRIMROSE.
SECRETARY:—MR. DAVID S. CROW.
JAMES GLASS, Agent.
Belleville, April 16th, 1856. 12

**EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
*Cannon Street West, London,*
—AND—
*Mechanics' Exchange, Montreal.*

CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING.

*Chairman*,—A. C. BARCLAY, Esq.

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*Secretary*—WILLIAM H. PRESTON, Esq.
AUDITORS.—Professor Wheatstone, F. R. S.; John Symes, Esq.
*Bankers*—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co.
LOCAL DIRECTORS, MONTREAL.—William Lunn, John Torrance, John Frothingham, Alfred Lacroque, Benjamin Holmes, J. G. Mackenzie, Theodore Hart, Esquires.
*Manager*.—CHAS. F. TILSTONE, Esq.
*Accountant & Cashier*.—D. MACKENZIE, Esq.
The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company for the County of Hastings, (excepting Main Street, Belleville, and the Village of Trenton,) is now prepared to take risks in the same.
JOHN THOMAS.
Belleville, November, 1856. [44]

## Newbery's Column.

**LIFE ASSURANCE.**

A SUBJECT of the highest importance to most and worthy of the consideration of all. Based upon sound and scientific principles, a small regular outlay during life is made to secure at death (whenever it may occur) a large return, which in the case of the poor, is provision for such as may be dependent on them, or immunity from debt; in the case of the rich may be applied as a legacy.

ALBERT AND TIMES
*LIFE ASSURANCE*
— AND —
GUARANTEE COMPANY.
11 WATERLOO PLACE,
PALL MALL, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

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R. M. WILKISON, SECRETARY.

This Company makes a most unusual and advantageous offer of giving credit for half of the premiums for the first five years, and is prepared to receive proposals for Policies of Assurance at the office of their Agent,
R. NEWBERY,
Front-Street.
Or through their Medical Officer,
DR. D. E. BURDETT,
Front-Street.
Belleville, May 6th., 1857.

**1857.**
**FIRE, MARINE & LIFE INSURANCE.**
OFFICE, FRONT ST., BELLEVILLE.

TIMES AND BEACON
**FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY**
OF LONDON.

**PROVINCIAL**
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF TORONTO, C. W.,
FOR COUNTRY RISKS ONLY.

ÆTNA MARINE INSURANCE COMP'Y,
OF HARTFORD.

**CANADA**
*LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y.*
HAMILTON, C. W.

THE undersigned is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance in any of the above Companies on Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, &c. Marine Insurance on Vessels and Cargoes, and Life Insurance. The rates for which will be found reasonable.
ROBT. NEWBERY.
Belleville, Jan. 5th, 1857. v22n50

**VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell at private sale, the House and Lot, with Offices attached, in the Village of Canifton, and known as the former residence of Dr. Bristol.

This property is exceedingly valuable, being one of the best private residences in the County.

**A GOOD TITLE**

will be given, and will be disposed of on very liberal terms of credit or exchanged for lands situated in this, or adjoining Counties.

☞For price and terms, apply at the office of R. NEWBERY.
Belleville, 16th June, 1857. 21

**NOTICE.**

PARTIES desirous of renting Shops, Offices or Dwellings, the purchase of Real Estate, can obtain information by applying to the undersigned.

—AND ALSO,—

Persons having Houses, Shops or Premises to lease, will please communicate.
R. NEWBERY,
*Land & General Agent.*
Belleville, June 16th, 1857. 21

**LANDS FOR SALE.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARMORA. | | | | |
| East part No. 2, | | 8th concession, | | 150 acres. |
| HUNGERFORD. | | | | |
| South part of 12, | | 14th concession, | | 141 |
| " | ½ | 30, 13th | " | 100 |
| North | ½ | 25, 12th | " | 100 |
| " | ½ | 33, 6th | " | 100 |
| " | | 14, 14th | " | 185 |
| " | ½ | 31, 12th | " | 100 |
| MADOC. | | | | |
| | | 30, 7th | " | 200 |
| West | ½ | 17, 1st | " | 100 |
| " | ½ | 32, 9th | " | 100 |
| East part E. | ½ | 3, 3rd | " | 75 |

**TERMS:**

One-third cash: balance in five annual instalments, with interest.
Apply to ROBERT NEWBERY.
Belleville, April 28th, 1857. 14

**REAL ESTATE.**

THE subscriber offers for sale about six acres of excellant land, situated on the Kingston Road near the limits of the Corporation, and in a situation well adapted for a private residence. It is one of the most healthy localities to be found, and but a few minutes walk from town.

—ALSO—

The House and Lot situated on part of Lot No. 38, first concession of Sidney, consisting of two acres well fenced, with garden, containing the best of fruit trees, also, a good frame house of one and a half stories high. For further particulars apply to
R. NEWBERY,
*Land Agent, &c.*
Belleville, Feb. 9th, 1857. 3

**FOR SALE.**

THAT valuable and magnificent residence situated on the Kingston Road, and occupied by Wm. Henry, Esq. The house is finished in a complete style, the situation being one of the most desirable in Town, commanding a fine view of the Bay, &c.

TERMS £1500.

£500 down; £500 in one year from purchase. Balance in one and two years.

—ALSO,—

Two rough-cast houses, with 240 feet, near the Railroad Depot.

—ALSO,—

A very valuable Farm in the 7th con. of Thurlow, south half No. 6—100 acres, with 50 acres cleared—the remainder well wooded with good sugar bush, &c., and two small wooden houses.

—ALSO,—

South part of lot 38, 5th con. of Sidney, 60 acres cleared, and well fenced. On this lot there is a small orchard and log dwelling, being 3½ miles from the new College, Belleville, and 1½ miles from Canifton.

Terms of payment liberal. For particulars apply to
R. NEWBERY, Land Agent, &c.
Belleville, June 27, 1857. 23


LECTURE DELIVERED AT THE OPENING OF THE READING ROOM OF THE
**Belleville Mechanics' Institute,**
BY
BENJAMIN BEDDOME.

### THE PLEASURE AND ADVANTAGES OF MENTAL CULTIVATION.

This is a very wide field, and a very great subject. I have not chosen it for myself, but it has been given to me. I feel altogether incapable of doing justice to it. This question naturally divides itself into three heads, or divisions, viz:—

1st. What is Mind?

2d. What is the best manner of cultivating it?

3d. What is the *object* to be *attained* by such cultivation?

The human mind is an emanation or principle, which is implanted in us by our Creator. It has a general existence in the whole family of man, and it has a particular, separate, and independent existence in every human being. Who can tell what the mind is, or in what part of the body it is situated? Or where the one begins, and the other ends? Or how they exist together? Or what connection, or relationship, exists between them, when death has separated them? These enquiries, and many other of a similar nature, we may find put to ourselves, or propose them to others, without meeting with a satisfactory answer. It is by the possession of mind, that man is chiefly distinguished from the lower animals, and by which his rule and supremacy over the brute creation becomes established and perpetuated. It is the power of mind which has subdued and cultivated the earth, and which has turned the wilderness into a fruitful field, or into a garden. It is the power of mind which builds great cities, which founds great empires, which forms and establishes great nations, and governments, and which rules or regulates the whole affairs and business of the world. It is mind, in fact, which constitutes man. The body of man is but a tenement of clay, in which the mind has taken up its temporary abode. Though the body itself is a most admirable and wonderful structure—and we are not going to depreciate it in any way—the body is but the medium, or instrument, through which the mind operates, and through which it communicates with its fellow man, or with the outer world. There can be no doubt that the mind and the body of man are entirely adapted to each other. The one is the moving power, and the other is the material, to be acted upon, and both of them united, live and move, and have their being, in this wonderful and mysterious world of ours. Life itself is a great mystery. What is man, what was he made for, where did he come from, and whither is he going?—these are questions which must often occur to us. And no one can answer such enquiries, in a conclusive and satisfactory manner, except that great Being from whom we all derived our existence, and unto whom we hope to return. The mind of man has received the impress of Deity. All its faculties and powers are the offspring of God. We are responsible for the use we make of both body and mind, and much depends upon ourselves, as to what use will be made of, or to what purposes will be applied, that body and mind, both now and for ever. It is then our highest privilege and duty to ascertain the truth, with regard to our own nature, our own history, and our own destiny, so that when the present life shall close or terminate, we may enter upon immortality.

Before proceeding further with the subject of mental science, we will take some slight notice of the design and object of "Mechanics' Institutes," and their general history. In the younger days of our fathers, it was generally thought, and actually asserted, that the working classes, (or the "lower orders," as they were called,) were better without education. It was supposed that the common people (if educated) would become dissatisfied and discontented with their low condition, and would become turbulent or ambitious, and would therefore not merely become unfitted for that state of labor and toil which Providence had imposed upon them, but that they would become troublesome and dangerous to their superiors. This argument is certainly more applicable to a nation of slaves than to a nation of free-born Englishmen. Happily this view of the subject is now rejected, and it is now generally conceded that education is necessary or desirable for all ranks or classes of society, and that all that is worth preserving in the laws and constitution of Britain, is safer in the hands of an educated and moral people, than in the hands of a people ignorant, vicious, and depraved. And it was owing to the prevalence of the latter opinion that it began to be felt (soon after the great continental war of 1815,) that something must be done to educate or improve the laboring classes of the community. "Mechanics' Institutes," and other means of amelioration and improvement, began to be proposed or established in various parts of England. Dr. Birkbeck was, in the first instance, the most prominent man in advocating the claims and advantages of these institutions. Several other of the leading minds of the country then came into the work, until in most of the great cities and towns these institutions were founded or established. I very well remember being present, on the opening night of the "Mechanics' Institute" in the great city of Manchester. Lord Brougham came down from London, and made a speech on the occasion. His Lordship is a very wonderful old man, and can talk for hours at a time on almost any subject that may occupy the public mind. He was introduced to the meeting by Sir Benjamin Heywood, a rich banker of that city, and who occupied the chair on that important evening. His Lordship rose, put down his hat on the table before him, and said he would only occupy our attention a few minutes, as he had not much to say. He spoke, however, for nearly three hours. It was a very warm evening, and the house was so crowded, that it was about impossible to find a seat in any part of the building. His speech was on the general advantages of education, and on the necessity which existed for the establishment of such institutions throughout the country. Since that time the cause has been making continual progress, and the number of members constantly increasing from that time to the present, and all this has effected immense good to all those who have availed themselves of such advantages, and has also exercised a salutary effect over the minds of the whole community. The English "Mechanics' Institutes" are the means of education, of moral and social improvement, to thousands of families who otherwise would be almost destitute of such advantages. These places have not only their reading rooms, libraries, and lecture rooms, but they are made the general repositories of Art and of Science, and are used generally for the exhibition of paintings, scientific instruments, sculpture and statuary, mechanical inventions and improvements, and natural curiosities from foreign countries. They are, in fact, not merely "Mechanics' Institutes," but also Museums. And we may hope that these schools of enlightment may make effectual and useful progress throughout this Canada in general, and in the important town of Belleville in particular. It is especially gratifying that a reading room is about to be established here. Such a thing has long been needed in Belleville. A place is much wanted, in which young men may be able to read the newspapers and light literature of the day, without the necessity of resorting to places in which pernicious habits and customs are imbibed or indulged in. There is no very necessary connection between "grog" and literature, and they ought to be entirely separated from each other. It is common, and perhaps desirable, that both mind and body should require a stimulus. Men will have a stimulus, or at least a change or a variety of some kind. They ought to have it, and they ought to have the means of seeking or of obtaining it. Only it should be stimulus of a good and healthy kind. Learning, knowledge, education (both secular and religious), will drive out, or subdue, the desire for low, animal gratifications. "The pleasures and advantages of mental cultivation" will then become an established fact, not merely to be preached about, or lectured upon, but will become a part of the personal experience of those who practice it. It appears that about 100 members have been obtained for the Institution. It ought to have 300 at the very least, and it should be open both to men and women, both old and young. All classes of the community ought to support and encourage this effort to raise the condition and elevate the character of the population of this town and neighborhood. Those who have books, and which probably are seldom made any good use of, should give a part of them for this worthy object, and those who have spare money should devote a little of it to this truly good and benevolent object. Classes ought to be formed for the study and practice of learning and knowledge of every description, and especially of music, both vocal and instrumental. There should also be lectures on religion, politics, astronomy, geology, chemistry, metaphysics, medicine and surgery, natural and moral philosophy, history, and geography. I am aware that religion and politics are rather delicate subjects to handle before a mixed audience, of different creeds or professions, and many of whom have no creed at all. Certainly no lecturer, or no member of the association, should endeavor to assert or enforce his own party views or feelings. A little spirit of courtesy, or mutual forbearance, or common sense, should regulate and guide all these matters. I consider it not only undesirable, but quite impossible, altogether to exclude these important questions. There is surely a common ground or platform, in which all who profess and call themselves Christians can meet, and agree together, or, at least, can agree to differ. But there are some persons who cannot bear the slightest tap of the "drum ecclesiastic" without being instantly in arms. Others who have so many theological "corns" upon their feet, that wherever one treads, one is sure to be stepping on some of them, and they cry out immediately. It is said, that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing," we only know in part, we have a very limited and partial view of Truth, and therefore our minds are full of both prejudice and bigotry, but the more we know and the more we learn, both of God and of each other, our minds become enlarged, and our hearts more charitable. "Mental Culture" should be founded on the love of Truth. Then it will be a source of pleasure and advantage. All our labor and research should be after truth, and when we are satisfied that we have found it, (on whatever subject it may be) we should hold it as a sacred treasure, as a precious deposit, to be guarded and defended by us, in life or in death, or to the utmost extremity. If the desire of the truth do not actuate and stimulate us in the acquisition of knowledge, or in the cultivation of our minds, then all the information or learning we may acquire will be so much mere speculation, without any good result or any practical usefulness. Let us then remember, in the very outset of this investigation, that it is the acquisition of truth which must produce pleasure and advantage. Many people think (or try to think) that there is no such thing as absolute truth of any kind. They consider that truth and error are so much mixed and mingled together, that it is impossible to separate them, or to distinguish one from the other, and that there is no rule or principle by which to make the difference between them. Those who have the desire, will soon be able to make out the true distinction. There is such a thing as truth, both in the natural and spiritual world,—both with the things of time and eternity; and we are all equally interested in the matter, as we shall one day discover. There is truth so great, so exalted, so transcendant, and so glorious, that both thoughts and words would entirely fail me, if I were now to attempt to open or unfold it before you, because it is truth which comes forth from what is infinite, and which returns to it again. And when we have this truth, we do not merely think, or guess, or hope, that we have it, but we know, in our own heart's experience, that we have it, and that it will abide with us for ever. I have said that the Love of Truth is the greatest "pleasure or advantage of mental cultivation," and I say now, that another pleasure or advantage to be derived from books, or from reading, is, that we are enabled to hold communion and conversation with the mighty dead, of all ages and countries. Many men have lived, of whom it may be said, that though "being dead," are yet speaking unto us. We have a glorious constellation of prophets and apostles, who are introduced to us in the sacred writings; we have also the life and character of that divine and wonderful person who died for the world's redemption, and whose sacred name we ought never to use without a feeling of adoring gratitude. We can read the heroic poems of Homer, translated into English though written in Greek, thousands of years ago. We have the history of ancient Greece by Herodotus, of ancient Rome by Tacitus, Jewish history by Josephus, and of the books written and placed upon record before the Christian era. After the Christian era, we have history both sacred and profane, opening upon us in more rich and copious abundance. We have the lives and writings of the Fathers and Confessors of the Christian Church, both in the eastern and western branches, or in both the Greek and Latin divisions, into which that Church became divided. Many of these holy and devoted men have left their impress and influence upon all succeeding generations. I will especially mention the great and good St. Augustine, who was one of the most holy men who ever lived, and his life, labors, and theological writings have shed lustre upon the church to which he belonged, and upon the age in which he lived. Augustine knew there was only one true church, one true doctrine, and one true religion. And what was true in his day, is true now. After the art of printing was discovered, books began to be written and circulated on every possible subject. That art of printing let wonderful daylight into many dark places. Books have now increased upon us to such an extent, that it would be impossible to read the hundredth part of them. So that in order to find pleasure or advantage in reading, we should exercise a wise discretion in making our selection. Some writer has said, that books may be divided into three divisions, or proportions of value, consisting of gold, silver, and copper. We should endeavor, at least, to avoid those which consist only of copper, (or of rubbish,) and to secure a few of the gold and silver books, of all subjects and descriptions. English literature is a wide field, and there are some veins of the true metal lying within it. We will only mention the names of a very few great or distinguished authors, writers, philosophers, or poets. Amongst English poets, I suppose Shakspeare is the first and greatest writer of dramatic poetry who ever lived in England. There is no dispute or question about it that he was so. Milton was the epic (or heroic) poet, and was the first or greatest English poet of that description. His "Paradise Lost" is justly considered to be a great and unequalled production. Byron is the first and greatest descriptive poet in the English language, and whatever we may think of his life and character, we cannot deny the splendor of his genius, or the grace and wonderful facility and beauty which characterise his poetry. So far as versification is concerned, Byron is certainly the greatest of the poets. Neither Shakspeare nor Byron could have written an epic poem in the style of Milton, because it was not their gift or vocation to do so. Byron could not write in the drama, or tragedy, as Shakspeare did, because he tried to do it, and failed. They are all of them great, in their own line, and every man who possesses a mind capable of understanding or appreciating them, should very carefully, and deliberately, study and admire the whole of them. Those natural gifts which these great men possessed were bestowed upon them by a good and benevolent Creator, in order that they might be used for the pleasure and advantage of their own times and of future generations. They were right in making use, in the best way they could, of their gifts and talents, and in placing their works and words upon an imperishable record. Such works will never be allowed to die. Many little men criticise and find fault with some of these great men—these giants of bygone ages, but it would be better for them to keep their own littleness to themselves, as they are quite incapable of either imitating or approaching them. We have no great poets now,—the race seem to have died out. We have plagiarists, copyists, and imitators, and we have also manufacturers of rhyme and verses, but this is not poetry,—and there is a charm about old poetry as there is about an old church.—there is a charm in its very antiquity. It is like old wine, which is said to be better than that which is new. The mind may also be cultivated with pleasure and advantage by imaginary literature. Some very good people entirely object and disapprove of such productions, and never read them, and would prevent their being read by others, as far as they had the power. But we consider this view of the matter to be illiberal and narrow-minded. There are some authors, in this great field of writing, who may be read with some profit, and with much pleasure and advantage,—and our minds require relief and change from the dull cares and realities of this life. If novels and romances are real expressions of the heart, and mind, and feelings of man, there is as much reality about them as if they were positively existing facts or histories. The romances of the great Sir Walter Scott are very magnificent productions, and I feel sorry for the man who has never read them, or who cannot understand or appreciate them. Sir Walter takes certain facts in history, and he conveys to us under the garb of romance, all the habits, manners, and customs of the people of those times. His works may be truly called the "Romance of History." He has made all Scotland to be enchanted ground, and some parts of England also. Cooper, of America, is another great novelist. He is not only the greatest who has existed on this side the Atlantic, but almost the only one really worth reading. There is a flood of "literary garbage" coming out of the New York press, and nine-tenths of it, at least, is only fit for the flames, and ought not to be allowed to come into existence at all. The objects of the writers of all this trash is, that by tickling or gratifying the depraved and corrupted state of the public mind, they may be enabled to make money out of it. But they are certainly mistaken, for the most part, in such expectations.

Dickens is a very favorite author, with most young people. His earlier writings are certainly very clever and amusing. But he introduces all his old characters over again, in a new name or dress, in every new book or periodical, which appears. There is a certain "very good little girl" who makes her appearance upon the stage, every time he raises the curtain. And the same with all his other characters. His object in writing is, that by making people laugh, he may be enabled to make money out of them.—There is some credit due to Dickens, in departing considerably from the ordinary beaten track of novels and novelists. You know there is usually a hero and a heroine. These of course, fall desperately in love with each other, all in proper time and place. They are opposed in this, by cruel fathers or uncles, who insist upon their marrying certain disagreeable people, for whom they feel the greatest abhorrence. After innumerable difficulties and dangers, they usually overcome them all, and actually get married, and live very happily ever afterwards. The curtain generally drops, the moment they are married, which seems to imply, that whatever happens to them afterwards, is all of a very ordinary and common place character indeed. It is certainly desirable that a total change should take place in the whole plot, or getting up, of this kind of writing.—And it is certain, that the more our minds are filled with more important matters, the less desire, or taste, or disposition, we shall have for this kind of reading. We could hardly have much respect, or esteem for persons, who having perhaps attained middle age, would spend very much of their time over books of this description. It is much to be regretted that there should be such a general demand for novels, in all libraries, and so little demand for works of a more useful, substantial, or instructive character. Books of voyages and travels, are also productive both of pleasure and advantage.—All boys should read "Robinson Crusoe" by way of a beginning. The voyages of the great navigator, Capt. Cook, and many others, are exceedingly interesting. We can sail round the world with them, without any of the hardships or dangers which they experienced. We can traverse both land and sea, with those who have gone before us. Surely this must enlarge and expand the mind, and be productive both of pleasure and advantage. We can visit the icy regions of the North Pole with Parry, Franklin, Ross, Kane or Maclure, or we can cross the Line, and enter the great southern or western ocean. We can also study the habits, manners and customs of foreign nations, their religion, mode of government, and social state. We can make ourselves acquainted with the natural history and productions, of all countries and climates, and the more information we possess on these subjects, the more we shall, or ought to be, led to admire that infinite wisdom and power, by which the world with everything which it contains, was brought into existence. Astronomy is a great science, and although we may have no great acquaintance with mathematics, or geometry, and though we may have no telescopes, or observatories, we may gain a good general knowledge of the subject from the writings and books of practical men, who have devoted their lives to researches of this description. We may ascertain those general laws and principles which govern the action of those heavenly bodies, and which regulate and control their movements. We do not see and cannot understand the causes of these movements, all that we know or can see, is the effect or the consequences. *Causation* is a thing hidden from us; and we can only explain or account for it, by imputing it directly or immediately, up to God. We must not look at the manifestations of nature, as being so many principles, or first causes. They are not so. We neither see the secret wheels, or springs of action, nor do we see the great author of these springs or movements. It is common to say that the Sun is the cause, or is the source, of light and heat. This is not so. The Sun is just the focus or medium, through which light and heat are conveyed to us. It is just the instrument by which light and heat, are disseminated, or radiated. Light existed before the Sun, and the reason of our alternation of day and of night, and the changes of the seasons, of course are accounted for, by the movements of the earth itself. The invention of the Telescope was certainly an interesting and important discovery,

> " Far into distant worlds it pries,
> " And brings eternal glories near."

However, the boundaries or limits of space, have not yet been discovered. We can find neither centre or circumference, to the visible universe. The microscope has also disclosed a world of another description. All animated nature, and all inanimated nature also, teems with Life. Every leaf, and every drop of water, contains a world of its own. "Geology" is a science now becoming popular, and it is making extraordinary and wonderful disclosures every day. It is now pretty well ascertained, and generally admitted, that the world in which we live has undergone a series of changes and of transformations, extending over thousands, and as some think, even millions of years. It is discovered that the surface of the earth is composed of a series of layers, or of strata, each of which was formed at different periods, and by various operations of nature, and that these layers, occur one upon the other, like the concentric rings of an onion, to which it has been compared.

There are many excellent writers on Geology. Buckland, Sedgwick, Philips, Lyell, and a host of others. Hugh Miller, a Scotchman, who worked all the earlier part of his life in a stone quarry, discovered that he possessed brains, in addition to a pair of hands. He threw down his shovel and pickaxe, and took up the pen. He wrote books which quite astonished the whole scientific world, and which are now looked upon as containing truth, and inferences of a most just and comprehensive character. He also wrote a very interesting account of his own life and experience. He became the conductor of a religious newspaper, which he handled with extraordinary zeal and ability. It is sad to reflect upon, that his mind became overworked or overpowered, and that in the course of last year, in a fit of insanity, he died by his own hands. I recommend all present, to read the life and writings of Hugh Miller, and they will not only derive pleasure and advantage from so doing, but will be made both wiser and better men.

The study of human Physiology, or the knowledge of the nature and structure of the human body, is most interesting and important. This has been too much neglected, by all classes of the people. For want of this kind of information, we are continually doing something injurious to our own comfort and health, and when those are injured or destroyed, we make the matter worse by the plan we adopt, for our own restoration. The whole population of this continent, are now suffering from bad ventilation, want of cleanliness, scarcity of soap and water, improper food, bad cooking, and the constant and universal use, of whiskey and tobacco.—The female part of the community have also endured much suffering, and deterioration in every respect, from the custom or fashion, which formerly prevailed, of squeezing or compressing the waist, into as small a compass as possible. This is the most stupid and useless fashion which ever prevailed, in any civilized country. But if it is the fashion, of course it must be adopted and practiced, however useless, foolish or injurious. The forcible compression of the internal organs of the body, by mechanical force applied outwardly, is productive of the most fearful injury, and nothing like health or strength, can be enjoyed, where such a practice exists. If beauty or dignity of form, or of appearance be the object in view, in so doing, it is a grievous mistake to suppose this can be produced, in any such manner. The very contrary effect, can only be produced by it. And there is also a kind of ignorant impiety, in the attempt, to change the form or appearance, of what God has made perfect, or that the best and fairest of his works, should think it necessary, to change that, which Nature has wisely made, to be unchangeable.—Look at that shoemaker at his stall, or that tailor at his shopboard. They have to stoop perpetually over their work, which makes their employment unhealthy and injurious. They also drink whiskey every day, and they chew tobacco all day long. This of course makes the matter worse. But they are not troubled with shortness of breath, or pains in the side, or with headache, and they are not at all nervous, and they can walk about, or run up and down stairs, without being utterly exhausted and worn out, by the exertion. And the reason is, that this tailor and shoemaker, are men, and they have not been attempting to give themselves those peculiar graces of person, or of appearance. I am glad to think, however, that this fashion is now passing away. It is quite right and proper, to allude to these matters in this place, and at this time. Mechanics' Institutes have done wonderful good in these respects. Every bad or ignorant habit, or practice, should be exposed, and protested against.—If it is not proper to do so, why is it not proper? No good reason can be given, but the merest cant, or the most mawkish sentimentality. Some people think it is worse to speak of, or allude to bad practices and habits, than it is to indulge in them. That is a very strange kind of philosophy, and a very loose kind of morality. The conductors, or Directors, of Mechanics' Institutes, should aim at destroying or eradicating, everything which operates injuriously, either to body or mind. Many sin through prejudice, or ignorance, and surely it is the province of all who take the place of leaders, or instructors of the people, to diffuse and communicate, sound practical information on all subjects, in which mankind are interested.—Men ignorantly destroy or weaken their own health, and then they resort to ignorant Quacks, or mere pretenders, in order to be restored or cured. These Quacks (or Doctors as they call themselves) probably know nothing of the structure or functions of the various parts of the body, and nothing of the nature or consequences, of the nostrums which they employ. All they know, or care about, is the fees, or money, which they receive from their customers. Mental cultivation would do much to destroy these evils, which spring from ignorance. It is an old maxim or sentiment, "Know thyself," and as we are all deeply interested in self-examination, or self-knowledge, we should communicate the same to others, as much as possible. Many other studies and sciences might be introduced, as forming a portion of the pleasures and advantages, of mental culture. But it would be impossible in the course of an address of this kind, to give more than the merest sketch, or outline of them. An educated man, is much better armed or prepared, for the battle of life, than an ignorant or uncultivated man. An ignorant man is quite incapable of doing anything, or of being anything, but a common laborer. He has no mental resources to fall back upon, and therefore his mind is not fortified against the ills and trials of life. And his ignorance makes him the dupe of designing, or evil disposed persons, in every possible way. He has no means of forming a true or proper judgment, of all those events and circumstances which occur around him. So that he is often obliged, instead of having views and opinions of his own, on every subject, to take up with any opinions he may chance to pick up, for the time being. It is in every way, the duty and advantage of every man, to obtain for himself and for his family, the best education, and the best means of cultivating the mind, that lays in his power.—Every man (for instance) should make himself acquainted with the history of his own country. History is a most important element of education. Suppose an Englishman knows nothing of the history of his own country. Suppose he knows nothing but what he hears and sees around him. The fact is (in such a case) he is unworthy of the name and character of England. He knows not the true honor and glory of that great country, in which he lives. There are many men, and many women, in the lower walks of life, who, if their dormant faculties and powers could be drawn out, or developed, would do honor to any position, or station in life. But they live and die, unnoticed and unknown. Their superiors leave them to shift for themselves, and they make no effort to rise out of that low condition in which they were born. Some of these, are people of noble and generous disposition and character.

> "Full many a gem, of purest ray serene,
> The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
> Full many a flower, is born to blush unseen,
> And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

We have now told you (in some sense) what the mind is, and how it is to be cultivated, so as to produce pleasure and advantage. It now remains, that we say something as to the objects to be attained, by such cultivation. It is impossible for the mind to experience that cultivation of which it is capable, or which it is destined to attain, without RELIGION. We must not leave that out of the question. It would be false and unjust, to leave out of the consideration, the most important element, in the work of mental cultivation. Religion is necessary and desirable, for ALL of us, whether Catholic or Protestant, whether learned or illiterate.—We all profess to acknowledge, or to worship, the same God, and to depend for salvation upon the same Saviour, and to live in the hobe of the same heaven. And we all know, that we would not wish to die, without being restored, or reconciled to God.—That was a wonderful and a glorious time, when man lived in that Paradise in which he was first created. Would we not like to go back again, to such a pure, holy, and happy condition? We cannot do that. We cannot turn back the wheels of time, but we must be carried forward by them, into an undiscovered, and unknown Eternity. We cannot go back, for one single moment.—And we cannot turn in any way, out, of what is before us. We must go forwards. Religion is something more than mere cant and hypocrisy. It is a great and tremendous reality. And to live without it, and to be satisfied without it, is madness and folly, indeed. Surely we are called to live for something more, than merely to eat and sleep, and work, and die. Something more than merely dress and fashion. Something more than merely to scramble for dollars. Something more than the passing pleasure or enjoyment of the present hour. I tell you that all these things are merely as so many straws which are floating down the river of Life.—Shall we therefore, we that were made in the image and likeness of God, and when the door of the Kingdom of Heaven is standing open before us, can we, or shall we, remain satisfied with the trifles and vanities of this transitory and perishing world? Your minds can never be cultivated, in the best and highest sense, unless your hearts are entirely given up, and consecrated to God. We must lay hold of, and grasp the Infinite, so that we may be drawn up, and absorbed entirely in and by the Infinite. And until we do this, we are entirely unworthy of the name of christian. In addition to those arts, sciences, and discoveries, which I have briefly and imperfectly alluded to, many other new sciences, or systems of philosophy, have risen up, and been brought before the public mind, in our own day. There is phrenology and mesmerism, homeopathy and hydropathy.—There is also Yankee "Spiritualism," as it is called. And there are new and strange schemes, and systems of theology, and of divinity, which while they deny or explain away, all the great facts and doctrines of christianity, do also claim for themselves a higher degree of inspiration, or of spirituality, than ever was claimed or possessed by the Holy Apostles and Prophets, of our Lord and Saviour. There seems to be some truth in the science of phrenology, though there are certainly no such divisions, or configurations upon the brain, as we find exhibited upon the plaster figures. And it is not true, that the brain is the source, or the seat of the mind, for it is but the organ, or medium, through which the mind operates. Mesmerism discloses some wonderful sympathies and powers of nature, but its tending to any great good, is very doubtful. Homeopathy is something very curious, though there may be some truth in it. Hydropathy (or the cold water cure) would be a most excellent thing, if people would only practice it, and I quite agree with the sentiment of the great and good Mr. Wesley, when he said that "cleanliness was next to godliness." With regard to table-turning, and spirit-rapping, I will wait until I see some of these exhibitions of natural history, previous to giving any very decided opinion about them.—"Mechanics' Institutes," with everything else of the same kind, are only means to an end. Men generally rest in the "means," or stop short in the means, and become forgetful of the end, to be attained. The great volume of Nature is open before us, and we are free to open, or to turn over; all its leaves and pages. The face of Nature is fresh and glorious, and is renewed again, day by day—

> "Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
> "Glows in the stars, and blossoms in the trees,
> "Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
> "Spreads undivided, operates unspent."

With all our knowledge, it is but little we know. The more we learn, the more our previous ignorance becomes manifested. Sir Isaac Newton, the great astronomer and philosopher, and who discovered the laws of attraction and gravitation, when at the close of his life, said that he felt "like a child "picking up shells by the sea shore, while "the great ocean of undiscovered Truth, lay "open before him." In our researches after truth, or after happiness, though we have much reason for encouragement, we have no cause for presumption. We cannot cause or create anything. When men make discoveries, or follow any particular trade, business or profession, they do not originate, or [illegible]

or create anything. They only endeavor to procure, or to secure for themselves, a share of what previously existed. And all the secrets of Nature, are like the gold of Australia or California, which had lain there, unnoticed and unknown, until some apparent chance or accident, reveals the treasure.—Even the great continent of America was stumbled over by Columbus, while seeking for a western passage to the East Indies.—Many of the secrets of chemistry were brought out, by the deluded enthusiasts of the dark ages, while endeavoring to discover the Elixir Vitæ, and the philosophers' stone. Faithfulness requires me to say that there are many in this day, who are seeking for rest, for wisdom and knowledge, for satisfaction and happiness, while they are living in the neglect, or in the rejection, of the Christian Atonement. Thus they are following after shadows, instead of the true substance. We are called to live, more than we do, beneath the shadow of that Cross, which though it brought shame and death to Him who suffered thereon, is life and health and salvation to us, and to all those who are saved thereby. And if I must tell you the truth a little further, it is, that I have just consented to appear before you, and to make myself a public exhibition for this evening, in order that I might find another opportunity of bearing my earnest, but humble testimony, in favor of the salvation of God. If I were to come here, and speak to you on the cultivation of the heart and mind, and if I were to limit the enquiry or the examination, to mere worldly or secular matters, without in any way introducing the religious element, I tell you that the very stones in the street, and the very walls of this building would cry out against me. Secular education, and worldly wisdom, are very good things so far as they go, or up to a certain point, but if we are to stop short with that, or sit down satisfied with that, then, all that we can do, will be to dig up the ruins of the Tower of Babel, and to attempt to build it over again. That is all that unwashed, unsaved, unsanctified human nature is able to do. "Babylon" is already written upon it. I have several times had occasion to say, in the course of this examination and inquiry, that men are continually taking up various effects and consequences, and elevating them into primary or moving causes. And this is, because they wish to leave God out of the question. Time, and all things of the present world, may be compared to a chain, one end of which is hidden or obscured in that eternity which is past, and the other end is likewise lost in an eternity to come. We see a few of the links in the chain, as we pass by them, and out of these we form views and opinions, theories and systems, which, although they may have some truth in them, are still extremely partial and imperfect, and will have to give way to other theories or systems of a similar character. It is true that God designs the welfare and happiness of his creatures. He is a God of Love, and of infinite goodness, and of boundless benevolence. But we are fallen creatures. We have lost our first estate. We are banished from Paradise. We are enemies to God. We require reconciliation. We can only attain this reconciliation in the way it is offered to us, in the gospel of the grace of God. God himself cannot bestow it upon us in any other way. It is true, that God designs the happiness of his creatures, but he has other objects, and designs also, which we must not leave out of our calculation. He designs the manifestation of Himself, and His own glory, before everything else. Or in the words of the sacred volume:—"Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive power, and honour, and glory, for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created."

I only claim one kind of merit in speaking publicly, either here or elsewhere, and that is, that I just speak that which I believe in my heart and conscience is the Truth, on every subject, and this without fear of men, or seeking the favor of any. And I cannot consent to speak in favor of any object on any other principle. A man should speak his own convictions, without regard to consequences. Christ has not only suffered for us, but he has left us an example that we should walk in his steps. And we are walking in his steps when we do any thing that is good to our fellow men. We are called to minister knowledge to the ignorant, and to those who are out of the way, food to the hungry, and clothing to the naked, as far as we have power and opportunity. Thus shall we best enforce and recommend our holy religion, by our lives and conversation in the world. The best mental cultivation we can have, is to devote our minds to a continual preparation for that world which is to come. And thus shall we be hastening on the time, when peace, holiness and happiness, shall reign through every land, and when the glory of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea.

In conclusion, I call upon all of you, to unite with me in wishing success and prosperity to the Belleville Mechanics' Institution.

# British and Foreign.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

### DELHI FALLEN.

New York, Nov. 13th, 3 p. m.

The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool, at 8 30 p.m., of the 31st, arrived at 7, a.m.

The Arabia reached Liverpool at 8, p.m., on the 15th.

The steamer City of Washington arrived at Liverpool at 10, p.m., of the 27th.

The Fulton arrived at Southampton, and the City of Glasgow, on the 29th.

The Arago arrived at Southampton on the 30th.

The news is highly interesting. Delhi had been stormed and captured.

The produce markets were stagnant, and prices much lower.

Cotton is ½ to ¾ lower.

Flour 2s. to 3s. lower.

Wheat declined 4d. to 6d.

Corn declined 6d.

The Arabia brings 1,000,000 in specie, and a large number of passengers.

Indian mails received. Delhi was assaulted on the 14th Sept.,—effected lodgement, and after six days of obstinate resistance, had on the 20th, possession of the entire city.

Numbers of the mutineers escaped—among them the King of Delhi and two sons.

British loss, killed and wounded, up to the 16th, 600, including 50 officers.

Gen. Wilson ordered no quarter to be given, but women and children spared.

Outram reinforced Havelock at Cawnpore, the latter started for Lucknow, at which place the garrison gallantly held out. There were fears of a new outbreak at Assan, and a conspiracy to restore the ex-Rajah discovered.

Accounts from the Bombay proceedings are favorable, although a few cases of disaffection have occurred.

A serious plot had been discovered to murder the Europeans at Kurachee, and thwarted.

Considerable reinforcements had arrived at Calcutta.

Markets at Calcutta were dull.

Bombay markets active.

Borough Bank, at Liverpool, suspended on the 27th, deposits estimated at £1,500,000 sterling; fully secured. Liabilities of the Bank in bonds and endorsements supposed to be three millions sterling.

Several Liverpool firms have suspended; names not mentioned. Other failures comprise Thornton, Huggins, Ward & Co.

Manchester liabilities £500,000. W. H. Brand & Co., London, in American trade liabilities, £140,000. Charles Smith & Co., Manchester, James Cond, Perth, 180,000 pounds American trade.

Sir W. Gore Ousley goes out as special minister to Central America, via Wash-

Gen. Cavaignac died suddenly of disease of the heart.

The Spanish Ministry is organized.

The Prince of Prussia has undertaken the conduct of public affairs.

The King's health is improving.

The Swiss elections largely favoured the Liberalists.

More failures at Vienna, but the worst of the crisis is believed to be over.

Dates from Hong Kong to Sept. 10th, and Shanghai to 8th have been received.

The Sloop of war "Portsmouth," had sailed for Japan. The "Levant" and "San Jacinto" were at Shanghai.

The blockade of Canton river strictly maintained.

The American ship North Wind put in to Hong Kong dismasted.

Teas considerably advanced

## STORMING AND CAPTURE OF DELHI.

*(From the Times Correspondent.)*

Bombay, Oct. 3.

At length I am able to announce to you the fall of the revolted capital of North Western India, or, if that appellation be not strictly correct, of the ancient chief city of the Mogul empire, in which a faithless soldiery had sought to re-erect the independent throne of the descendant of Baber. Delhi is once more in possession of the British. Our information at present is more scanty than could be desired, owing partly to the dawk communication being unluckily intercepted between Lahore and Mooltan. But the main facts have reached us from so many quarters as to leave no doubt whatever that the place was assaulted with success on the 14th of September, when a permanent lodgement was effected, that during the four or five following days further advances and acquisitions on the city were made, and that finally on the 20th the whole of the space enclosed within the walls was in our possession. I should observe, however, that we have not received as yet such certain evidence of the latter part of this story as of that of the former. The proceedings of the 14th, 15th, and 16th, are known to us, however, from the official bulletins issued by the Chief Commissioner at Lahore, and founded, as you know, on telegraphic messages from Delhi. But of the final occupation on the 20th we have only heard by an express from the Residency at Jeypore in Rajpootana, which reached Lord Elphinstone by way of Ahmedabad yesterday. It is dated at Jeypore on the evening of the 23d, and is to the effect that the news had just been received at the Residency both from the Rajah and also from the Vakeel or Minister of the Nawab of Jhuijur, to whom it may be presumed to have been forwarded by his master, a chief resident in the immediate neighborhood of Delhi. Thus the tidings of our ultimate and complete success rest at present on native authority only, but as the natural sequel and complement of our undoubted triumph of the 14th, they are universally credited.

But to complete, so far as my materials will allow, the story of the avenging army. When I closed my last letter we had heard that the heavy siege train was expected to reach the camp in a very few days, and that works were being erected wherein to mount the guns on their arrival. While the troops were thus busy the enemy was inactive. There were none of those desperate sallies from the city that characterized the early days of the siege, when day by day successive waves of mutiny were shattered against the heights of the British position; and though their artillery was not silent, the only success attained was on the night of the 1st of September, when a shell from the battery on the further side of the river (of which I wrote in my last) burst among a picket of the 61st, in front of the Metcalfe-house, killing two men and wounding seven. On the morning of the 4th arrived in camp the long looked for siege train of between 30 and 40 heavy guns, howitzers, and mortars, with large quantities of ammunition, escorted by the remaining wing of the 8th foot, two more companies of the 61st, and a wing of the 1st Belooch battalion of the Bombay army. On the 6th came in from Meerut a most valuable reinforcement in 200 of the 60th Rifles, and 100 Artillery recruits. To the latter were added 45 men of the 9th Lancers. The place of this detachment was supplied at Meerut by the 7th Punjab Infantry. On the following day the army was further strengthened by the 4th Punjab Rifles under Captain Wilde, and by some troops of the Jheend Rajah. On the night of the 7th the advanced batteries intended for the destruction of the Moree bastion and the adjacent curtain were armed with 10 heavy guns about 500 yards from the bastion, and an enclosure within half that distance of the walls, called the Koodsea Bagh, was occupied by a detachment of infantry and artillery. In these operations we sustained a loss of something under 50 killed and wounded, two officers being among the former, Lieutenants Hildebrand, of the Bengal Artillery, and Bannerman, of the Bombay Fusileers, attached to the Beloochees, the latter a promising young officer, well known to myself and to many people here, and by all regretted. The next day was marked by the opening of the advanced batteries on the Moree bastion, and by the arrival in camp of the Jummoo or Cashmere Contingent. Meanwhile the engineers were hard at work in the erection of other batteries. On the 11th a mortar battery opened on the Moree from the Koodsea Bagh, at little more than 300 yards, and upon the Cashmere and Water batteries a fire was commenced from 16 heavy guns and howitzers and 16 large mortars, pointed at two points in front of the enclosure known as Ludlow's Castle, and so noted in Wyld's map. On the 12th the attack on the Water bastion was strengthened by four 18-pounders, and two light (5½ inch) mortars (increased afterwards apparently to eight of the former and twelve of the latter), planted at 200 and 250 yards from the wall and the Custom-house compound near the river. The fire of the enemy was most severe upon the last-named batteries, which was exposed not only to the guns of the Water bastion, but to those in the old inner fort of the Selimghur, and also to those on the other side of the river. Here Captain Fagan, of the Artillery, described as a most enterprising and excellent officer, fell, shot through the head. No other fatal casualty occurred among the officers during these days, nor does the loss appear to have been severe, considering the proximity of the batteries to the walls and the tenacity of the defence, the enemy keeping up a vigorous fire of musketry from rifle-pits and patches of jungle even after their heavy guns were rendered unserviceable. This latter result was rapidly produced by the precision and weight of the constant discharges from our batteries. By the 13th the Cashmere bastion was in ruins, and had long ceased to return a shot to the fire that was continually kept up upon it. The adjoining curtains on either side were similarly ruined, and from the *debris* of the Moree bastion only a light gun or two at intervals replied to the heavy shot and shell that were poured into it. At the other end of the works the Water bastion had suffered scarcely less severely, its extreme magazine was blown up, and a light gun which enfiladed our batteries had been silenced. And now, the moment for the assault drawing near, General Wilson promulgated an excellent order, in which he says:—

"He need hardly remind the troops of the cruel murders committed on their officers and comrades, as well as their wives and children, to move them in the deadly struggle. No quarter should be given to the mutineers; at the same time, for the sake of humanity, and for the honor of the country they belong to, he calls upon them to spare all women and children that may come in their way."

On the morning of the 14th, soon after day-break, the assault took place. The attacking columns were, as I gather from a letter that I have seen, written on the following day by an officer of rank in the army, which though short, is, as far as I know, the only communication of so late a date that has yet reached Bombay—three in number, one being held, as I understand it, in reserve. Their strength is not given. The main point of assault was the breach at the Cashmere bastion. One column, however, consisting of Ghoorkas and the newly arrived Jummoo contingent, was directed to make a diversion by attacking the Kishengunge suburb, which lies outside of the Lahore gate on the western side of the city, and if it succeeded in carrying the suburb, to assault the gate itself. But the suburb was occupied by the enemy in force, with a battery of heavy guns. The Cashmerian troops behaved indifferently, and in spite of the efforts of the brave Ghoorkas, the column was repulsed. Its commanding officer, Major Reid, of the Sirmoor battalion, is among the wounded of the day; but on the northern side of the city all went well. The troops entered at the breach with no serious opposition, and spreading to the left and right occupied the "whole line of defences from the Water bastion to the Cabul gate, including the Cashmere gate and bastion, the Moree gate and bastion, the English Church, Skinner's house, and the grounds about." The principal loss sustained by the assailants was due to the obstinate resistance they met with in clearing their way along the ramparts to the Cabul gate, and afterwards in an attempt to penetrate, beyond that point, into the denser parts of the city in the direction of the Jumna Musjid. In all the loss amounted to about 500 killed and wounded. Five officers are reported to have been slain—Tandy of the Bengal Engineers; M'Barnet, of the late 55th Native Infantry; Murray, of the Guides; Bradshaw, of the 52d Foot; and Fitzgerald, of the 75th. Captain Rosse, of the Carbineers, Major Jacob, of the 1st Bengal Fusileers, and Lieutenant Homfray, 1st Punjaub Infantry, are returned as having died of wounds received. Brigadier Nicholson was wounded, and his brother, of Coke's Rifles, and many others, in all about 30. Of the loss of the mutineers I do not observe even an estimate. It is only said that bodies of them were to be seen retreating both to the south of the city in the direction of Kootub, and also across the bridge of boats, and that our cavalry had moved round the city to intercept and destroy the former. Our victorious infantry, prudently recalled from too hasty an advance into the close lanes of the city, occupied the comparatively open space inside the Cashmere gate, and the walls which they had won upon either side of it. Head-quarters were established in the house once occupied by the renowned Irregular Horseman, Skinner, and now known to us by his name, to the natives as Secunders. Preparations were at once made for shelling the enemy out of the Palaces, the Selimghur, and the other strong places of the city, and firing commenced the next morning, the 15th. By the evening of that day a breach was effected in the wall of the magazine enclosure, which was held in force by the enemy, and the place was stormed the next morning by the 61st Foot, and detachments of the Beelooch battalion and Wilde's Rifles. In it were captured 125 pieces of cannon. The Palace being now well exposed, the guns and mortars opened upon it from the magazine enclosure, and the enemy appears to have fallen back on all points. Thus the Kishengunge battery, which had repulsed the Jummoo troops, was abandoned and occupied, and the guns there taken swelled the total number of captured pieces to upwards of 200. The battery on the other side of the river seems also to have been abandoned, and at the date of the latest certain and official news —7 p.m on the 16th—an attack upon the magazine had been repulsed, a chain of posts had been established from the Cabul gate to the magazine, and the enemy some hours before dayfall had been maintaining only a detached and desultory warfare from the tops of the houses. Many townspeople had come in and received quarter, which was of course refused to every Sepoy. All this is so satisfactory that we may well credit the tale from Jeypore, that on the 20th the place was entirely in our hands. But I shall keep this letter open to the last, in hope of further intelligence, as a steamer is just in from Kurrachee, which Mr. Frere was keeping ready for an emergency, and which he would not despatch unless he had something worth sending. I must not omit, by the way, to mention that the Jeypore report asserts—though I do not credit it—that the King of Delhi escaped to a neighboring shrine in the guise of a woman. Scindia, it is moreover reported, was raising 15,000 men to intercept fugitives.

P.S—The "England" brings nothing from Kurrachee but a copy of the Jeypore story which I have before given. But I have been obliged by the perusal of an "extract from a letter received at Nusseerabad on the evening of the 24th September from Captain Eden, at Jeypore, September 23, 8 a.m., which gives details of the doings in Delhi on the 17th and 18th, which runs thus:—On the 17th shelling the Lal Killa (Red Fort; this appears to be some other stronghold than Selimghur) and city. Fighting all day; leaders and native officers in open dissension, accusing one another, in presence of the king, of cowardice. In the end unanimity prevailed, and they resolved to attack and fight as men without hope of mercy or pardon. Friday, the 18th—Shelling all night on the Lal Killa. This morning fighting re-commenced, and mutineers on some points successful, but constantly repulsed. Rifles doing much mischief among the rebels. City people, both rich and poor, running away. Suburb, where Reid failed (the Kishengunge) is ours, and also the rebels' battery there. King and two sons concealed. One bastion of the Lal Killa destroyed, and it will be taken." Captain Eden adds, "The above is from the Dunbar news-writer to the Rajah at Jeypore. There may be some exaggeration, but in the main I am inclined to believe this report, as the man has always sent us correct reports upon the whole." After this the report of the total occupation of the city on the 20th may be accepted unhesitatingly.

The following names have been received: Major Jacob, 1st Fusiliers; Capt. Barnett, 55th Native Infantry; Lieut. Tandy, Engineers; Lieut. Fitzgerald, 52d Foot; Lieut. Murray, Guide Corps—killed. Brig. Gen. Nicholson, Lieut. Nicholson, Scotch regiment; Greathead, Engineers; Mansell Engineers; Chesney, Engineers; Salkeld, Engineers; Brownlow, Engineers, Hovenden, Engineers; Medley, Engineers; Waters, 60th Rifles; Curtis, 6th Rifles; Capt. Rosser, Carbineers; Capt. Anson, aide-de-camp; Baynes, 8th Foot; Rossers, 8th Foot; Greville, 1st Fusiliers; Wemyss, 1st Fusiliers; Owen, 1st Fusiliers; Reid, Sirmoor Battalion; Boisragon, Kumaon Batt.; Humphreys, 4th Punjaub Infantry; Pemberton, Sappers; Gatavansh, Sappers: Cuppage, 6th Cavalry; Bayley, 52d Foot; Atkinson, 52d Foot; Shibbruns, Guides; Graydon, 16th Grenadiers; Speke, 65th Native Infantry; Lambert, 1st Fusiliers; Gambri, 38th Native Infantry; Hay, 60th Native Infantry; Prior, Punjaub Infantry—wounded.

In the operations preceding the assault the following casualties occurred: Captain Fagan, artillery; Lieut. Hildebrand, do.; Lieut. Bannerman, Bombay army; Arth. Belooch, 6th—killed. Major Campbell, artillery; Capt. Earle, artillery; Lt. Lockhart, artillery; Capt. Chemuller (? Chancellor, 75th), 73d Foot—wounded.

In the lists received the rank of the officers has generally not been given.

## NICHOLSON'S VICTORY.

Camp before Delhi, Aug. 26.

As it is quite possible that the roundabout rout by Bombay may, for some weeks yet, be the only one open between this and Calcutta, I send you these few lines by it to let you know what we are doing, and give you an account of a glorious affair which Brigadier-General Nicholson had with the enemy yesterday. The day previous we received information that a large force, under General Bukhtar Singh, of Bareilly notoriety, had left the city, of course with the object of gaining our rear, and intercepting our seige train, which left Umballah *en route* from Ferozepore on the 23rd inst. It appears from the information we received that this general had, from his repeated want of success, got into deep disfavour with the King, and had actually been brought to trial by court-martial, or at least before the royal council, who deeply blamed him. Upon this the general offered, if a good force were only placed at his disposal, to wipe out all recollections of the past by a crowning victory over us, seizing our seige train, cutting off our communications, and, I believe, occupying Umballah and Kurnaul. He got the force, and a large one, too—six infantry regiments to commence with, a big crowd of cavalry, and a formidable array of guns and ammunition, and left the city the day before yesterday; three more Irregular regiments following yesterday morning as a reinforcement. The night before last, Nicholson also left our camp, and took the field with the 1st Fusiliers, her Majesty's 61st, a strong squadron of her Majesty's 9th Lancers, and a two corps of Punjaub Infantry. Yesterday afternoon, at half-past four, Nicholson came upon the enemy, and a very sharp fight ensued, which ended in our defeating the Pandies with great slaughter, capturing twelve guns, a vast quantity of tumbrils and ammunition, bullocks, tents, camp equipage &c., and dispersing the broken enemy. Our loss is trifling when estimated with reference to the results; Assistant Surgeon Ireland, Lumsden of the Guides, and Gabbett of the 61st, and about eighty men killed and wounded. Full particulars are not yet known, as the first news has only reached camp. All the morning our fellows have been blowing up the tumbrils captured from the enemy, and a large train of bullocks has left to bring in the guns. I believe that the general was knowing enough to make up his mind not to return unsuccessful into Delhi, and accordingly took out all his ill-gotten property and plunder with him; but in all probability Nicholson saved him the expense and trouble of carriage, and the scoundrel has made off in light marching order from his master's service. This victory is most satisfactory and opportune, and prepares the way nicely for the siege train, which will be here on the 31st; and then we shall not be long about smashing the place. Camp sickly; no other news; when there is, you shall hear from me.

## MAJOR EYRE IN OUDE.

The following is an extract of the despatches from Major Vincent Eyre, artillery, commanding a detachment, to Col. Napier, military secretary to Sir James Outram, K.C.B.:

Camp, Koondhun, Puttee, Sept. 11.

Sir,—The daring invasion of this territory from Oude has been signally punished.

I arrived at Hutgoan last evening at dusk, where I was joined by Capt. Johnson's troop of the 12th Irregular Horse (40 in number). As they had marched 24 miles, and were in need of rest, I halted until about half-past one, a.m., when we had the advantage of moonlight to pursue our march to Koondhum Puttee, where we arrived at daybreak.

The Oude rebels having been apprised a little previously of our advance, had fled precipitately to their boats, about half a mile off. I ordered the cavalry under Capt. Johnson and Lieut. Havelock to pursue them, and I followed up myself, with all practical speed, with the infantry and guns. We found the cavalry had driven the enemy into the boats, which were fastened to the shore, but were maintaining a brisk fire on them from the bank above. On the arrival of the detachments of Her Majesty's 5th Fusileers and 64th Foot, under Capts. Johnson and Turner, the fire of our musketry into the densely crowded boats was most telling; but the enemy still defended themselves to the utmost, until the guns under Lieut. Gordon opened fire, when the rebels, panic stricken, threw themselves into the river. Grape was now showered upon them, and a terrific fusilade from the infantry and cavalry maintained until only a few scattered survivors escaped. Their numbers appeared to be about 300. Previously to their plunging into the river they threw their guns overboard, and blew up one of their boats which had been boarded by a party of infantry, whereby, I regret to say, one man of Her Majesty's 5th was killed, and ten more injured (of whom five were Europeans and five natives). All the officers mentioned above distinguished themselves highly, and the conduct of the men was all that could be desired.

Lieutenant Impey of the engineers, and Mr. Volunteer Tarby, have likewise, by their zeal and usefulness, merited my thanks and commendation.

## VICTORY AT ALLYGHUR.

I have just received a letter from Agra, via Cawnpore. The following is an extract: A party of ours, 130 men of the 3rd Europeans, about 20 of the Militia Cavalry, and 3 guns, left us on Friday last, under the command of Major Montgomery, for the purpose of giving confidence to the well affected in the neighborhood of Hattrass and Allyghur. They reached Hattrass without any opposition. Yesterday morning we received intelligence that they had proceeded on towards Allyghur, and this moment a letter has just come in from them reporting a brush with a strong body near Allyghur—a most brilliant affair, we are told. The enemy numbering about 4000, were encamped in Maun Singh's garden, about 3 miles on the Agra side of Allyghur. When they heard of the advance of our little party, they came out and rushed upon them like maniacs, thinking, no doubt to destroy them; they, however, made a glorious mistake. The little party were not to be destroyed so easily; they opposed and fought like true British bull-dogs, gained the victory, and dispersed them. The enemy left 400 dead on the field, and on our side killed poor Tandy, of the North-West Bank, and Ensign March, proceeding up country to join his regiment, and 3 Europeans, and wounded Dr. Clarke, Gwalior Contingent (not seriously), and five men of the 3rd Europeans. Our party have returned to Hattrass, where they now are in the fort.

## NENA SAHIB'S PROCLAMATIONS.

The following proclamations have been issued by this miscreant. The first is dated the 1st of July:—As, by the kindness of God and the ikbal of good fortune of the Emperor, all the Chistians who were at Delhi, Poonah, Satarah, and other places, and even those 5000 Europeans and soldiers who went in disguise into the former city and were discovered, are destroyed and sent to hell by the pious and sagacious troops, who are firm to their religion; and as they have all been conquered by the present government, and as no trace of them is left in these places, it is the duty of all the subjects and servants of the government to rejoice at the delightful intelligence, and to carry on their respective work with comfort and ease.

Proclamation dated the 1st of July, and issued by order of the Nena:—As, by the bounty of the glorious Almighty God and the enemy destroying fortune of the Emperor, the yellow-faced and narrow-minded people have been sent to hell, and Cawnpore has been conquered, it is necessary that all the subjects and land-owners should be as obedient to the present government as they had been to the former one; that all the government servants should promptly and cheerfully engage their whole mind in executing the orders of government; that it is the incumbent duty of all the ryots and landed proprietors of every district to rejoice at the thought that the Christians have been sent to hell, and both the Hindoo and Mahommedan religions have been confirmed: and that they should as usual be obedient to the authorities of the government, and never to suffer any complaint against themselves to reach the ears of a higher authority.

Order dated the 5th of July to the city Kotwal (Mayor) by the Nena:—It has come to our notice that some of the city people having heard the rumors of the arrival of the European soldiers at Allahabad, are deserting their houses and going out into the districts; you are, therefore, directed to proclaim in each lane and street in the city, that regiments of cavalry and infantry and batteries have been despatched to check the Europeans either at Allahabad or Futtehpore; that the people should therefore remain in their houses without any apprehension and engage their minds in carrying on their work.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

New York, Nov. 16.

The screw steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool 4th Nov., has just arrived. Her advices are of the same date as those received via Cape Race, per Ariel.

Confidence at Liverpool and Manchester, and in the manufacturing districts generally, is still upheld in a manner to excite surprise.

The stoppage of the Borough Bank of Liverpool has been followed by less excitement than was feared. On Tuesday the 3d, the Consol market was heavy, closing at 89⅝ a 89¾ for money and account.

The discount market was unchanged, but money was rather easier to be obtained, although there was no diminution in the pressure. Over $200,000 in gold had been drawn from the Bank since Saturday, and apprehension prevailed that a further rise in the rates of discount to 9 per cent would be the consequence.

At an attempt to launch the Great Eastern, formally christened the Leviathan, after three hours hard labor, had moved six feet by the stern, and four feet by the bow, when some of the powerful purchase chains broke, and the work had to be suspended.

The funeral obsequies of Gen. Cavaignac took place at Paris on the 31st, and were very imposing; about 15,000 people followed the hearse to the cemetery.

The inundations in Piedmont were subsiding, after causing immense damage.

Austria has imposed a tax on newspapers, foreign as well as local.

The Swedish Diet, after seven days' debate, rejected the religious liberty bill.

England money market was in a depressed state. Consols, for money, closed on the 3d at 89⅝ a 89½, and for the account of 7th December, 90½ a 90¼. Bank stock was quoted at 209 a 211, and East India stock 210 a 212.

On the Paris Bourse the 3 per cent. closed at 66 francs 90c. for money, and 67 francs 20c. for new account. Not much change.

The goods market at Manchester was dull and gloomy; sales unimportant.

At Leeds there was little doing.

## ARRIVAL OF THE GLASGOW.

New York, Nov. 17.

The screw steamers "Glasgow," from Glasgow, and "Hamburg," from Hamburg, Nov. 1st, arrived here this morning.

The correspondent of the *Times* says Lord Napier, on behalf of his Government, and Count Sartiges, under special instructions from the government of France, are prepared to enter into arrangements with Trissari for the guarantee of the neutrality of the transit route, similar to those entered into by the United States. They have already conferred with Trissari, and will immediately follow up the action our Government as soon as consumated.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondence says the Cabinet will consider tomorrow the propriety of a thorough investigation into the conduct of the officials at New Orleans, in permitting the escape of General Walker's expedition after its publicity. A purpose is expressed in some quarters of removing those found guilty.

Mr. Fay has tendered his resignation as Minister to Switzerland.

Mr. Mason has responded only to the suggestion from this side of the water and desires remaining. He is supported by the wish of the French Government.

Mr. Dodge withdraws reluctantly.

Mr. Dallas will be removed.

These and other places will be filled in January or February.

## ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Halifax, Nov. 18.

The Royal Mail steamship Niagara, from Liverpool Saturday the 7th, arrived this morning.

The steamship Vanderbilt, from N. York for Southampton, arrived at the latter place on the 5th inst.

The Atlantic, from New York on the 27th, had not arrived at Liverpool when the Niagara left.

The Niagara brings about $500,000 in specie.

The political news by this arrival is merely interesting, but financially, it is of the highest importance.

The United States frigate Niagara left Liverpool for New York on the 5th inst.

The pressure in the money market was again excessive, consequent on the advance by the Bank of England of its rates of discount to 9 per cent. The advance caused no diminution in the demand for money.

Liverpool Breadstuffs market quiet, with a declining tendency.

Provision market dull.

Lard lower.

London Money market more stringent.

Consols for money closed at 81⅛ a 82½.

Urgent calls for relief had been made on the Government from various quarters.

The suspension of Naylor, Victors & Co., of Sheffield, is announced. Their liabilities are stated at £600,000 to $1,000,000, but their assets will more than cover the amount. The other failures reported include Howell, Bros. & Co., of London, and W. R. Orr & Co., of Liverpool.

Paris money market unsettled, but there had been an advance in the rate of discount.

At the banquet given at the Mansion House, the Duke of Cambridge spoke in favor of the most summary vengeance against the Sepoys.

The continental news is not of a particularly important character.


## New Advertisements.

First Annual Trade Sale of Furs—Jackson.
Clothing—B. C. Scovill & Co.
Daguerreotype Artists—Hart & Hose.
Credit Sale by Auction.
Notice—Thomas Wills.
Lease of Toll Gates—Thomas Wills.



# The Intelligencer.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20th, 1857.


## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Rossin House, Toronto,
Nov. 14th, 1857.

My Dear Readers:—Few who reside in our good Town of Belleville, or County of Hastings, need regret, at the present moment, the selection of that part of the country for transacting business. For in looking about us, we find little other than a complete stagnation of business. Here everything seems to have partaken of a dullness which is painful to contemplate when compared with times, not long since passed away. A few months ago, a visit to the Metropolitan City of Western Canada, gave the stranger new ideas of life in all its business ramifications, the harbor studded with steamers and sailing vessels, with masts rearing their heads like thick forests, shops filled with customers—and in short, everything betokening prosperity. Now what a change! a walk to the quay will exhibit to the observer a *single* steamer fastened to the wharf, firmly ensconced in her winter lodgings; and here and there a vessel lying "idle," without any apparent cargo either to load or unload. This same stagnation seems to exist in every department of business. Shops shut up, with the ominous words "to-let" pasted upon the doors. Wholesale houses tottering, and speculators of supposed wealth making assignments. In the midst of this depression of trade, (the result, in a great measure, of living beyond our means, and reckless inflation of the value of real estate,) we may expect to have a general election, and that ere many months pass over our heads. If it effects no other good, it will drown for a time the remorseless thoughts of men's pecuniary difficulties, and cause them for a time to forget their troubles, and revel in the excitements of an electioneering campaign.

It is currently reported here, that the Lower Canadian section of the Government has resigned, with the exception of Mr. Cartier, who has gone to Lower Canada to endeavor to fill the places of those who left the ship. Should he succeed, then we opine an appeal will be made to the people for their support and approbation.

Rumors are also afloat that the Grand Trunk Company is on the verge of bankruptcy, and that another demand is to be made for a further guarantee of £3,000,000, to enable them to finish the road—that the relief of last session was not sufficient, the necessary funds not being forthcoming to continue the work. Should this prove true, there are many serious questions to be considered ere any stand be taken for or against such a demand. If the Company be bankrupt, then it becomes a serious question for Canada to consider, whether after all the aid that has been given to this great national work, it shall be allowed to go down, and be stopped, or supply more money to those who have already squandered millions in jobbing and contracting, or take the road into our own hands, complete it with Provincial money, and manage it for our own, and that of the Stockholders', benefit. These are important questions, and must be decided only after mature deliberation.

While upon this question, we might also draw attention to the bad management of this road, in running the trains. A traveller would be led to believe that the Grand Trunk east of Toronto had no connection whatever with the rest of the Road west, and that it were managed for the express benefit of the Hotels in Toronto, there being no connection. For instance, a man leaves Belleville in the morning at 5 o'clock, arrives here at 10 o'clock, and then has to lay over until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, before he can proceed on his journey westward.—Precisely the same would it be with him if he left by the afternoon train; then he would have to remain in Toronto until the next morning at 8 o'clock. This arrangement, it must be borne in mind, relates to the connection with the Toronto and Stratford sections of the Grand Trunk Road. The connections with the Great Western are somewhat better, leading many to believe that the desire is to benefit the latter Road in preference to their own. This may be obviated when the road is completed to Sarnia, but at present it is an intolerable nuisance, to be thus delayed; and it behoves the manager to look to it.

This morning's *Globe* has broken the spell, so far as relates to Mr. Brown and the County of Lambton, by telling all enquirers in a modest way, that it is none of their business what his intentions are at present. It being sufficient for Mr. Brown to avow his intentions when a dissolution takes place. This is a genteel way of "backing out" from the contest which he appears to fear.

Stratford, Nov. 14, 1857.

The Grand Trunk again. I had hoped that my grumbling at the management of this Road had ceased, but it appears not; for upon arriving at this place, I found my trunk had been left behind, and was safely stored in Toronto, with no possibility of getting it until Monday night by train. Why this should be, it is difficult to understand. Upon leaving Belleville, enquiry was *particularly* made, if baggage could be "checked" *through* to Stratford, and upon being answered in the affirmative, I had it so checked. But what was my astonishment to learn, when upon arriving at the western termini, (for it appears there are *two*, Toronto and Stratford,) to be told that I ought to have looked after it in Toronto, as they never forwarded baggage from that station unless so ordered by the owner, for fear that the parties so owning baggage might wish to remain over in that city for a few days.—This is fine-cut reasoning, truly; they first sell a *through* ticket, "*good for this day only*," and then fearing that you *might* remain *over* in Toronto, detain your baggage at that half-way station. A consideration few persons travelling on business will thank them for; particularly when impudently informed by the Conductor and Baggage man, to "look after your own baggage, and then you have it." I mention this, so that persons having business this way, will look to it, and not be caught in the same trap.

Stratford is a sterling little place, containing about 3,000 inhabitants, and considering the "tightness of the times" does its fair proportion of business. The large, fine and commodious school houses which have been erected of late, speak well for the enterprise and good sense of the people. The question of Education has taken complete possession of the public mind, and extends from the stately mansion to the log hut, in the wilds of the Canadian forests. The time is not far distant when it will be a novelty to find a child brought up in Canada unable to read. No matter where one travels, whether it be into cities, towns, villages or country places, the first and most prominent objects that meet the eye, are churches with towering spires, in which to worship the living God, and large school houses built with every care to the comfort and health of the pupils, in which to teach the rising generation, accomplishments, to enable them the better to appreciate and understand the wondrous works of the Creator.

Stratford being at present the western terminus of the Grand Trunk, and Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroads, has received an impetus, which under other circumstances, it might not have obtained; hence in a great measure, arises her present prosperity and enormous prices put upon lots. But may it not, when these adjuncts to its present business are cut off, receive like other western towns a check, and stand still for a time, until its natural resources again renew the energies of its inhabitants, and enable them to continue in doing what may properly be termed the legitimate business of the locality. The rage for village lots in the interior, where man has scarcely yet planted the foot of civilization, is not so great as it was a few months ago, but yet there are people to be found who will bid at public auction, from £10 to £20 for a lot in some unknown locality, laying upon a cross road in the interior of the County, where there is little probability of a town, or even a village, being built up, as there was of the comet striking the earth. It is in this kind of prosperity that western Canada, like the western States, excels the eastern or central part of our country, and therefore not to be envied.—Better far to progress steadily and surely, than by inflation, which like a balloon, sinks to its proper level the moment the gas has become expended.

Here, the greatest want felt by the traveller or casual visitor, is a good hotel. True, foresight and a knowledge of the wants of the people, induce the erection of a first class building for a hotel, but they become wofully deficient in selecting a landlord, as it is miserably managed, and unfit to be designated a "first class house," as the words "second" or "third" would better convey its true merits.

The Editor.

## DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

A most dreadful accident occurred on Tuesday last, on the Grand Trunk Railway. From what we can learn, the facts are as follows:—A man by the name of Thomas Smith, an Englishman, who was employed on the Grand Trunk Railway at Whitby, received intimation by telegraph from his brother, who was working at Kingston, stating that he had lost his legs by an accident, and was then laying in the hospital at that place, and wished him to go down immediately; whereupon he got a pass from the contractor, to go on the freight train as far as Colborne, at which place he was ordered off the train, and also at Brighton. After leaving Brighton, it was supposed that he was left behind, as no one had seen him get on board. The next that was seen of him was after the engine became detached from the cars, when he was found lying on the track, behind the train, with his legs nearly severed from his body. He was put on board the train, and brought to Trenton, where the conductor finding no physician handy, brought him on to Belleville, where Dr. Burdett, assisted by Drs. Holden and Hope, amputated the broken limbs. He is now lying at the Mansion House, and there are hopes of his recovery. We understand that he was an only brother, and the only relation in this country, whom he was on his way to see. Thus two brothers, and strangers in the country, have lost their legs by accident, within a few days of one another. Something should be done for them, as they are poor, and have not the means to support themselves.

## YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

An eloquent and instructive Address was delivered before this Association on Monday evening last, to a large and respectable audience, by Prof. Martin of the Belleville Seminary, which was listened to with much attention and interest. The subject was to have been "Thoughts and Thinkers," but owing to the length of time it would have taken, the former part of the subject was treated upon, and the latter part reserved for some future occasion. Previous to the delivery of which, however, due notice will be given.

The Rev. J. Climie, of Bowmanville, will lecture before the Association on Monday next, at 7½ p. m. Subject:—"The Theory of Spirit Rapping Communications, opposed to Philosophy and Divine Revelations."

## MILITIA APPOINTMENT.

The Official *Gazette* of Saturday, contains the following:—

"*First Battalion, Hastings.*

"To be Lieutenant-Colonel:

"Major Wellington Murney, vice George Bleecker, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank."

## HUNGERFORD MURDER.

We notice by the Toronto *Colonist*, that a man supposed to be John Flynn, who murdered James Carleton of Hungerford, on the 25th of May last, has been arrested in that city. He will be remanded for a few days, in order to get evidence from this County.

## DEPUTATION.

We understand that a Deputation from Victoria College, consisting of the Rev. Jno. Ryerson, Moral Governor of the Institution, and the Rev. S. S. Nelles, Principal—is to visit Belleville, and will preach in the Wesleyan Church, Belleville, on Sunday next—Mr. Ryerson at 11 a. m., and Mr. Nelles at 6½ p. m. A public meeting will also be held on Tuesday following, at 7½ p. m., when the above named gentlemen, and the Rev. Messrs. Warner and Poole, Agents of the College, will address the meeting.

## TOWN COUNCIL.

Wednesday, Nov. 18th, 1857.

Members Present:—His Worship the Mayor, Dr. Hope, Messrs. Brown, Blacklock, Clarke, Kerr and Wills.

Minutes of former meeting read and approved.

Petitions.

The Mayor laid on the table a communication from C. Wolcott, asking the Council if they had or would accept of his offer for the sand in Glass' Lane, referred to in a former petition. Referred to Committee on streets.

Mr. Wills presented a petition from Hector Leavens, stating that he should only be assessed as a non-resident, but as the assessors assessed vacant property to him which he did not own, and did not give him any notice thereof, and stating that if such assessment be rectified, he would pay his taxes to the collector instead of the county Treasurer. Referred to the Court of Revision.

Mr. Wills, also laid a statement made by Charles Davis, of a similar case, which was also referred to the Court of Revision.

Mr. Wills gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he would enquire, what has become of the Hospital Lot fenced in by George Taylor, Esq.

Finance.

Dr. Hope, Chairman of Finance Committee, presented a Report, which was received.

Streets.

Moved by Mr. Blacklock, seconded by Mr. Kerr, That the contractors should be ordered to finish building the side-walks ordered to be built by this Council.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wills, seconded by Mr. Brown, That the Street Surveyor be instructed to repair or renew the culvert on Dundas street, near Reed's distillery.—Adopted.

Ways and Means.

The several accounts recommended to be paid by the Finance Committee (except the payment of the assessors, which was laid over), were ordered to be paid.

Mr. Grant, late Collector, was ordered to return the Collector's Rolls for the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, with the necessary and proper affidavits thereto attested, on or before the 30th November, as by statements from the Treasurer, a large sum was unaccounted for.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Kerr, That the Street Surveyor be instructed to build a piece of side-walk near Mr. Coleman's, as petitioned for.—Lost.

On motion of Dr. Hope, seconded by Mr. Clarke, the Committee of the whole on Ways and Means resumed.

On motion of Mr. Wills, that portion of the Report agreed to at the last session of the Council was reconsidered.

The Vatican.—The word "Vatican" is often used, but there are many who do not understand its import. The term refers to a collection of buildings on one of the seven hills of Rome, which covers a space of 1,200 feet in length, and about 1,000 in breadth.—It is built on the spot once occupied by the garden of the cruel Nero. It owes its origin to the Bishop of Rome, who in the early part of the 6th century erected an humble residence on its site. About the year 1,060, Pope Eugenius rebuilt it on a magnificent scale. Innocent II., a few years afterwards, gave it up as a lodging to Peter II., King of Arragon. In 1605, Clement V., at the instigation of the King of France, removed the Papal See from Rome to Avignon, when the Vatican remained in a condition of obscurity and neglect for many years. It is now the repository of multitudinous treasures of art.

## McHENRY AGAIN.

*(From the Hamilton Spectator, Nov. 12.*

Doubts having been thrown on the authenticity of the documents presented by Messrs. Walters and Aikin, the gentlemen who presented themselves at Merrittsville just after the trial of McHenry had been postponed until the next Assizes, and the fact of these gentlemen having arrived from California in the "Star of the West," being also denied in a letter purporting to have been received from the agent of the vessel, we have been furnished with the following proof that they did come in the "Star of the West":—

Canboro, Oct. 26, 1857.

*To the Agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.*

Gentlemen,—Myself and friend (Hugh Aikin), took passage on the steamship "California," which sailed from San Francisco on the 5th of September. We brought with us certain documents to offer in evidence in behalf of R. J. McHenry, who is now in confinement awaiting his trial for murder. As it has been reported and believed by parties here, and even reiterated in the public journals of the place, that we did not arrive in the "Star of the West," as we had stated, you would oblige us by writing the fact that our names are to be found on your books or records in one or all of your offices at New York, Aspinwall, or San Francisco.

And oblige yours,
Very respectfully,
T. Walters.

T. Walters, Canboro:—

Sir,—In compliance with your request of October 26th, I cheerfully certify that I have examined the list of passengers which left San Francisco September 5th, per steamer "California," and find there

Ticket, No. 184, T. Walters,
" 185, H. Aikin,

which passengers appear to have come through to New York per "Star of the West," and arrived here on the morning of October 4th.

Respectfully,
J. W. Raymond.

## THE UTAH PRESIDENCY.

Washington, Oct. 13.

Serious apprehensions are felt for a portion of the Utah expedition, which at last accounts had passed Green River. It is thought Col. Johnson may be saved if he has the courage to retreat, but as to do that would involve disregard of his orders to advance, it seems doubtful whether the responsibility of disobeying them will be assumed. Misgivings are felt for the safety of a heavy settlers' train, with half a million dollars worth of supplies, which was behind that destroyed; if the heavy snow should have turned it out of the route taken by the other train, it is not improbable that it escaped sharing its fate. Otherwise its situation is precarious. The last letter from Col. Johnson, commanding the expedition, reiterates the determination to enter the Utah Valley before winter, where he will not let his men starve while the Mormons' granaries are overflowing. Colonel Johnson left four companies of infantry at Fort Laramie to keep communication open.

St. Louis, Nov. 16.

Kansas advices state that the Constitution adopted by the Constitutional Convention was carried by a vote of 28 in favor of it, to about a dozen against it. The whole number of delegates to the Convention was sixty, consequently the Constitu-

tion was adopted by a majority of the Convention. The majority and minority reports of the committee in a schedule, were merged into one schedule. It provides an election on the 21st of December to ratify or reject the Constitution. The voting by ballot and the votes cast to be endorsed Constitution with Slavery, and Constitution without Slavery. Also, an election to be held on the 1st Monday in January for the election of State and Congressional tickets.

Washington, Nov. 18.

The official despatches confirming the destruction of the supply trains were received to-day. Brigham Young's proclamation declares martial law in Utah. He claims the right to do so by virtue of his authority as the Governor, and superintendent of Indian affairs, (not having been suspended from exercising his functions,) and by virtue of his power under the Terrtorial Organic Act. He expressly forbids the U. S. troops entering the territory without authority for doing so, and complains that the Mormons have not been treated as American citizens, and that the government of the United States has acted on misrepresentation, the object being to drive the Mormons from the territory. The language of the proclamation is emphatically in hostility to the United States, and is regarded as declaring war.

When Colonel Alexander was within 20 miles of Fort Bryngus, which place is occupied by Morman troops, he received a letter from Brigham Young, through the commander of the Nauvoo Legion, warning the troops out of the territory; but saying if they desired to remain they may do so, provided they give up their arms and ammunition.

The administration has received a schedule and outline of the Constitution in Kansas, and will sustain the action of the Convention with regard to the mode ,roposed for its adoption, conceiving that the people thus have an opportunity of declining this question in their own way.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEATHS OF TWO LADIES!—They were both elderly women, worthy women, lived a life of purity and worth. Commend us to all that's good and useful, as we do Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, which do so much good in curing colds, coughs, hoarseness, sore throats, etc. Only 25 cents a box—sold by all drugists. They are fine articles for clearing the voice of speakers, singers, etc.

OPINIONS OF REGULAR PHYSICIANS.

EXETER, ME., Sept. 30.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles, to my knowledge, have been used by my parties, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought confirmed Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN,
Physician at Exeter Corner.

Dr. William A. Shaw, of Washington, N. C., writes:—"As WISTER'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is the only patent medicine to which I have ever given my public recommendation, I shall not be suspected by the candid of giving rash or precipitate testimony."

None genuine unless signed I BUTTS on the wrapper.

A letter from Rev. Charles Hibbard, Missionary in Burmah, to his father, Joseph Robinson, Esq., of this city, has been handed to us for publication, from which we make the following extracts.—*Providence Journal.*

NEWTON, Maulmain, June 6, 1855.

DEAR FATHER,—Will you kindly say to Mr. Davis that Mrs. Hibbard and myself, and indeed, I might add, all who came out with us, feel very grateful for the box of Pain Killer he gave us when we left our native land for Burmah. I have used it for coughs, colds, violent internal pains, summer complaints, burns, bruises, and for the sting of scorpions, with uniform success. The only severe spasm of the stomach which Mrs. Hibbard has had in Burmah, was instantly relieved by the Pain Killer. We always keep it where we can put our hands on it in the dark, if need be. Although I took Mr. Nesbit's box when he returned to America, yet it is all gone but three or four bottles, and that would have been gone long ago, had I not refused to part with it. The Karens are beginning to learn its value, and call for it, but I have to deny them, except in doses, for we could not think of being without it. 42 2w.

*From the Alatoona Sentinel.*

It is not often that we notice editorially a patent medicine; yet we feel it a duty when we are convinced an article is very meritorious, to inform the public, that they, too, may be benefited by its use, and to prevent them from using other articles that have no merit in them.

Now we wish particularly to recommend to our readers, DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, as an article that has given benefit and performed cures, in our circle of acquaintance, that were little less than astonishing. It is particularly recommended for all diseases of the Liver, as it is a *Liver Invigorator*. Especially among our own children have we noted its beneficial effects, where the little sufferers, from bowel complaint, worms and other diseases, incidental to children, have been made quiet and perfectly cured by the use of this article. It has testimonials that none can doubt, for the cure of Jaundice, Dyspepsia, and such troubles as always follow a deranged Liver. A few such cases have come under our observation, where it seemed almost to work miracles.

Our advice to families is not to be without it, as it will save many hours of pain by its speedy use when disease first makes its attack. 42-2w.

*From the Catholic Vindicator.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—We would call your attention to the advertisement of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, which appears in the columns of our present number.

From our long acquaintance with the proprietor, and with numerous individuals who have used h's preparation with perfect success for the last two years, we feel no hesitation in recommending the article as superior to any of the preparations now in use for the same purpose, viz: for restoring gray hair to its original color, a sure and perfect cure for baldness, and a never failing preventive for the falling of the hair.

It is decidedly the best and most popular in use for beautifying, preserving, restoring and strengthening the hair, relieving diseases of the skin, and removing scurf, daudruff, and all eruptions and feverish heat from the scalp.

We speak in relation to the above from what we know, having been personally acquainted with numerous persons who have used the Restorative for the above purposes with the most gratifying results.

It is not often that we notice a patent medicine. Indeed, we think we have never puffed one before; but Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative is something so superior to most of the preparations of the day, that we cannot forbear asking the attention of our readers to it.

Gray heads and bald in concert sing,
The magic of this wondrous thing. 42-4w

## THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
**Celebrated Female Pills.**

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

*Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.*

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

**TO MARRIED LADIES**

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price $1, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution. Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.)
Rochester, N. Y.

NORTHROP & MOSES, Newcastle, C. W.

N. B.—$1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

*For sale by all Druggists.* v23-39m6

**BIRTH.**

In Belleville on Saturday, 7th inst., the wife of Mr. WM. DEACON, of a son.

**MARRIED.**

On Sunday evening, the 15th, by Rev. J. Carroll, Mr. STEPHEN H. SMITH to Miss ANN JANE GILLESPIE, both of Belleville.

By the same, in Belleville, Mr. JOHN PERRY of Sidney, to Miss NANCY MCTAGGART of Thurlow.

By the Rev. John Grier, on Saturday, 14th inst., Mr. JOHN BURGESS of Tweed, to Miss CHARLOTTE ADDERLEY of Belleville.

By the Rev. M. Brennan, on Monday, 16th inst., Mr. M. L. DONOGHER, to Miss LOVINA CALLERY, all of Belleville.

On Thursday evening last, 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's father in Belleville, by the Rev. William F. White, Mr. P. D. CONGER, Merchant, to JANNET, eldest daughter of A. L. BOGART, Esq.

At the Manse, Belleville, Nov. 14 by the Rev. Archibald Walker, Mr. WILLIAM BRAGG, to Miss SARAH LINGHAM, both of Thurlow.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. M. Fawcett, at the residence of T. J. Higgins, Esq., Belleville, Mr. WILLIAM G. FORD, of the City of Kingston, to Miss ANN M. SHERIFF, of the Town of Belleville.

By the Rev. J. Black, in Sidney Cottage, Oct. 22nd, Mr. WM KETCHESON, to Miss Hester P. Burdick, both of the Township of Sidney.

By the same, at the residence of the Bride's father, Nov. 3rd, Mr. James F. Sagar, of Thurlow, to Miss Sarah H. Jones, of Sidney.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, ℔ 60 lbs. | 4 | 0 | @ | 5 | 0 |
| Rye, ℔ 56 lbs. | 2 | 0 | @ | 2 | 6 |
| Barley, ℔ 48 lbs. | 2 | 9 | @ | 3 | 0 |
| Oats, ℔ 34 lbs. | 1 | 0 | @ | 1 | 3 |
| Peas, ℔ 60 lbs. | 2 | 0 | @ | 2 | 6 |
| Corn ℔ bushel. | 2 | 9 | @ | 3 | 0 |
| Buck Wheat, ℔ bushel | 1 | 6 | @ | 0 | 0 |
| Flour, (Wholesale) ℔ bbl. | 25 | 0 | @ | 27 | 6 |
| Flour, ℔ 100 lbs. | 12 | 6 | @ | 13 | 9 |
| Potash, ℔ cwt. | 30 | 0 | @ | 0 | 0 |
| Hay, ℔ ton. | 45 | 0 | @ | 50 | 0 |
| Potatoes, ℔ bushel, new | 3 | 0 | @ | 3 | 9 |
| Pork, ℔ cwt. | 25 | 0 | @ | 30 | 0 |
| Beef ℔ cwt. | 20 | 0 | @ | 25 | 0 |
| Mutton, ℔ lb. | 0 | 3 | @ | 0 | 0 |
| Eggs, ℔ oz. | 0 | 9 | @ | | 10 |
| Butter, ℔ lb. | 0 | 10 | @ | | 11 |

## LEASE OF TOLLS.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the undersigned until noon, on MONDAY, December 14th, for the lease of the Tolls collected at Gates Nos. 1 and 2, on the Farmer's Union Road, for the period of one year, from the 1st January next.

For further particulars enquire of
THOMAS WILLS,
*Secretary, F. U. R. C.*
Belleville, Nov. 18, 1857. 43
*Chronicle copy.*

## NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Farmers' Union Road Company, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in Belleville, on Monday, December 14th, at Twelve o'clock, Noon.

THOMAS WILLS,
Secretary F. U. R. C.
Belleville, November 18, 1857. 43
"*Chronicle,*" *copy.*

## DAGUERREOTYPE ARTISTS.

HART & HOSE,

HAVING opened a branch Depot, for furnishing Artists with all kinds of material used in the business, keeps always on hand a good assortment of Cases, Frames, Plates and Chemicals, of the purest kind.

Apparatus of superior manufacture, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Orders solicited, and filled with promptness and dispatch.

Over Badcock's Store, Front Street.
HART & HOSE.
Belleville, Nov. 18, 1857. 43

## CREDIT SALE,

BY AUCTION, OF
Farming Implements, Stock, Household Furniture, Hay, Straw, &c.,
ON THE PREMISES OF
**FRANCIS TAYLOR, Senr., Esq.,**
THIRD CONCESSION OF SIDNEY.

COMPRISING in part as follows:—One Brood Mare, two Farm Horses, three Colts, aged one and two years respectively; three Milch Cows, one Yoke of Steers, two Bulls, two Spring Calves and two Heifers; also, a small flock of superior Sheep, together with Sow and Pigs, and two Sows with pig, with many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue until the whole is disposed of.

TERMS:—Under £5 cash; under £12 10s, three months; under £25, six months; over £25 twelve months, with approved endorsed notes with interest.

Sidney, 3rd con., November 17, 1857.

FIRST ANNUAL TRADE SALE
OF
## FURS,
AT KINGSTON, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25th,
BY JACKSON.

THE undersigned will offer and sell without reserve, at his Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY the 25th inst., a large consignment of

*Manufactured Furs, Sleigh Robes &c., &c.,*

from one of the most extensive manufacturing establishments in Montreal, consisting in part of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | Astracan Caps, | assorted shapes. | |
| 500 | Lustred Fur Seal, | do | do |
| 200 | Natural do do | do | do |
| 500 | Lustred Nutria, | do | do |
| 250 | Natural Nutria, | do | do |
| 200 | German Seal, | do | do |
| 200 | Labrador Otter, | do | do |
| 200 | do do plucked | do | do |

A large lot of Gauntlets.

A complete assortment of Ladies' and Children's Furs.

An immense variety of Sleigh Robes.

Splendid lot of Fur Coats.

This Sale will offer a rare chance to dealers to supply themselves with First-rate Goods.

Stock will be on view two days previous to sale.

TERMS LIBERAL. Sale at 10 o'clock punctually.

JACKSON,
Auctioneer.
Kingston, Nov. 13, 1857. 43-1w

## SEWING SOCIETY.

THE Annual Sale of the Ladies Sewing Society, in aid of the funds for the completion of the

**NEW PARISH CHURCH,**

will take place on
*WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, THE 16th and 17th DECEMBER NEXT.*

Contributions will be thankfully received by any of the following Ladies:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Grier, | Mrs. Hope, |
| " McNider, | " Benson, |
| " Fitzgibbon, | " Farrell, |
| " Davy, | Miss LeVesconte, |
| " L. Henderson, | Mrs. C. Coleman, |
| " Stewart, | Miss Wallbridge. |

Belleville, Nov. 12, 1857. 42

**COUNTY OF HASTINGS**
## St. Andrew's Society.

THE members of the County of Hastings St. Andrew's Society, and Scotchmen wishing to join, are hereby notified that a meeting will be held in the *RAILROAD HOUSE* on *FRIDAY, 21ST NOVEMB'R*, inst., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and other business.

JOHN P. MACDONELL,
Secretary.
Belleville, 12th Nov., 1857.

P. S.—Those Scotchmen who have not yet enrolled their names, will find the books at my office, over Harrison's Book Store.
[42] J. P. McD.

## LE ROY'S
Patent Portable Farm BOARD FENCE.

THE undersigned having obtained a Patent for the building of "PORTABLE FARM BOARD FENCES," begs to inform the public that he is prepared to

**SELL THE RIGHT**

to parties desirous of entering into the business in the various Counties in Upper and Lower Canada. The Patent combines both

**CHEAPNESS AND DURABILITY,**

Taking but 50 feet of Lumber, and three-quarters of a pound of Nails for each rod, and two men can manufacture and put up at least 30 rods per day; the whole cost would be less than 2s. 6d. per rod. Thus proving a great saving to the farmer, not only in price, but in the benefit of having a permanent and land saving fence, as it can be made either straight or crooked, as may be required.

Another great advantage is, that EVERY FARMER CAN MANUFACTURE HIS OWN FENCES, on WET DAYS or during the winter season, and put them up in the spring, or as may be required.

By having fences of this description, farmers would be enabled as soon as portions of their grain (in fields where different kinds are grown) is cut, to move the fence and throw their fields open to their cattle, the benefit of which is now lost.

Parties desirous of purchasing the right to build these fences will, on application to the undersigned, be furnished with a full description of the manner of manufacturing them, together with a model of the fence, so as to enable them to proceed to work at once.

**TERMS MODERATE**

J. B. LEROY,
*Or his Agent,*
D. McELHERAN,
TRENTON.
TRENTON, Nov. 11, 1857. 42



## WATCH MAKER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his numerous customers, that he has procured an excellent watch maker from Switzerland, and will thus be enabled to do the best and finest work in this line on all kinds of Geneva and English watches. All kinds of new parts, such as jewels, cylenders, pallets, rollers, dials, hands, wheels, springs, glasses, &c., for all kinds of watches, done in the best manner, and warranted to go well, and at the shortest notice and reasonable prices. A large stock of

**GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,**

Jewelry, &c., kept constantly on hand at his old stand, opposite the new buildings lately put up by James Whiteford, Esq., Front St.

WM. NORTHGRAVES,
*Watchmaker.*
Belleville, November 12th, 1857. 42tf.



EYE & EAR

**DR. CHAS. E. WALL,**
## OCULIST AND AURIST,
OPERATER ON THE
## EYE and EAR,

FOR DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, &c., for his Uncle, Dr. F. A. CADWELL, of Toronto, is now in BELLEVILLE, where he will remain TWO or THREE MONTHS, in order to give sufficient time to PERMANENTLY CURE cases of Deafness and Blindness of VERY LONG STANDING, which require long treatment and careful watching. DR. WALL has passed many years in DR. CADWELL'S office as PRINCIPAL OPERATOR, and hopes not to be classed among the travelling quacks who stop only a week in a place, MERELY to fill their pockets.

☞ No charge will be made where patients are not CURED OR MATERIALLY BENEFITED before Dr. W. leaves Belleville.

CROSS-EYE CURED IN ONE MINUTE.

☞ Artificial Eyes inserted WITHOUT PAIN, and made to have the same motion as the natural eye. No charge for an examination and an opinion.

Cases of Blindness, Cross-eye, &c., which have been cured since DR. WALL has been here, can be seen by calling at his Operating Rooms.

Belleville, Nov. 9, 1857. 42

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Dr. G. N. RIDLEY, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same forthwith, and avoid costs.

ANN SOPHIA RIDLEY,
*Executrix.*
Belleville, Sept. 16, 1857. 34-tf

FOR YOUR
**WIFE, DAUGHTER, SISTER OR FRIEND.**
**T. S. ARTHURS:**
## HOME MAGAZINE.

EDITED by T. S. ARTHUR and VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND. For choice and elegant literature, high moral tone, peculiar adaptation to the home circles of our land, freshness, originality and cheapness, this Magazine is acknowledged, on all hands, to be without a rival. It is equal in the beauty of its typography and the richness of its embellishments to the most ambitious and dearest of our magazines, while it claims to lead all of them in many essential features. For correctness and exquisite beauty, its colored steel fashion plates were unrivalled in 1857. They will maintain this superiority in 1858. Volume XI begins in January. TERMS:—$2 a year in advance. Four copies for $5; twelve copies for $15, and one extra to getter up of club.

☞ Specimens sent free to all who wish to subscribe, or to make up clubs. Address

T. S. ARTHUR & CO.,
[42] *Walnut Street, Philadelphia.*

## NOTICE.

TAKEN from "Bay of Quinte" Wharf, a Trunk containing clothes and a note of hand for 335 dollars, payable to Philip Ketcheson, dated 15th October, 1857, payable five years after date, Wm. Wyatt, subscriber to said note. The trunk is covered with light Sheepskin, fastened with brass nails. All persons are cautioned against receiving said Note, and any information given respecting the lost property will be thankfully received by Philip Ketcheson, or office of Bay of Quinte Steamer.

PHILIP KETCHESON.
Huntingdon, Nov. 5, 1857. 41-m3

## DAFOE HOUSE,
CORNER OF BRIDGE AND PINNACLE STREETS,
**TO LET.**

THIS House having been re-built, and finished as a *FIRST CLASS HOTEL*, will be let to an experienced Hotel-keeper at a moderate rent.

The house is built of stone, and is fire proof, 124 by 44 feet, three stories high, with kitchen attached.

Any person desirous of opening a first-class Hotel would find this a favorable opportunity of doing so, as such a house is much needed in this place. Apply to

WM. DAFOE,
or Z. DAFOE.
Belleville, October 28, 1857. 40

The Kingston Daily *News* and Toronto Daily *Globe*, to give the above twelve insertions, and send accounts to Wm. Dafoe.

## Estate of the late AMOS CAVERLY.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late AMOS CAVERLY, are requested to call and settle the same with the undersigned, on or before the *FIRST DAY OF JANUARY*, A. D. 1858, as all accounts unsettled at that date will be put in court for collection. And all persons having claims against said estate will please hand the same to the undersigned for liquidation.

P. C. KETCHESON, *Agent for*
LUCY CAVERLY, *Administratrix.*
Sidney, October 28, 1857. 40-5w

# CLOTHING.

## GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

## B. C. SCOVILL & Co.,

HAVING leased the EMPIRE HOTEL, and wishing to attend to the Hotel business exclusively, now offer their entire Stock of

## READY-MADE CLOTHING,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, which will not fail to suit customers, offering the Goods Ready-made for the same money that the cloth and trimmings can be bought for elsewhere in Belleville.

Their Stock is manufactured by themselves, and for quality of material and workmanship, it is second to none in Canada; consisting of

## COATS, PANTS AND VESTS,

Of every description, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Drawers, Wrappers, and Gents' furnishing Goods generally. Also, a good Stock of

## BOYS' CLOTHING!!

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS wishing anything in the CLOTHING LINE, will do well to call and examine their Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they will save from 10 to 20 per cent.

☞ *FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE VICTORIA BUILDINGS!!* ☜

B. C. SCOVILL & Co.

BELLEVILLE, Nov. 18th, 1857. 43-tf

**JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER AT THE**
# CANTON TEA STORE,

20 Reams Paper,
2 cases Mustard,
1 bbl Pickles,
2 bbls Filberts,
1 bbl Almonds,
10 boxes Stearine Candles,
15 boxes Adamantine Candles.
6 chests Young Hyson Tea,
4 chests Young Hyson Tea,
3 chests Fine Oolong do,
2 chests Young Hyson do,
6 boxes Tobacco, Himdley's 7s,
1 case Tobacco,
3 bbls Syrups,
2 bbls Pot Barley,
1 hhd Pale Brandy,
14 bbls Porter, qts,
14 bbls Ale, qts,
14 chests Young Hyson Tea,
1 case Liquorice,
1 case Indigo,
1 case Nutmegs,
120 boxes Seal'd Herrings,
10 boz. Brooms,
12 jars Mustard,
1 box Ground Cloves,
1 box Ground Pimento,
3 boxes Oswego Starch,
10 " Fig Blue,
10 " Glasgow Pipes,
1 bbl Currants,
2 bbls Mackerel,
1 bbl Salmon,
4 half bbls Herrings,
9 bbls Herrings,
1 case Sardines,
1 " Lobsters,
1 bbl W. B. Elephant Oil,
1 " Cod Oil,
2 cases Salad Oil, pts,
2 cases Salad Oil, qts,
9 boxes White Soap,
1 tierce City Rice,
1 bbl Pearl Barley,
2 boxes Pudding Starch,
2 tierces Bordeaux Vinegar,
6 boxes Clothes Pins,
20 " Liverpool Soap,
3 bags Rio and Java Coffee,
4 hhds Dark Brandy, "Martell's."
4 "Pale Brandy, 'United Vineyard,'
15 cases Van Hoytema & Co. Holl. Gin,
12 boxes Maccaroni,
12 baskets Champagne, 'Jockey Club,'
15 chests Twankay Tea,
3 bbls Morton's Proof Whiskey,

3 bbls Morton's Family Whiskey,
4 bbls London Porter, pts,
3 bbls Extra Syrup,
1 case Blacking, No. 2,
1 case Blacking, No. 3,
1 case Blacking, No 4,
1 case Blacklead,
2 bbls Bath Bricks,
1 tierce Washing Soda,
10 boxes Saleratus in packages,
5 boxes Cream Tartar,
1 keg Baking Soda,
9 boxes Belmont Sperm Candles,
1 case Scotch Marmalade Orange,
1 " " Lemon,
1 case English Plum Jam,
1 " Dawson Jam,
1 " Red Currant Jam,
1 " Green Gage Jam,
1 " Black Currant Jelly,
1 " Red Currant Jelly,
1 " Bottled Gooseberries,
1 " Bottled Blk. Currants,
1 " Mushroom Ketchup,
1 case assorted English Sauces,
1 case English Double Glo'ster Cheese,
4 quarter cask Sherry Wine,
4 " " Port Wine,
1 case English Strawberry Jam,
1 " " Raspberry Jam,
1 " " Bottled Cherries,
1 " " Bottled Red Currants,
1 " " Bottled Raspberries,
1 " " Bottled Magnum Bonum Plums,
1 " " Green Gage Plums,
1 " " Dawson Cheese,
1 " " Bottled Damsons,
1 hhd " Van Hoytema & Co. Holland Gin,
15 boxes NEW Muscatel Raisins,
1 case Stove Brushes,
1 " Shoe Brushes,
4 bbls Oatmeal,
5 boxes Toilet Soap,
1 tierce Loaf Sugar,
1 case Walnut Ketchup,
1 bbl Stoughton Bitters,
150 gross Matches,
1 case Sperm Matches,
3 boxes Castile Soap,
2 bbls Assorted Pickles,
5 boxes Ground Pepper,
12 doz. Decanters,
12 doz. Tumblers,
20 M. Cigars.

**JAMES BLACKLOCK.**

Belleville, Nov. 11th, 1857. 42-tf

# *SELLING OFF AT COST*

## WITHOUT RESERVE.

IN consequence of the present DEPRESSION IN TRADE, caused by the American PANIC, the Subscriber is COMPELLED TO SACRIFICE.

PERSONS WILL FIND THE PRESENT A

## RARE OPPORTUNITY

FOR LAYING IN THEIR WINTER SUPPLIES

## AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

The Stock is now VERY HEAVY, and most complete in all its branches, consisting of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS,

**In Flannels, Blankets, Cloths, Cottons, Prints, Dress Goods, Haberdashery, Millinery, Capes, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Ready-Made Clothing, &c., &c.**

*ALL TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE. THIS IS NO HUMBUG.*

☞ Call and see for yourselves. Second Store above Papineau's Hotel. ☜

JOHN BADCOCK,
Late S. CRAWFORD & Co.

BELLEVILLE, NOVEMBER, 1857. 42

## GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

## ROBERT MITCHELHILL,

BEGS to announce that he has just retutned from the MONTREAL MARKETS, where the panic for Gold has reduced prices of all kinds of Goods, cheaper than can be imported. The LADIES of Belleville and vicinity are invited to call at the

*GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,*

Where they will be able to purchase at Montreal Wholesale prices.

FARMERS and country customers who wish to study DOMESTIC ECONOMY, cannot spend their money to greater advantage than at

R. MITCHELHILL'S,
*GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,*
Second door from Hambly's,
Belleville, November, 1357. 42 FRONT STREET.

MERCHANT TAILORS & **J. & J. BOOTH,** GENERAL CLOTHIERS,

*Front-St., Belleville, next door to Messrs. E. W. Holton & Co.,*

HAVE now on hand a CHOICE STOCK of **CLOTHS and TRIMMINGS** for the

## FALL AND WINTER TRADE,

Selected expressly for their MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS. Their READY MADE CLOTHING Department (of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,) will be found well assorted and extensive.

Individuals requiring a **Ready Made Outfit of Clothing**, can be accommodated, and those who prefer to have their *GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER*, can select their materials from *an assortment of the most Fashionable Fabrics* now worn.

*TO THEIR COUNTRY CUSTOMERS*

the Subscribers respectfully say, that they will take in exchange for Cloth, Trimmings, Ready-Made Clothing, or work in their line,

*ALL KINDS OF MERCHANTABLE GRAIN,*

For which they will GIVE THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

J. & J. BOOTH.
Belleville, November, 1857. 42

## WINTER HOSIERY.

## BENJ. BEDDOME & CO.,

HAVE just received a new and extensive assortment of Goods, suitable for the approaching season, and comprising the following descriptions:—

Men's Cotton, Merino & Woollen Under Shirts,
" " " Drawers,
" " " Socks,
New Fancy Woollen Cravats,
Gloves, Woollen, Cashmere, Ringwood, &c,
Ladies' Wool Jackets, in all sizes and qualities,
Children's Woollen Hoods, Gaiters, Boots, &c,
Ladies' Woollen Boas and Scarfs,
Children's Elastic and Fancy Belts,
Ladies' Woollen Gauntlets and Sleeves,
Children's Cuffs and Muffatees,
Children's plain and fancy Woollen Socks,
Girls' and Women's Stout Cotton, Merino and Woollen Stockings,
Children's Woollen Gloves,
Ladies' Black Silk Gloves and Mitts.

The above are all in the most recent styles, and at exceedingly

## LOW PRICES.

Front Street, Belleville, November 5th, 1857. 41

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers, either by note or book account, are requested to settle the same immediately, and prevent the certainty of costs.

R. & R. S. PATTERSON.
Belleville, Oct. 20, 1857.

**SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.**

## WM. KERR,

BEGS to inform the Trade, and inhabitants of Belleville and vicinity, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing,

**SOAP & CANDLES**

of a superior quality, at prices as reasonable as can be procured in any market on the continent.

FACTORY.—Coulter Street, near Brown's Foundry.
Belleville, Oct. 14th, 1857. 38-tf

## COPY OF PETITION.

RAWDON, June 29th, 1857.

*To the Reeve and Deputy Reeve of the Municipal Council of the Township of Rawdon in Council assembled:*

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR petitioners most humbly sheweth that they have given a road across their respective lots in the fifth concession of said Township, from Lot No. 12 to No. 8, inclusive, and that they should have the concession road in front of said lots, in lieu of the one they have given. Your honourable body will take the matter into consideration and act accordingly, and as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

Signed, Thomas Butler,
Silas Sine,
Allen Sine,
William Sine,
Joseph Hagerman,
John Johnston,
Charles Baragar,
Francis Johnston,
William D. Ferguson,
George H. Ferguson,
James Sine,
William Sine, Junr.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

*To the Municipal Council of the Township of Rawdon:*

In compliance with your order I have examined the allowance of road from the centre of No. 8 in the 5th concession to the Marmora Road, and report that I see no necessity of opening the allowance of road, as the present road given accommodates all travellers.

Signed, WM. COURTNEY,
*Township Surveyor.*
Rawdon, Oct. 1st, 1857. 39

## GEO. RITCHIE & CO,

(NEXT TO VICTORIA BUILDINGS,)

HAVE now received their FALL and WINTER assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

Comprising the most fashionable styles in

**LONDON MADE BONNETS AND CLOTH MANTLES,**

Dress Goods of every description, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery and Gloves, together with

A LARGE STOCK OF PLAIN GOODS,
Such as Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, Linens, &c.

From the nature of G. R. & Co.'s connection with a firm in Glasgow, they are enabled to offer a superior class of Goods, and much under the ordinary rates.

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.
Belleville, Oct. 8, 1857. 37

## HASTINGS BREWERY,
MURNEYVILLE, NEAR THE LOWER BRIDGE,
BELLEVILLE, CANADA WEST.

## CARLETON CLIFFORD,
*ALE & PORTER BREWER,*

HAVING fitted up the commodious premises as a Brewery, (lately occupied by R. Read, Esq., as a Tannery), is now prepared to supply any quantity of Ale and Porter in Barrels or Bottles, of the very best quality, not having spared any expense to accomplish this object.

Belleville, Sept. 25, 1857. 36

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the stock of Books, Stationary, Fancy Goods, &c., &c., of James Harrison, will continue the business in all its branches, and will in a few days be prepared to offer a well assorted stock at unusually low prices.

E. HARRISON.
Belleville, July 11, 1857. 25

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned having entered into Partnership with Mr. W. W. DEAN, wishes to close up his outstanding accounts. Parties indebted to the office will please call and arrange as soon as possible, and save costs.

C. P. SIMPSON.
Belleville, Sept. 7, 1857. 34

EMIGRATION!

**SERVANTS REGISTRY**
*AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,*

A FEW Doors South of Patterson's Foundry, North Belleville.

All parties in Town and Country wanting either to hire persons or to be fushed with employment, would save time and money by calling at once at said Office.

**Conveyancing, Posting of Books,**

COLLECTION OF DEBTS, and buying and selling country produce on Commission, also at low rates.

G. McADIE.
Belleville, August, 1857. 29

## Headley's Marbleized Granite ! !

## W. H. VANTASSEL,

AGENT for the sale of County rights to manufacture Headley's New Building Material in Canada East and West, and New Brunswick. Patented in March, 1856.

All communications addressed to W. H. Vantassel, Railroad House, Belleville, (post-paid) will receive immediate attention.

Belleville, March 12th, 1857. 8-tf

New Clothing Establishment.
OPPOSITE PAPINEAU'S HOTEL, FRONT ST.,
## BELLEVILLE.

**JOHN W. BROWN,**

WHO has had an extensive experience in the Tailoring businss, in Montreal, and in Belleville, in the establishment of Bull Brother. Begs to inform the public generally, that he has opened the above shop, where he will be prepared to furnish clothes CHEAPER, than can be procured in any other place in Town.

His Stock being varied, he can supply any one calling upon him.

Cutting done to order. All Fits warranted.

**CALL and SEE.**

Belleville, Oct. 14th, 1857. 38-tf

**FALL PLANTING.**

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale at the BELLEVILLE NURSERY, a large assortment of

**FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES.**

For particulars see Catalogue, which will be furnished gratis.

J. PARKER THOMAS.
Belleville, October 7th, 1857. 37-tf

## Miss Elizabeth A. Gould.

WOULD announce to her patrons, and the public, generally, that her next term of tuition, will commence on the 17th instant. And while returning thanks, for the liberal support heretofore received at their hands, would still solicit, and hope to merit a continuation of their patronage.

Belleville, August 3rd, 1857. 29

## TAN-BARK WANTED.

WANTED, by the Subscriber, *FIVE HUNDRED CORDS OF HEMLOCK BARK*, for which the HIGHEST PRICE in CASH will be paid on DELIVERY at his Tannery, Canniff's Mills.

CASH paid for Hides, Pelts, & Calf-skins.

A. A. CAMPBELL.
May 27th, 1857. 18

## REMOVAL!

## C. E. TURNBULL,
**Grocer, Wine & Spirit Merchant,**

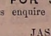
HAS removed to the Shop lately occupied by Messrs. SCOVILL & Co., one door north of the Penitentiary Shoe Store.

Belleville, July 8th., 1857. 24

## TO LET,

THE large first class Merchant Shop, Marble front, cellar &c. attached, situated in the most central part of Belleville, opposite the Upper Bridge, so as to command almost the entire grain trade of the town, is now being finished in the latest style, and will be ready for use by the first day of September next. Rent moderate.

Apply to the owner,
THOS. J. HIGGINS.
Belleville, July 30, 1857. 27

## FRESH  OYSTERS,

JUST received, and for sale by the Can, at HEAD QUARTERS SALOON, *BELLEVILLE.*

D. McDONALD.
Belleville, June 3rd, 1857. 19-tf

## FARMS FOR SALE,

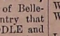
FOR particulars enquire of the undersigned.

JAS. JAMISON.
Belleville, July 14, 1857. 25

NEW
## SADDLE & HARNESS SHOP,



IN THE STONE BUILDING ADJOINING F. TAYLOR'S



FLOUR AND FEED STORE, AND ONE DOOR SOUTH OF THE POTASH INSPECTION OFFICE, FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

## SLACK & HARRY,

BEG to inform the inhabitants of Belleville and surrounding country that they have commenced the SADDLE and HARNESS MAKING in all its various branches, and intend keeping on hand a good assortment of

**Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Whips,**

and all other articles in their line of trade, and most respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

N. B.—Repairing done on short notice, and all orders punctually attended to.

SLACK & HARRY.
Belleville, Oct. 6, 1857. 37-m3

## SHOP & DWELLING TO LET,

ON FRONT STREET, opposite Papineau's Hotel. Apply to

A. MENZIES, Agent.
Belleville, Oct. 20, 1857. 39

## FARM FOR SALE.

EAST ½ of Lot No. 24, 100 ACRES, in the 2nd Concession of Thurlow, four and a half miles from Belleville, fronting on the Grand Trunk Railway. There is a good Barn and Log House, and a good WELL of WATER on the Farm.

*TITLE INDISPUTABLE.*

Terms made known upon application to
JOS. OSTROM, Belleville,
or SIMEON OSTROM, Sidney,
*Agent.*
Sidney, Sept. 24th, 1857. 35tf

## CARLTON R. MOORE & CO,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
## CARPET-CHAIN,
COTTON YARN, COTTON BATTS, &c.,
No. 206 (old No. 116) N Third St., Phila.

☞ Our CARPET CHAIN is put up *Full Weight*, without paste-board. ORDERS promptly attended to. (v23n18-1y)

## New Music and Musical Instruments.

JUST OPENING, some very fine toned Pianos, Stodart & Chickerings. Warranted first-rate Instruments, and a quantity of NEW MUSIC.

—ALSO,—

Prince's and Curhart & Needham's superior MELODEONS. Warranted of the best quality, and will be sold at the manufactures prices FOR CASH.

E. HARRISON.
Belleville, Sept. 9, 1857. 33

## QUADRILLE BAND.

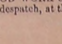
**MR. EILEMAN,**

BEGS to inform the public generally that he is prepared to furnish Music for private or public parties during the coming winter. His Quadrille Band being in constant practice, he can guarantee perfect satisfaction to those who may engage them.

All orders addressed to him through the Post Office, Belleville, will be promptly attended to.

Belleville, October 28, 1857. 40

## STOVES! STOVES!



COOK, PLATE and PARLOR STOVES, FOR SALE

**CHEAP FOR CASH.**

At WHITE'S Tin Shop, Front Street.
Belleville, October 6, 1857. 37

JOB WORK executed with neatness an despatch, at this Office.

## Lands For Sale.

### FARM FOR SALE.

WEST half of Lot 21, in the Front of Thurlow, containing nearly fifty acres, lying between the Kingston Road and the Bay of Quinte. House, buildings and fences new.

Apply on the place, to
PETER FULLER.
Thurlow, June 29th, 1857. 23-tf

## Hotel & Wharf Property for SALE,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THAT large and commodious frame Building on the east side of Pinnacle Street, formerly kept as a Hotel by Capt. Bonter, a large yard and out-buildings are attached.

Also—Water lot B, in the Town of Belleville, having on it a large Storehouse and Wharf.

The property can be seen on application to Captain Bonter.

TERMS, (which will be liberal,) and other particulars may be learned on application to

JAMES JAMIESON.
Belleville, June 23rd, 1857.

**VALUABLE**
## BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE
ON THE FOSTER FARM.

THE undersigned offers for sale Lots Nos. 30, 53, 58, 59 and 95, each containing one quarter of an acre.

These Lots lay in the most healthy part of the town, on the Foster Farm, one on the Kingston Road adjoining Wm. Neils, and the others a few rods from Bridge Street.

The Plan of the property can be seen at the Registry Office, Belleville.

☞ Terms of payment to suit purchasers.

JOS. C. FOSTER.
Sidney, April 2nd., 1857. 10

## Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 19 in the 10th con. Madoc, 200 acres, some cleared, within twelve and a half miles of the Village of Queensburgh, with a never failing brook running through the centre from West to East.

Also, Lot No. 20 in the 6th con. Madoc, 8 miles from the Village of Hastings.

And also, the East quarter No. 3 in the 3rd con. Madoc, timbered with beech and maple and well watered, one and a half miles from the Village of Hastings. A good indisputable title can be given.

There is a good gravel road from Belleville to the Village of Hastings.

For particulars apply to
SINON McKENZIE, Madoc, or
47 A. R. DOUGALL, Belleville.

## FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE premises lately occupied by Samuel Stevens Esq., consisting of a Dwelling-house and Shop in Belleville.

Apply to E. MURNEY.
Belleville, Dec. 27th, 1856. 49

**50 LOTS**
## TO GIVE AWAY
—IN THE—
## VILLAGE OF TROY!!

TROY is situated on Lot No. 2, 4th con Elziver, on the Scootomatto River, four and-a-half miles from the Village of Tweed.

The subscriber will GIVE AWAY to sober industrious persons, 50 lots, 66 feet frontage, by 150 feet depth, on the following conditions,

1st.—No intoxicating drinks to be sold.

2nd.—A good Frame, Stone, or Brick House not less than 18 by 24, and 1½ stories high, to be put up and finished within two years. If of wood, to be painted white outside.

Upon the building being erected, a free deed will be given.

mechanics of all kinds would do well to look after lots soon.

Enquire of J. COMAR, Troy, or of
B. FLINT.
Belleville, March 26th, 1856. 9-tf

## TO RENT.

A SHOP, with Dwelling House attached, situated directly opposite the American Hotel. Possession given immediately

Apply to DR. HOPE.
Belleville, July 16, 1857. 25

## Lands for Sale.

LANDS, the following Lots, the property of T. A. Stayner, Esq., will be sold at moderate rates, on application to the undersigned:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SEYMOUR. | | | | |
| N. E. part of 13, | 8 concession, | | 92 acres. | |
| S. E. do | 5, 11 | do. | 77 do. | |
| ELZIVER. | | | | |
| W½ of Lot | 13, | 2 concession, | 100 acres. | |
| W½ of Lot | 4, | 2 do. | 200 do. | |
| HUNGERFORD. | | | | |
| Lot number | 31, | 3 concession, | 200 acres. | |
| Lot number | 32, | 3 do. | 200 do. | |

All persons tresspassing on the above Lots, by cutting timber, or otherwise, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the Law.

A. MENZIES, *Agent.*
Belleville, April 15th, 1856. 12

## FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY belonging to the Estate of the late THOMAS BRUCE, containing about 2½ acres of excellent land, on which is erected a good FRAME DWELLING, WOOD HOUSE, &c. Said property is situated about 4 miles from Belleville, on one of the leading Roads of the County, and is known as Lot No. 3, of the property owned by Salyer Reed.

—ALSO,—

The westerly half of Lot No. 9 in the 6th concession of the Township of Marmora, containing 100 acres.

ANN BRUCE,
*Administratrix.*
Belleville, Feb. 4th, 1857. (2

## LANDS FOR SALE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARMORA. | | | |
| | No. 5 in 3rd con. | 200 acres. | |
| North-west of | " 29 3rd " | 50 " | |
| West half | " 13 10th " | 100 " | |
| MADOC. | | | |
| East half | No. 18 in 1st con. | 100 acres. | |
| West half | " 29 4th " | 100 " | |
| | " 29 5th " | 200 " | |
| South part West half | 11 10th " | 80 " | |
| RAWDON. | | | |
| Rear part | No. 2 in 10th con. | 140 acres. | |
| West half | No. 17 & 18 in 11th con. | 300 " | |
| | " 23 & 24 12th con. | 400 " | |
| | No. 19 13th con. | 200 " | |
| HUNGERFORD. | | | |
| | No. 14 in 5th con. | 200 acres. | |
| North half | " 18 " 11th " | 100 " | |
| Rear part | " 16 " 12th " | 150 " | |
| | " 24 " 12th " | 200 " | |
| HUNTINGDON. | | | |
| West half | No. 18 in 8th con. | 100 acres. | |
| | " 14 " 11th " | 200 " | |

Apply to F. McANNANY.
Belleville, March 17, 1857. 8-tf

## VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

TWO VILLAGE LOTS in the Village of Stirling, composed of Lot No. 2, South side of Church Street, and Lot No. 2 North side of Front Street, on which is a nice cottage and out offices. Terms Liberaal.

Apply to ROBERT NEWBERY,
5 *Land Agent, &c.* Belleville.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE,
## Four Hundred Acres of Land.

LOTS number One and Two in the Eleventh Concession of Hungerford and the County of Hastings.

Application to be made to
ADAM H. WALLBRIDGE.
Belleville, June 4th, 1857. n19

## NOTICE.

ANY persons found cutting Timber or otherwise trespassing on Lot No. 17 in the fifth concession of the Township of Hungerford, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

JAS. McCUTCHON, *Owner.*
Toronto, 16th May, 1857. 17-tf

## LANDS FOR SALE.

LOTS Nos. 23 in 6th con. Hungerford,
" " 24 & 25 7th con. do.

Apply to F. McANNANY.
Belleville, Sept. 28, 1857. 25




THE
**RAILROAD DEMONSTRATION**
-IN-
**BELLEVILLE, WILL TAKE**
PLACE ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE
QUEEN'S VISIT TO TOWN ! ! !

IT will be conducted on a most magnificent scale. It is calculated to eclipse that of the City of Montreal, and thereby place the Capital of Lower Canada in the shade.

**HER MAJESTY**

Is expected to arrive in Belleville by a Special Train from Quebec in thirteen hours. Therefore, under these auspicious circumstances, the

VARIETY AND ABUNDANCE OF HARDWARE

which will be required for the occasion, must be very considerable; and in consideration thereof, the committee of the *Belleville Railroad Celebration* and the Public generally, are most respectfully invited to call at the

**HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT**
-OF-
**M. GILLEN,**

where they will find a genuine and complete assortment of

HARDWARE

if not superior, certainly not surpassed by any other in Town, comprising every article in the trade.

M. G. flatters himself with the idea that, from his knowledge and experience in the above mentioned line of business, and the *large and peculiar* selection of goods JUST ARRIVED, that he occupies a position which will enable him to please the most fastidious in point of style and quality, not excepting Her Majesty, should she feel graciously pleased to favour him with a call during the time of her sojourn here.

"THERE'S NO TIME TO BE LOST!"

☞ Look into his Store in the Victoria Buildings, as you are passing by, and judge for yourselves. 46

*"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!"*

ALL persons indebted to the above named M. G. are respectfully requesed to settle their accounts for the year 1855-6.

Belleville, Dec. 10th, 1856. 16-tf

MOFFAT'S
**Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.**

THE best Family Medicine now before the public, for the cure of *Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy*, or *Eruption of the Skin, Fefer and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy*, and in fact most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties.

It has been computed that during the last twenty five years upwards of FOUR MILLIONS of persons have been benefited by the use of these medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimate of every patient. By their use the BLOOD IS RESTORED TO A HEALTHY STATE and *freed from all impurities*. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure.

The afflicted have in these medicines a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

Prepared by W. B. Moffat, M.D., New York, and for sale by M. SAWYER, Belleville. 37-y1

**Valuable Property for Sale.**

THE following valuable property is offered for sale by private contract:

The south 75 acres of Lot No. 2, in the second concession of Thurlow.

ALSO,

Nine acres and a perch on Montreal and Charlotte Streets, being a portion of Wellington Murney's survey.

ALSO,

Five acres in the same survey, adjoining the allowance for road between Thurlow and Sidney in the town of Belleville.

ALSO,

228 feet on Coleman Street, between Easton's Mills and lower Bridge, running back to River Moria.

ALSO,

231 feet lying to the east of Robert Coleman's lot, on the street leading to Bleeker's Mills.

ALSO,

A strip of land lying between William Street and Grand Trunk Railway.

ALSO,

Lot No. 19 in third concession and Lot No. 18 in fourth concession of Marmora, 20 acres of latter being improved, with dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

The north end of Lot No. 2 in the 12 concession of Huntingdon, containing 50 acres, 20 acres improved with dwelling house thereon, with a never failing spring running through the lot.

For terms and particulars apply to
SHELDON HAWLEY, Trenton.
February 28th, 1857. 6-tf

**LANDS FOR SALE.**

THE Subscriber offers the following Lands for sale:—

TOWNSHIP OF SIDNEY.

Lots Nos. 14 & 15, 9th Con. Sidney. These Lots may be sub-divided into 20, 40, or 50 acres, to suit purchasers. Provided a sufficient number unite in taking the whole estate.

TOWNSHIP OF TYENDINAGA.

Lot No. 27, in the 3rd con. of Tyendinaga 200 Acres, North and South Range. This lot is improved.

TOWNSHIP OF RAWDON.

150 Acres of Lot No. 15 in the 5th con. of Rawdon. Improved.

TOWN LOTS IN BELLEVILLE.

76 feet front, part of 17, east side of Front St., upon which are erected three buildings, of Brick, three stories high, roofed with tin, with Stone Warehouses in the rear.

Also, Town Lots, upon Lot No. 6, in the 1st con. of Thurlow, surveyed by J. J. Haslett, Esq., being numbers 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 37, 41, 42, 44, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68.

Also, lots upon part of No. 2, in the first con. of Thurlow, being in the rear of the residence of the subscriber, and a continuation of Edmonton recently sold and built up. Viz 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, & 13. South side of Catherine Street, and West of Octavia Street.

1 2 and 3, North side of Bridge St. And 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8 East side of Octavia St.

Also, 96 feet frontage on East side of Pinnacle Street, being part of lot formerly known as the Maloy Lot.

Also Lots numbers 61 62 63 64 65 & 66, part of number ONE, in the 1st con. of Thurlow, together with Four Acres.

Also 126 feet, on the East side of Pinnacle St., being number 5.

Also lots number 4 5 6 7 8 & 9, on the South side of Bridge street, opposite the Residence of the Subscriber, and originally owned by Mr. Willard.

TOWN LOTS IN PICTON.

26 Centre Street, North. 15 Main Street, South. 19 between Centre and Front Sts., 13 West Queen Street.

Terms Liberal, E. MURNEY.
Belleville, June, 1854.

**TO LET.**

A ROUGH CAST COTTAGE in West Belleville. Possession given immediately. JAMES GLASS.
Belleville, October 15th, 1857. 38w5

**OPPOSITION TO RAILROADS.**



**DAILY STAGES.**
TRENTON AND BELLEVILLE.
**G. & L. CRUICKSHANK,**

ARE now running a DAILY STAGE between Trenton and Belleville, for the accommodation of travellers. Leaving the Railroad House, Trenton, every morning (Sunday's excepted) at 10 o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the Frankford Stage.

Returnig, leaves Papineau's Hotel, Belleville, every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock.

**FARE EACH WAY 2s. 6d.**

The carriages are of the best quality, covered and comfortable.

RAILROAD HOUSE,
-BY-
G. & L. CRUICKSHANK.

This House has every accommodation for travellers, commodious rooms, and every attention shewn. Good hostlers constantly in attendance.

Trenton, August 5, 1857. 28-1y

**WEST'S GALVANIC CEMENT FOR ROOFING.**

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to Roof Buildings with the above original genuine Cement on reasonable terms,

**WARRANTED for TWO YEARS**

from completion. This cement has been in use for a number of years in the United States, where it is preferred to all others. They have a number of certificates in their possession from parties who are well known, in favour of its

**Durability, Tightness and Fire Proof Qualities.**

It is not only used in roofing new buildings, but particularly adapted to covering old shingle, sheet iron, or tin roofs, rendering them impervious to fire and water.

They caution all against being misled by parties, who are endeavoring to humbug the public into the belief that they are infringing McIntosh's Patent, which is untrue.

They also assert that they understand their business, having been the first to introduce it into Canada West, where they have been engaged for the last three years, nor will they trouble the public by reference to parties in Hamilton, whom they would not be likely to know, but refer to our enterprizing fellow townsman, GEO. NEILSON, Esq., who has seen it used both in Western Canada and the United States.

R. C. FAIRMAN,
W. J. BOWELL.

Belleville, July 16th, 1857.

**CHARLES BRICK,**
BELLEVILLE, FRONT-ST., 1 DOOR BELOW MR. SHANKS',
AT THE SIGN OF THE



BIG WATCH,

Keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of English and Swiss GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY of the very best kind.

He will attend punctually to the Jobbing department and promises to make his charges VERY LOW.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes and Jewelry, cleaned, repaired and warranted. He has got the reputation of being a first rate workman, and will try to keep up the same. More than one thousand different jobs done by him since he arrived here, to the satisfaction of his customers, will speak a word or two in his favor; for those who don't know him or his ability, A FAIR TRIAL is all he asks.

A FIRST CLASS SWISS REGULATOR

for the benefit of the public, above the window, will show to passers by the "bell time." An English made Chronometer kept for the purpose of timing Watches and Clocks. A complete assortment of Watch Hands, Watch Glasses, Watch Keys, Chains and Guards, on hand.

Belleville, Oct. 17, 1857. 39-1y

**BELLEVILLE AND MARMORA**
RAILROAD AT LAST ! !
**W. J. NORTHGRAVES**

HAS received the most fashionable and complete assortment of Watches and Fine Jewelry ever offered in this town. His stock consists in part of Gold and Silver Watches, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Bracelets, Necklaces, Guard and Chains, Albert Pins, Shirt Studs, Lockets, Pencils, Watch Keys, Wedding & Stone Rings, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Pens, Charms, Spectacles & Cases, Black Brooches and Bracelets, Walking Sticks, Clocks, Electro-Plate in great variety, and almost every thing usually kept in Jewelry Stores.

All of which will be sold much cheaper than ever before offered in this Town.

☞ Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired as usual. W. J. NORTHGRAVES.
Hambly's Block, Corner of Front and Bridge Streets, next to Railroad House.
Belleville, July 3, 1857. v23n23

**GEORGE W. LESTER,**

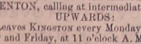
ACCOUNTANT, General Land Agent and Broker, will give prompt attention on and after the 1st proximo, to the posting of Books, adjusting intricate accounts, to all business, including the collection of claims in the Division Court, for which purpose he will attend at each sitting of said court throughout the County, and will observe the strictest punctuality in paying over moneys as collected. Will also act as Broker in the sale of Produce, Stocks or other Securities.

References:

Messrs. Ross & Bell, E. Murney, Esq., M. P. P.
B. F. Davy, Esq., W. P. Wilson, Esq.,
Gillespie & Co., Jas. Lister, Esq., M. D.
W. Hope, Esq., M. D. C. G. LeVesconte, Esq.
Js. Glass, Esq., and Q. McNider, Esq.

ACCOMMODATION STEAMER,
BETWEEN
KINGSTON & TRENTON.

THE STEAMER



**"CORRA LINN,"**
CAPT. LAIDLAW,

WILL, during the remainder of the season, run between KINGSTON and TRENTON, calling at intermediate ports.

UPWARDS:

Leaves KINGSTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DOWNWARDS:

Leaves TRENTON every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock A. M.

☞ Charges for Passengers and Freight moderate.

Belleville, Sept. 19, 1857. 25

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS, &c. for sale at this Office.

BOARDING ROUND.

*From the Missouri Journal of Education.*

At sixteen, with a valiant heart,
The task I did commence,
"To teach young ideas how to shoot"
The germs of common sense;
Ah yes! a mighty task was that,
But very soon I found
That it was not a simple one
To go a "boarding round."

The times were different then from now,
The folks were different too;
The "master's" path with horror bright
Quite thickly they did strew;
And questions grave, and problems deep,
That did their brains confound,
They always would be sure to keep
Till he came "boarding round."

Fathers would talk of politics,
Or church affairs propose,
And if my views were not like theirs,
A warm dispute arose.
And some old "prosers" sly and wise,
Did oftentimes propound
Questions that sorely puzzled me,
When I went "boarding round."

The mothers talked of rude young girls,
Of sermons, books, and boys;
But always tried their best to add
Unto my earthly joys;
For did I catch the slightest cold,
Or hoarse my voice should sound,
I got a dose of catnip tea (!)
When I went "boarding round."

The girls would talk of every thing—
Of parties, rides and calls;
Of presents and the dolidays,
Of beauxs and Christmas balls;
Some grave, some gay and mischievous
(These last I wish were drowned
For sticking pins into my bed,)
When I was "boarding round."

Long winter evenings then were passed
With laughing, jesting joy;
Nor did good apples, cider, nuts,
The least that fun destroy;
Or if a singing school was near,
We'd go, and I'll be bound
I've often sung till I was hoarse,
When I was "boarding round."

The dinner basket, every noon,
My willing hand did greet,
And scarcely ever failed to bring
Me something good to eat;
Mince pies were full of raisins then,
Doughnuts were large and round;
Alas! such cakes I've never had
Since I quit "boarding round."

But now these pleasant days are gone,
Life's sunny spring time's past;
The boys I taught have one by one
Into the world been cast;
My locks are growing thin and gray,
I'll soon be under ground;
Then I'll forget and not till then,
About the "boarding round."

It was formerly the custom in almost every part of the country for the teacher of a district school to get a part of the pay by "boarding round;" that is by boarding in each family successively for a period of time proportioned to the number of children therein that attended the school.

## Varieties.

SPIRITUAL FACTS.

Whiskey is the key by which we may gain an entrance into our prisons and alms houses.

Brandy brands the noses of all those who cannot govern their appetites.

Wine causes many to take a winding way home.

Punch is the cause of many unfriendly punches.

Ale causes many ailings, while beer bring many to the bier.

Champagne is the source of many real pains.

Gin slings have "slewed" more than the slings of old.

The reputation of being found of cocktails is not a feather in any man's cap.

Money spent for port that is supped by portly gents, would support many a poor family.

Porter is a weak supporter for those who are weak in body.

Adversity certainly has its uses, and very valuable ones, too.

That's so. It taught Mrs. Glitter that a steak off the round, goes further than one off the surloin. It taught Mr. Dash the way to live on $8 a week, just what he spent a day at Saratoga. Adversity has also its disadvantages. It robs your friends of their eye-sight. The day after Tompkins "bursted," not a man in town knew Tompkins, although he twice ran against a man whom he once saved from bankruptcy. This singular obtuseness of the optic nerve should be inquired into.

**TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY WHAT?**
WHY THE ELECTRIC OIL!

THAT will cure Deafness in 24 hours, Rhumatism in 20 minutes, Sick Headache, Inflammation in the Eyes, or Stiff Joints, in a very short time. The subscriber will guarantee this Oil to cure the above mentioned diseases if used according to his directions, or no pay taken. Any person wishing to get cured would do well to give him a call at the Railroad House, Trenton, where he can be found at any time. This Oil is prepared and for sale by

ROBT. C. MUNRO.
Trenton, September 15, 1857. 34

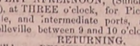
MADOC HOTEL,
BY
SIMON MACKENZIE,
IN THE
VILLAGE OF HASTINGS,

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, Canada West. Good accommodations for Travellers; good Stables and Sheds, and trusty Hostlers always on hand.

Hastings, Nov. 18th, 1856. 43

CHANGE OF HOUR

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER



**"BAY OF QUINTE."**
F. A. CARROLL, MASTER.

WILL, on and after Monday next, 7th September instant, leave Kingston EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted), at THREE o'clock, for Picton, Belleville, and intermediate ports, arriving at Belleville between 9 and 10 o'clock P.M.

RETURNING,

Will leave BELLEVILLE EVERY EVENING at 10½ o'clock, run to Picton, there remain until EIGHT A. M., at which hour she will leave for Kingston, arriving at 11½ o'clock A. M.

September 1st, 1857. 32

**Town Lots for Sale,**

EITHER for Cash or on time. Terms moderate. These Lots are situated on Great St. James Street, near the residence of the undersigned, of whom all particulars may be had.

JAMES EVES.
Belleville, Sept. 23, 1857. 25

☞ Blank Deeds for sale at this Office.

**TO COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS.**

*COMMERCIAL HOUSE,*
*Belleville, October 21, 1857.*

*The Proprietor begs to apprize the Trade that he has imported direct from the British, Scotch, and other European Markets, an extensive and elegantly assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods for the*

WHOLESALE TRADE,

*which he will dispose of at Montreal and New York prices.*

*He has also received a very large Stock of Ready Made Clothing, which he is prepared to sell considerably under the Canadian Markets.*

*In the following departments will be found the Newest and most Fashionable Goods for the present season:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Eugenie and Gala Plaids, | Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinetts, |
| Plain and Satin Striped Cobourgs, | Printed Calicoes, Denims, Shirtings, |
| French Cashmeres and Vecuna Cloths, | Dinen's Ginghams, Navy Blues, |
| Plain and Printed Delaines, | Bonnets, Ribbons, Lace Goods, |
| Broche, Silk, and Lama Scarfs, | Blankets, Flannels, Battings, |
| Plaid Wool Shawls and Handkerchiefs, | Hosiery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, |
| Plain Striped, and Brocaded Silks, | Mantles, Capes, Visettes, &c., &c. |
| Factory Cottons and Steam Looms, | |

THE Proprietor of the COMMERCIAL HOUSE being in the *HOME MARKETS FOR EIGHT MONTHS IN THE YEAR*, and being connected with the most eminent Manufacturing Houses in Great Britain, gives him advantages which few can command, and enables him to place his WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS when at Belleville, on nearly the same footing as if they were in NEY YORK OR MONTREAL, and saves the expense, delay, and inconvenience of having to bring stock such distances several times in the year.

Samples of Cloths, Dress Goods, Staples, &c., will be sent on application.

An early visit will repay purchasers.

HIS TERMS WILL BE FOUND *LIBERAL.*

39 P. O'NEILL, Proprietor.



CHEAP FOR CASH. NO SPLIT LEATHER.

**GERMAN**

IS SELLING OFF HIS IMMENSE STOCK OF

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

*AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!!*

**WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.**

Any article proving defective in this respect, will be repaired

FREE OF CHARGE.

He is now receiving a large supply of WINTER GOODS, which will be found superior to anything of the kind ever before offered in this market.

*A FEW FIRST CLASS WORKMEN* are constantly employed, and work is being made to order from the best material.

**COME AND SEE!**

PENITENTIARY STORE, BELLEVILLE, OCT. 28th, 1857. 40

NEW CHEAP STORE.

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES.**

**DONNELLY, CONGER & CO.,**

BEG leave to announce to the inhabitants of BELLEVILLE, SIDNEY, THURLOW, AMELIASBURGH, and the adjacent Townships, that they have just opened, in the new Brick Store, next door South of GILLESPIE & Co.'s WHOLESALE GROCERY, Front Street, Belleville, an admirable assortment of choice

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Which have been selected with the greatest care, and bought upon the best terms, by an able and experienced buyer, which will be found well adapted for the Season; and which will be sold at such prices as will show at a glance that they mean to test the system of

SMALL PROFITS, TO ITS UTMOST LIMIT.

JUST LOOK IN before buying elsewhere, and you will find a very extensive assortment of

*DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES,*

You will find every article exactly what it is represented; and only one price asked, and that an extremely LOW one.

As they will have a buyer continually in the Market, their Stock will be constantly replenished with the

**CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS**

in the MONTREAL and NEW YORK MARKETS.

Therefore, if you want GOOD BARGAINS, remember the NEW CHEAP STORE, next door to Gillespie & Co.'s Wholesale Grocery.

DONNELLY, CONGER & Co.

Belleville, September 23rd, 1857. 25

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,**
**Dry Goods**
AND
GROCERIES.
BULL'S BUILDING.

The Subscriber offers for sale every variety of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

With an excellent assortment of

**GROCERIES,**

CONSISTING IN PART OF

SUGARS, TEAS, TOBACCOS, FRUIT, SOAP, CANDLES, INDIGO BLUE, PIPES, STARCH, SPICES, FISH, BROOMS, PAILS, &c.

—ALSO,—

TORONTO AND ELORA WHISKEY, BASS' AND ALLSOPP'S ALE.

TERMS LIBERAL.

W. AITKEN, Jr., Agent.

BELLEVILLE, SEPT. 15, 1857. 34

**REMOVAL.**

JAMES KENNEDY,

WOULD beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Belleville and surrounding country, that the Stock of Messrs. BULL BROTHER, has been removed by him to the

VICTORIA BUILDINGS, IN HIS OLD STAND.

The business will be carried on with a new stock of

**Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries and Liquors,**

WHICH HE INTENDS TO SELL AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

BELLEVILLE, AUGUST 4th., 1857. 28

**VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE.**

EAST and WEST halves of Lot No. 20, in the 5th Concession of Marmora.

Terms easy. Apply to,
R. NEWBERY,
*Land Agent.*
Belleville, June 24, 1857. 22

THE
**"ANGLO SAXON"**

NEWSPAPER is published at Boston, at the low price of two dollars per annum. It is devoted to British, and to British Colonial intelligence, and one of the best, cheapest, and neatest family papers in the world.

ANGUS McDONALD,
General Agent C. W.
Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1856. 2n

B. F. DAVY
PAYS CASH
FOR WHEAT, RYE AND PEAS,
**AT GROVE MILLS,**
[A FEW RODS NORTH OF THE UPPER BRIDGE.]

THE undersigned has taken GROVE MILLS for a term of years, where he is prepared to do Gristing with despatch, and, he trusts, to the satisfaction of those who may patronize him.

He also begs to say, that he will be glad to see his old customers now and again, as he is desirous of buying their Grain, or storing it for them.

**COME AND TRY GROVE MILLS!!**

B. F. DAVY.
Belleville, 12th Jan., 1857. v22 n52

## Facts for Farmers.

A GOOD ORCHARD.

Every farmer who is not in possession of a good orchard, should set about planting one. The profit and convenience of an orchard are almost invaluable to the farmer—good fruit will always sell if he happens to have a surplus, and a plenty of fruit takes away the appetite for intoxicating drink—this is a fact which cannot be to often repeated.

To him who has a great plenty of land and great variety af surface, I would advise for an orchard, a valley between hills if possible, so that the wash from the land surrounding may always tend to the orchard—and the winds may be impeded by the hills, from visiting the orchard too roughly.

There has been great diversity of opinion upon the distance of planting trees from each other—some have contended that the distance should be four rods, that the sun and air may have full influence on every tree, and every part of it—others have contended that a distance much less is better. My own expesience and observations is in favor of close planting, so that by the time trees have got to their usual size, the limbs of them shall meet and interlock each other, and the ground underneath will be perfectly shaded. Trees thus growing will produce larger and finer fruit, and ground thus shaded will not be likely to be sapped with the growth of grass or weeds, nor parched or dried by the sun.

A young orchard should always be kept under cultivation—it will make an excellent potatoe field for many years, provided it is wall manured—and when it has become so shady that potatoes will not grow, then keep it for a summer retreat for your hogs. The hogs will keep in good health upon the poor apples that fall from the trees, and the worm that calculates on a resurrection in the form of a curculio, finds nought but annihilation in the jaws of the swine. Therefore the result is, after a few years, fine fruit without wormy apples.

We never need fear raising too much fine fruit—for when such a contingency happens, by the aid of steam we can seek a market in the islands of the ocean, or across the Atlantic, where American fruit is always cheerfully and well received.

USE OF LIME.

Lime is a compound of oxygen, and a simple body called calcium. To obtain it, carbonate of lime must be submitted to the action of heat until calcined: the water of crystalization escapes in the form of vapor, and the result is quick or caustic lime. On some soils it has been found extremely valuable as an ameliorator and fertillizer. On grass land, an application of lime has frequently a very beneficial effect. It kills health, moss, and sour and benty grasses, and brings up a sweet and tender herbage mixed with white and red clover, more greedily eaten and more nourishing to the cattle. Indeed, all fodder, whether natural or artificial, is said to be sounder and more nourishing, when grown upon land to which lime has been abundantly applied. On benty grass the richest animal manure often produces scarcely any improvement, until a dressing of lime has been laid upon its surface.

TO PRESERVE CABBAGES.

Cut them so that they may have two inches stem left below the leaves; scoop out the pith as far down as the knife will reach; then suspend them, by means of a cord, exactly perpendicular, but in an inverted position and daily fill up the hollow part of the stem with clean water. It is stated, that by this method, cabbages cauliflowers, brocoli, celery &c., may be preserved for some time in a cool place; it affords an easy means of keeping a supply of green vegetables during the winter.




THE Subscriber having largely increased his stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, now offers for sale at the

LOWEST CASH PRICE,

the following:

80 Tons Scotch Iron,
30 " Refined do
10 " Swedish do
Band, Hoop, Angle, Rod,
Steel, Blister and Cast,
Canada Plate Tin,
Axle Arms, Wrought and Cut Nails,
Paints, Oils, Putty,
Axes, Coopers' and Joiners' Tools,
Building Hardware and House Trimmings, of every description.

Shelf Hardware of all kinds, cheap and good. He would also call the attention of Saddle and Harness Makers to his splendid assortment of Trimmings. Give a call at the

**SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW**

*"Small Profits and Quick Returns,"*
JAMES GLASS.

N. B.—His shop has been removed to the shop lately occupied by W. Aitken & Co., one door south of C. G. LeVesconte's Drug Store.
J. G.

Belleville, Aug. 8th, 1854.

**HASTINGS HOUSE, MADOC.**

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor, would notify persons visitsng Madoc, or passing through the Village of Hastings on their way to the "Hastings Road" settlement, that he has made EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS to his premisss, and hopes, by furnishing the best accommodation, to please the travelling public, and secure their liberal patronage.

N. B.—Three lines of Stages (one daily,) run between Belleville and Madoc, arriving and departing from the Hastings House.

Madoc, April 6, 1857 11

**UNDERTAKER.**

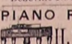
THOMAS HARDY, begs to inform the inhabitants of Belleville, and the County generally, that he has purchased the stock of COFFINS, &c., belonging to John McKay, Undertaker, and that he is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line, at the shortest notice. He also begs to inform them, that he is prepared to furnish Coffins of all kinds and qualities, to suit customers.

**NO CHARGE**

made for the use of the HEARSE when Coffins are furnished by him. ☞ *Terms Moderate.*

Belleville Nov. 26th, 1855.

PIANO FORTE TUNER.



H. C. MASON, Teacher and Tuner of the Piano Forte and Melodeon. Orders left at J. G. Dean's Corner Drug Store, or at either of the Book Stores, will be promptly attended to.

Chattel Mortgages for sale at this Office.

**UNDERTAKER.**

JAMES GEEN, begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public, that he is prepared to furnish COFFINS, &c., of every description, together with a hearse, at the shortest notice, at very moderate terms. He flatters himself from his well known experience and punctuality for the last fifteen years in business, to obtain from them a continuance of the patronage which he now enjoys.

Belleville, 30th May, 1855.



**STEAMBOAT STOCK**
**FOR SALE.**

THE Subscriber offers for sale, NINETEEN SIXTY-FOURTH SHARES of STOCK in the Steamboat "ST. HELEN," so well and favorably known on the Route from the head of the Bay of Quinte, to Montreal, as a passage and freight boat. The "St. Helen" has been thoroughly repaired during the Winter, and will be ready for commencing her regular trips again on the same route as last season, on the opening of navigation.

☞ For price and terms apply to
CHAS. B. CRYSLER, *Capt.*
Kingston, March 20th, 1857. 9-tf

**PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE,**
FOR PRODUCING HAIR ON BALD HEADS, AND RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO THE NATURAL COLOR.

This astonishing and unequalled preparation has never failed to produce a growth on Bald Heads when used according to the directions, and turn hair back to its original color, after having become gray and reinstate it in its orignal healthy lusture, softness and beauty. Removes at once all scurf dandruff and unpleasant itching, scrofula, eruptions and feverish heat from the scalp. It also prevents the hair from becoming unhealthy and falling off, and hence acts as a perfect

HAIR INVIGORATOR AND TONIC.

We annex a few certificates, to corroberate our assertions.

State of Illinois, Carlisle June 27 '53.

I have used Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and having admired its wonderful effect. My hair was becoming, as I thought prematurely gray but by the use of the "Restorative," it has resumed its original color, and I have no doubt, permanently so.

SIDNEY BREEZE,
Ex-Senator United States.

A gentleman of Boston writes to his friends in New Bedford thus:

To your inquiries, I would reply, that when I first commenced useing Professor Wood's Hair Restorative: my hair was almost white and had been so for the last ten years and it was very thin on the top of my head, and very loose and pulled out freely; but I found that before I had used all the second bottle, (which was eight weeks) my hair was entirely changed to its original color light brown) and is now free from dandruff and quite moist. I have had my hair cut five or six times since the change, and have never seen any thing like white starting from the roots: and is now as thick as it ever was, and does not come out at all. It has proved in my case all that I could wish to ask. Yours, etc.——

Gardiner, Maine, June 22, '54.

Dear Sir; I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Restorative, and can truly say, it is the greatest discovery of the age, for restoring and changing the hair. Before useing it, I was as gray as a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world, without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours DAN. MURPHY.
St. Louis, March 7, 1854.

Prof. Wood: my hair commenced falling off some three or four years since and continued to do so, until I became quite bald. I tried all the popular medicines of the day, but to no effect. At last, I was induced to try your celebrated Hair Restorative, and am happy to say, it is doing wonders. I have now a fine growth of young hair, and cheerfully recommend its use to all similarly afflicted.

A. C. WILLIAMS, 138 Second street.

Raisin Michigan, August 2, 1855.

This is to certify, that one year ago I was quite gray, and my hair so thin upon the top of my head, that I feared its entire loss. In this condition I applied for and obtained a bottle of Prof. Wood's "Restorative," and before I had used one quart bottle, the gray hairs had entirely disappeared, and it had thickened up so as to be as full as usual, and assumed a glossy appearance, apparently more beautiful than ever it was before, I do therefore cheerfully recommend it to all those ladies who value a beautiful head of hair. I will also state that I use it now, occasionally, for its healthy and beautifying effects.

SARAH J. BROWN.
Chicago, May 1, 1854.

I have used Professor Wood's Hair Restorative to decided advantage. It prevents the hair from coming out, and gives it a gloss and softness very desirable. The few gray hairs I had, have entirely disappeared. Others of my family have used it and concur with me in pronouncing it all it professes to be.

HENRY CLARK, Michigan Avenue.
St. Louis, Sept. 20, 1853.

Dr. O. J. Wood—Sir: I have used nearly three bottles of your Hair Restorative, and have found its effects very satisfactory. It has entirely destroyed all dandruff from my head, and restored my hair to its natural color which had become quite gray. WM. TRUESDALE.

Sold at 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. 316 Broadway, New York, and by all Druggists everywhere. All kinds of Family Patent Medicines for sale, on the best possible terms, at Prof. Wood's establishment, 114 Market Street, St. Louis Mo.

Sold in Belleville, by E. Chandler and R. Holden & Co.

**ONE DOLLAR**
WILL BUY

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, namely, DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR or *Liver* Remedy, that acts as a Catha-tic, easier, milder and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR is compounded entirely from new articles of medicine, namely, Gums.

Some idea of the strength of these gums may be formed when it is known that one bottle of the Invigorator contains as much strength as one hundred doses of Calomel, without any of its deleterious effects.

Though possessing rare medicinal powers, these Gums have been but little known to physicians, and never used in their prescriptions until used in the form of the *Invigorator*, which met with such unprecedented success as to induce the proprietor to offer it as a family medicine tried and known in its effects It has rarely ever failed to cure *Liver* Complaints in their worst forms.

Indigestion being caused by a deranged *Liver* is cured when the Liver is excited to action.

Jaundice is caused by an improper action of the *Liver*, and as a proof that the INVIGORATOR relieves this disease let any one troubled with Jaundice take the Invigorator regularly one week, and their skin will begin to assume its original color.

Costiveness can be permanently cured by the Invigorator. Take it in small doses on retiring, and it assists nature in her operations. By gradually diminishing the dose, the bowels are left in a healthy and active state, and work as regularly as clock work. Sick Headache is very soon relieved by taking a double dose of the *Invigorator*, which corrects all acidity and sourness of the stomach

For an over-loaded stomach it has no equal, as it relieves all oppressive or uneasy feeling after eating heartily. For a family medicine generally, all who use it speak in the highest terms.

DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a Diseased Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken and now we can eat anything edible without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest, and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world.—*State Fact.*

There has never been tried in our family a remedy which has met with such unbounded success in the cure of diseases incident to children, as DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR; nor is it alone for diseases of children that we use it; for it acts as a Cathartic so mildly and gently, and seems to renovate the system so thoroughly that we think we are doing a service to all in advising them when they need medicine to try this remedy. There are cases that have come under our notice where great benefit has been received in diseases of the *Liver*, Stomach and Bowels, where all other remedies failed to give relief. It has become so useful in our family that we will not be without it.—*Jacksonville, Ala. Republican.*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

For Sale by R. HOLDEN, & Co., only, in Belleville.

**FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**

150 ACRES of Lot No. 29, in the 2nd Concession of Thurlow.

Terms of payment easy. Apply to
W. H. WALLBRIDGE.
Belleville, September 24th, 1857. 35

NEW
**TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.**

THE subscribers beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced business as

MERCHANT TAILORS
AND
**CLOTHIERS,**
IN THE PREMISES ON
FRONT STREET,

Immediately opposite the Railroad House, where they intend keeping an assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS AND VESTINGS,

of every style and description.

From their long experience in this branch of business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

CLARK & SYMONS.
Belleville, May 20th., 1857. 17

NEW TREATMENT!

**BUFFALO MEDICAL DISPENSARY,**

Established for the Cure of

*DYSPEPSIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, Fever and Ague, Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Great Impurity of Blood, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Fistula, Piles, Liver Complaints, Kidneys, Debility, &c., Canker, Sore Mouth, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Infirmities of Youth and Old Age, &c.*

NO MERCURY USED.

**DR. AMOS & SON,**
(Corner of Main & Quay Strs. Buffalo, N. Y.)

ARE the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, may be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 9 at night, in every state and symptom of Disease.

The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years' extensive and successful practice in London.

The most inveterate complaints, where all other remedies have failed, yield to their treatment. Strangers and travellers from all parts of the world, many from the continent of Europe, consult them in difficult cases, and there is no part of the United States where persons reside whom they have not cured; and the medical and surgical journalists recommend that "as it is always important to obtain the service of an experienced and skilful physician," the unfortunate should call on DR. AMOS & SON, who have received the most flattering and voluminous testimonials from Lallemand, Culverwell, Dubois, Ricord Sutherland, Lamert and others, together with the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians indicative of the value of their opinions, and the distinguished position they occupy in medical history, with permission to publish them, with the view to the correction of wide-spread errors in relation to the treatment and cure of sufferers from General Debility, &c.

*A Most Scientific Invention.*

An instrument for the cure of genital Debility, or Nocturnal Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Can be permanently cured in from fifteen to twenty days, by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

*Young Men, take Particular Notice.*

*Dr. Amos & Son* take pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above diseases. It has been subjected to a test by the most eminent physicians in London, Paris, Philadelphia, and New York; it has been declared to be the only useful instrument ever yet discovered for the cure of Seminal Weakness, or any disease of the genital organs, caused by the secret habits of youth.

*Dr. Amos & Son*, in order to satisfy the most sceptical as to the merits of their instruments, pledge themselves that in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the Instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful Instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions securely packed and sent by express, is ten dollars.

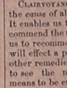
BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

Beware of empirics and itinerant self-styled professors, who *attempt* cures, but never succeed. *Dr. Amos & Son* have for a long series of years been engaged in an extensive practice in the treatment of these delicate complaints, and are the only legally qualified Physicians who now advertise to cure certain complaints or from whom genuine European remedies can be obtained.

*Persons in any Part of the World* may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their cases, with remittance for Medicines, &c., which will be returned with the utmost dispatch, and secure from observation.

Address DR. AMOS & SON, corner Main and Quay Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.

**GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!**



PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, Clairvoyant consultations, and advice given daily, Sundays excepted. Magneto-Electricity applied to the cure of diseases. It is an infallible cure for Weakness, Debility, Indiscretions of Youth, and all nervous complaints.

CLAIRVOYANCE enables us to see more clearly the *cause* of all our sufferings and infirmities. It enables us to give the best advice, and to recommend the most proper remedies. It enables us to recommend and advise those means that will effect a perfect and certain cure, when all other remedies have failed. It also enables us to see the most innocent, safe, and certain means to be employed. All who are in trouble all who have been unfortunate, deceived and trifled with, all whose fond hopes have been crushed and blasted, all whose minds and health are suffering and declining: go to the naver failing

Clairvoyant and Phrenologist,

for advice and guidance. All labouring under melancholy thoughs and depression of spirits, distress and anguish of mind, from whatever cause, all labouring under bad and delicate health; go to him for relief and comfort. All Ladies who have suffered under these complaints and diseases incident to females, consult him with the greatest confidence. Previous to marriage, all in delicate health should consult him. All those who have suffered from the secret follies and bad habits of youth, consult him privately and confidentially. All who have had bad luck, all who have tried their best to get on in the world, and cannot; go to him for advice how to improve their circumstances. Parents should get his opinion what trade or Profession is best calculated to insure their children's success in life In love affairs, the principles of the above Science guide you to a happy marriage, and domestic felicity. He shows the

Likeness of Future Husband or Wife.

Call, consult him, and judge for yourself, how truly he can tell you. Further particulars sent GRATIS.

☞ **AFFLICTED READ!** ☜
DR. RAPHAEL'S MARRIAGE ALMANAC.

It is a work of startling, yet very great interest. It is designed to show the fearful consequences of excessive sexuel indulgence and unnatural solitary habits. It is written in a chaste style, and may be read without detriment to the morals of innocence and youth. It is the very book so long needed as a warning to those guilty of all manner of secret and criminal indulgence. The unerring laws of nature are plainly revealed, and the road to purity and peace pointed out.

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It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. It contains a number of extraordinary cures, and the treatment of delicate disease, Self-abuse, &c., and shows that cases which were pronounced incurable have been radically cured and the parties are now married and happy.

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Toronto, June 5th, 1857. 19-1y

# The Intelligencer.

## AND BELLEVILLE AND HASTINGS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED FRIDAY MORNINGS, CORNER FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL, CHARITY IN ALL.

TEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 23. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, CANADA WEST, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1857. NUMBER 44.



### The Intelligencer,

Is Published every FRIDAY Morning,

CORNER OF FRONT & BRIDGE STREETS, BELLEVILLE, C. W.

M. BOWELL, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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## Business Directory.


**SIMPSON & DEAN,**

BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, &c., Office, Bridge Street, next door to the Empire Hotel. 34

C. P. Simpson. W. W. Dean.

**A. S. MACDONNELL,**

ATTORNEY at LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c. &c. Office over Mr. Harmon's Book Store, Front Street, Belleville.

Belleville, August 27, 1857. v23n31

**ROSS & BELL,**

BARRISTERS, &c. &c., two doors South of the Bank—Potash Inspection Office."

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Belleville, C. W.

**WALTER FINDLAY,**

LAW AGENT, Notary Public & Conveyancer, Division Court business punctually attended to, and Title Deeds examined.

Office—Victoria Building, next to the office lately occupied by Chas. O'Dea, Esq.

Belleville, Aug. 6th, 1852. 28

**A. R. DOUGALL,**

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, and Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyance.

Office—Over Dr. Holden's Drug Store, Front Street, Belleville. 42

**C. L. COLEMAN,**

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, &c., Belleville, C. W.

Office—On the West side of Front Street, and opposite Apothecaries Hall.

20th August, 1855.

**R. P. JELLETT,**

LATE of ROSS & BELL, Attorney at Law, &c. &c. Office—Coleman's Buildings, over W. P. Wilson's Store, Front Street, Belleville. 27

**P. V. DORLAND, M. D.,**

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office at the residence of his brother, the late E. G. Dorland, m. D. Front Street, Belleville.

N. B.—Gratuitous advice to the poor. 14

**D. E. BURDETT, M. B.,**

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the University of Toronto. Office—In Mr. McDonald Building, over O'Reilly's Store, and next door to Harrison's Book Store, Belleville.

☞ Advice to the Poor gratis.

**DR. B. S. WILLSON,**

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & ACCOUCHER. Residence—Rollin. 19

**DR. G. V. N. RELYEA,**

SURGEON DENTIST, Victoria Buildings, Belleville.

**G. G. GERMAN,**

DEALER in BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS, (v23n20)

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**HIDES, HIDES.**

HIGHEST price in Cash paid for Hides and Sheepskins, by

22-15. J. A. PHIPPEN.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS, Commission Merchants, Hastings Commercial Buildings, No. 1, Belleville.

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William Muir. James Muir.

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**B. F. BOSELLY,**

UNDERTAKER, JOB-TURNER, &c., in the Shop lately occupied by Mr. Jas. Beckett, Front Street, Belleville.

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Office—In the new Brick Building on the Court House Grounds.

**J. S. FARRELL,**

WINE & SPIRIT Merchant, Front Street Belleville. Opposite the Market,

Belleville, Jan. 3 th, 1857. 1-tf


## Insurance Agencies.


**PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY**

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, £100,000—Paid up Capital, £56,714 18.

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**FARM RATES.**

The Directors have lately made a considerable reduction of the rates on isolated Farm Risks, to which they would draw the attention of Farmers generally.

Fire and Marine business of every description transacted by this Company at low rates as in any respectable office, and all losses promptly settled on satisfactory proof being made.

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Toronto, 29th August, 1857. 2m

**ROSS & BELL,**

AGENTS for the Montreal Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation Assurance Company. Capital, £500,000.

Colonial Life Assurance Company. Capital, £500,000 Sterling. (For Life only.)

Who continue to effect Fire, Life and Marine risks in the above Companies, on the most moderate terms.

Belleville, 14th August, 1852.

**LIFE INSURA**

**Edinburgh Life Insuran**

ESTABLISHED I
AND
*Incorporated by Special Act*

**CAPITAL - - - - - £**

*Accumulated and Invested Three-Fourths of a*

Edinburgh, ....23 *George St*
Glasgow, ....52 *St. Vincen*
London, .....11 *King Will*
Dublin,.....35 *North Cas*

PRESIDENT
His Grace the Duke of Hamilt
MACDONALD.
Sir Graham Graham Monte
hope, Bart., M.
*MANAGER*—ALEXR.
*SECRETARY*—WILLI

THIS COMPAY HAVIN
TED to establish a branc
in TORONTO, have obtaine
the gentleman named below
Board for Canada, and have
necessary Officers for carryi
ance of lives in this Provin
power offices in Wellington
this city.

The Hon. J. H. Cameron, M.
J. W. Gamble, Esq. | Lewi
M. P. P. | C. J.
J. B. Robinson Esq.
D. Higgins, Esq., S
E. M. Holden Esq., M. D., M
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cipal Cities and Towns in t
soon as the necessary appoin

R. J. CARTY
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**The Liverpool and**
**FIRE INSURANCE**
CAPITAL,—$1
E. CHAN
49

**PRINCE ED**
**FARMERS' MUTUAL**
**COMPA**

DIRECTO
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Absolom Geraty, | Esq.
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**IMPERIAL, FIRE, MARINE**
AND
**LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
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Authorized by Act of Parliament.

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Solicitor:—Honorable F. W. Primrose.
Secretary—Mr. David S. Chow.
Inspector—James Glass, Agent.
Belleville, April 16th, 1856. 12

**EQUITABLE**
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
*Cannon Street West, London,*
AND
*Mechanics' Exchange, Montreal.*
CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING.

*Chairman*,—A. C. Barclay, Esq.

Directors.—Charles Bennett, John Moss, Frederick Morris, Henry Oxenford, William Henry Place, Miles Charles Seton, John Shaw, Edmund S. Symes, M. D., Thomas West, and Francis F. Woodhouse, Esquires.
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*Manager*—Chas. F. Tilston, Esq.
*Accountant & Cashier*—D. Mackenzie, Esq.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company for the County of Hastings, (excepting Main Street, Belleville, and the Village of Trenton,) is now prepared to take risks in the same.

John Thomas.
Belleville, November, 1856. [4]


## Newbery's Column.


**LIFE ASSURANCE.**

A SUBJECT of the highest importance to most and worthy of the consideration of all. Based upon sound and scientific principles, a small regular outlay during life is made to secure at death (whenever it may occur) a large return, which in the case of the poor, is provision for such as may be dependent on them, or immunity from debt; in the case of the rich may be applied as a legacy.

ALBERT AND TIMES
*LIFE ASSURANCE*
AND
GUARANTEE COMPANY.
11 WATERLOO PLACE,
PALL MALL, LONDON.

**ESTABLISHED IN 1838.**

CANADA BOARD.
A. J. MACDONALD, Chairman.
Hon. J. A. Macdonald, | M. W. Strange,
G. Cumming, | James Hardy,
R. M. Wilkinson, Secretary.

This Company makes a most unusual and advantageous offer of giving credit for half of the premiums for the first five years, and is prepared to receive proposals for Policies of Assurance at the office of their Agent,

R. NEWBERY,
Front-Street.

Or through their Medical Officer,
Dr. D. E. Burdett,
Front-Street.
Belleville, May 6th., 1857.

**1847.**
**FIRE, MARINE & LIFE INSURANCE.**
Office, Front St., Belleville.


Montreal, October 25, 1856.

The accompanying Invitation of the Citizens of Montreal, countersigned by the Secretary, will pay the Gentleman and Ladies, to whom it is addressed, over the following Railroads, to attend the Celebrations, to be held in Montreal, including the Banquet, Ball, and Excursion in the Harbour.

By order of the Invitation Committee,

T. MORLAND, Secretary. D. KINNEAR, Chairman.

**RAILWAYS.**

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.
SOUTHERN MICHIGAN.
GREAT WESTERN.
NORTHERN ONTARIO, SIMCOE & HURON.
GRAND TRUNK.
OTTAWA AND PRESCOTT.
ANDROSCOGGIN AND KENNEBEC.
BOSTON AND MAINE.
EASTERN RAILROAD.
CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE.
MONTREAL AND NEW YORK.
RUTLAND AND BURLINGTON.
CHESHIRE.
FITCHBURG.
VERMONT CENTRAL.


West ½ 17, 1st " 100
" 32, 9th " 100
East part E. ½ 3, 2nd " 75

**TERMS:**

One-third cash: balance in five annual instalments, with interest.

Apply to ROBERT NEWBERY.
Belleville, April 28th, 1857. 14

**REAL ESTATE.**

THE subscriber offers for sale about six acres of excellent land, situated on the Kingston Road, near the limits of the Corporation, and in a situation well adapted for a private residence. It is one of the most healthy localities to be found, and but a few minutes walk from town.

—ALSO—

The House and Lot situated on part of Lot No. 38, first concession of Sidney, consisting of two acres well fenced, with garden, containing the best of fruit trees, also, a good frame house 2 stories high, and 24 feet high. For further particulars apply to

R. NEWBERY,
*Land Agent, &c.*
Belleville, Feb. 9th, 1857. 3

**FOR SALE.**

THAT valuable and magnificent residence situated on the Kingston Road, and occupied by Wm. Henry, Esq. The house is finished in a complete style, the situation being one of the most desirable in Town, commanding a fine view of the Bay, &c.

TERMS £1500.

£500 down; £500 in one year from purchase. Balance in one and two years.

—ALSO—

Two rough-cast houses, with $40 feet, near the Railroad Depot.

—ALSO—

A very valuable Farm in the 7th con. of Thurlow, south half No. 6—100 acres, with 50 acres cleared—the remainder well wooded with good sugar bush, &c., and two small wooded houses.

—ALSO—

South part of lot 38, 5th con. of Sidney, 60 acres cleared, and well fenced. On this lot there is a small orchard and log dwelling, being 8½ miles from the new College, Belleville, and 14 miles from Canifton.

Terms of payment liberal. For particulars apply to R. NEWBERY, Land Agent, &c.
Belleville, June 27, 1857. 23


## MUSIC OF SHOP AND FARM LABOR.

The banging of the hammer,
The whirling of the plane,
The creaking of the heavy saw,
The creaking of the crane,
The ringing of the anvil,
The grating of the drill,
The clattering of the turning lathe,
The whirling of the mill,
The buzzing of the spindle,
The rattling of the loom,
The puffing of the engine,
The fan's continuous boom,
The chipping of the tailor's shears,
The diving of the awl—
These sounds of honest Industry,
I love—I love them all.

The clicking of the magic type,
The earnest talk of men,
The lowing of the giant press,
The scratching of the pen,
The tapping of the yard-stick,
The clinking of the scales,
The whistling of the needle,
(When no bright check it pales),
The humming of the cooking stove,
The singing of the broom,
The pattering feet of childhood,
The housewife's busy hum,
The buzzing of the scholars,
The calmer tone of manhood,
These sounds of active Industry,
I love—I love them all.

I love the ploughman's whistle,
The reaper's merry song,
The drover's oft-repeated shout,
Spurring his stock along;
The bustle of the woodman,
As he hies him to the town;
The hallos from the tree-top,
As the ripened fruit comes down;
The busy sound of thrashers;
To clean the ripened grain;
The basker's joke and gush of glee
'Neath the moonlight on the plain;
The kind voices of the dray men,
The shepherd's gentle call—
These sounds of pleasant Industry,
I love—I love them all.

Oh, there's a good in labor,
[illegible]

## Light Reading.

### THE BEGGAR.

A TRUE STORY.

One cold windy morning, the last Sunday of December, 1856, a half-naked man knocked timidly at the basement door of a fine substantial mansion in the city of Brooklyn. Though the weather was bitter, even for the season, this man's limbs had no clothing but a ragged cloth pants and the remains of a flannel shirt, which exposed his muscular chest in many large rents. But in spite of this tattered apparel and evident fatigue, he stood heavily upon the railing of the basement stairs, a critical observer could not fail to notice a conscious air of dignity, and the marked traces of cultivation and refinement in his pale, haggard countenance.

The door was speedily opened, and disclosed a comfortably furnished room, with a glowing grate of anthracite, before which was placed a luxuriously furnished breakfast table. A fashionably attired young man, in a brocade dressing-gown and velvet slippers, was reclining in a soft *fauteuil*, reading the morning paper. The beautiful young wife had lingered at the table, giving to the servant in waiting her household orders for the day, when the timid rap at the door attracted her attention. She commanded it to be opened, but the young master of the mansion replied that it was quite useless—being no one but some thieving beggar, but the door was already opened, and the sympathies of Mrs. May wood enlisted at once.

"Come in to the fire," cried the young wife impulsively, "before you perish."

The mendicant, without exhibiting any surprise at such unusual treatment of a mere beggar, slowly entered the room,—manifesting a painful weakness at every step. On his entrance, Mr. Maywood, with a displeased air, glanced at his person and left the object of his commiseration to act as he thought proper.

The compassionate lady unwisely placed the half-frozen man near the fire, while she prepared a bowl of fragrant coffee —which, with abundant food, was placed before him. But noticing the abrupt departure of her husband, Mrs. Maywood, with a clouded countenance, left the room, whispering to the servant to remain until the stranger should leave.

She then ran hastily up the richly mounted staircase, and paused before the entrance of a small laboratory and medical library, occupied by her husband, who was a physician and practical chemist.

She opened the door and entered the room. Mr. Maywood was sitting at a small table, with his head resting on his hands, apparently in deep thought.

"Edward," said the young wife, gently touching his arm, "I fear I have displeased you; but the young man looked so wretched, I could not bear to drive him away," and her sweet voice trembled as she added, "you know I take the sacrament to-day."

"Poor Mary," replied the really fond husband, "I appreciate your motives. I know it is pure goodness of heart which leads you to—but your kindness has now become my former commands—that no beggar shall ever be permitted to enter the house. I ask for your safety that I insist upon it. How deeply you might be imposed upon in my frequent absences from home, I shudder to think. The different locks in the room to act better some night at his leisure. Your limited experience of city life makes it difficult for you to credit so much depravity. In the country, to give to poor beggars, it only encourages vice, dearest."

"It may be so," responded Mrs. Maywood, "but it seems wicked not to relieve suffering and want, even if the person has behaved badly—and we know it. But I will promise you not to ask another beggar into the house."

At this moment the servant rapped violently at the door, crying out that the beggar was dying.

"Come, Edward, your skill can save him, I know," said his wife, hastening from the room.

The doctor did not refuse this appeal to his professional vanity, for he immediately followed her flying footsteps, as she descended the kitchen stairs. There lay the beggar, apparently life and unconscious on the carpet, where he had slipped, in his weakness, from the chair where Mrs. Maywood had seated him.

"He is a handsome fellow," muttered the doctor, as he bent over him to ascertain the state of his pulse.

And well he might be so. The glossy locks of raven hair had fallen away from a broad white forehead. His closed eyes were bordered by long dark lashes, which lay like a silken fringe upon his pale, bronzed cheeks, while a delicate aquiline nose, and a square, massive chin, displayed a model of manly beauty.

"Is he dead?" asked the young wife anxiously.

"Oh, no; it is only a fainting fit; induced by a sudden change of temperature, and perhaps the first stage of starvation," replied the doctor significantly. He had practised ten for a moment his cold maxims of prudence, and added, "he must be carried to a room without fire, and placed in a comfortable bed."

The coachman was called in to assist in lifting the athletic stranger, who was soon carried to a room in the attic story, where the doctor administered with his own hands strong doses of port wine sangaree. The wine did its work in a few hours, and restored not only consciousness but all conversation was forbade him, and he sunk quickly to rest.

"He is doing well; let him rest as long as he can; I shall remain with him," said the doctor professionally, as he left the room.

In less than an hour afterwards, Doctor Maywood and his lovely wife entered the gorgeous church of the Most Holy Trinity.

Amid the hundreds of fair dames that entered its broad portals, dressed with all the taste and magnificence that abundant wealth could procure, not one rivalled, in grace and beauty, the orphan bride of the rich physician. Her tall, graceful figure was robed in a violet silk, that only heightened by contrast her large azure eyes, bright with the lustre of youthful happiness; yet there was a touch of tender pity in their drooping lids that won the confidence of every beholder. The snowy ermine mantilla that protected her from the piercing wind, rivalled, but could not surpass the delicate purity of her complexion. Many admiring eyes followed the graceful form of Mrs. Maywood, as she moved with unconscious grace up the centre aisle of the church, but none with more fourfold devotion than the young, wayward, but generous man, who had recently wed her in spite of her poverty and sneers of his friends.

The stately organ had pealed its last rich notes, which were still faintly echoing in the distant arches, when a stranger of venerable aspect, who had previously taken part in the services of the altar, rose and announced as his text, the following, but seldom-applied words of the Apostle, "He not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares." Dr. Maywood felt his forehead flush painfully: It appeared to him for a moment that the preacher must have known of his want of charity toward strangers, and wished to give him a public lesson; but he soon threw from the tenor of his remarks, that his own guilty conscience had alone made the application to his particular case. That the stranger spoke not power to give any synopsis of the sermon, but that it combined with the incident of the morning, elicited a happy revelation in the mind of at least one of his hearers. So much so, that on the return of Dr. Maywood from church, he repaired at once to the room of the mendicant to offer such attentions as he might stand in need of. But the young man seemed finely refreshed by rest and nutritious food, and commenced thanking his host for the kind attentions which he had received, which, without doubt, had saved his life.

"But I will recompense you well, for, thank God, I am not the beggar that I seem."

"I was shipwrecked on Friday night in the *Ocean Wave*, on my return from Spain. My name was doubtless among the list of the lost—for I escaped from the waves by a miracle. I attempted in this way to get to New York, where I have ample funds awaiting my orders, but I must have perished from cold and hunger, had it not been for you and your wife's compassion. I was rescued from every door as an imposter, and could get neither food nor rest. To be an Irish man, native born, ten years and then, after escaping the perils of the ocean, to die of hunger in the streets of a Christian city, I felt was too much for human nature."

"My name is Arthur Willet," added the stranger.

"Why, that is my wife's family name. She will be pleased at her agency in your recovery."

"Of what State is she a native?" asked Arthur Willet eagerly.

"I married her in the town of R——, where she was born."

At this moment Mrs. Maywood entered the room, surprised at the long absence of her husband.

Arthur Willet looked at her with a look of wild surprise, murmuring:

"It cannot be—it cannot be. I am delirious to think so."

Mrs. Maywood gazed on him with little less astonishment.

"What painful mystery is this?" cried Dr. Maywood, excitedly, addressing his wife, who then became conscious of the singularity of her conduct.

"Oh, no mystery," the replied, sighing deeply, "only this stranger is the image of my long lost brother Arthur." Mrs. Maywood, overcome with emotion, turned to leave the room.

"Stop one moment," pleaded the stranger, drawing a small mourning ring from his finger, and holding it up, asked if she recognized the device.

"It is my father's grey hair, and you are——"

Mary Willet Maywood fell upon the mendicant's breast, weeping tears of sweetest joy and thanksgiving.

Dr. Maywood returned from the room, and beheld—and brother alone in that sacred place. He now forgot to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares.

### WHAT MR. HARRIS KNEW ABOUT THE FIGHT.

OR, SOMETHING ABOUT SALLY DILLIARD, AND CAPT. RICE'S TREAT.

BY HAMILTON JONES.

We think it high time that Cousin Sally Dilliard, Capt. Rice & Co. were again bro't to the memory of the public. They deserve to be remembered for a few years. Especially will they keep our friends in a good humor with themselves for at least a week after reading.

Scene, A Court of Justice in North Carolina.

A beardless disciple of Themis arises and thus addresses the court:—

"May it please your worships, and you, gentlemen of the jury, since it has been my fortune, good or bad I will not say—to exercise myself in legal disquisitions; it has never befallen me to be obliged to persecute so direful, marked, and malicious an assault—— as my learned friend has this morning laid before you. Point blank, deliberate, cutting, and finally, a more diabolical breach of the peace, has seldom happened in a civilized country, and I dare say, it has seldom been your duty to pass upon one so shocking to benevolent feelings, as this which took place over at Capt. Rice's in this county. But you will hear from the witnesses."

The witnesses being sworn, two or three were examined and deposed. One said that he heard the noise and did not see the fight; another, that he saw the row, but didn't know who struck first; and a third, that he was very drunk and couldn't say much about the skirmish.

Lawyer Chops—I am sorry, gentlemen, to have occupied your time with the stupidity of these witnesses, particularly as you, gentlemen, altogether from misapprehension on my part. Had I known, as I now do, that I had a witness in attendance who could speak accurately to the circumstances of the case, and who was able to make himself clearly understood by the court and jury, I should not so long have trespassed upon your time and patience. Come forward, Mr. Harris, and be sworn.

After being sworn, the witness, a fat, shuffy old man, "sectle" cornred, and took his oath with an air.

Chops—Harris, we wish you to tell all about the riot that happened the other day at Capt. Rice's, and, as a good deal of time has already been wasted in circumlocution, we wish you, for expenditure, and, at the same time, as explicit as possible.

Harris—Admekly, giving the lawyer a knowing look, and at the same time clearing his throat. Captain Rice he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dilliard she came over to our house and axed me if my wife she would go? I told cousin Sally Dilliard that my wife was poorly, being as how she had a touch of the rheumatiss in the hip, and the big swamp was up; but, howsomever, as it was she, cousin Sally Dilliard, she must go. Cousin Sally Dilliard then axed me if Mose he mouth't go? I told Cousin Sally Dilliard as how Mose he was foreman of the crap, and the crap was smartly in the grass; but howsomever as it was she, cousin Sally Dilliard, Mose he must go. So they goes together, Mose, my wife, and cousin Sally Dilliard, and they came to the big swamp and it was up, as I was telling you; but being as how there was a log across the big swamp, cousin Sally Dilliard and Mose, like decent folks, they walked the log, but my wife insisted her coats and walked through——

Chops—Heaven and earth, this is too bad; but go on.

Witness—Well, that's all I knew about the fight.

## Miscellaneous.

Telegram, Telegraph and Telegraphene.—The controversy about "Telegram" waxes strong in the columns of the *Times*. We have Oxford and Cambridge first class men coming forward to discuss the point of accentuation, with a good smacking of lexicons, and not a little fierceness of debate. A Cambridge man of some note, Mr. Shilleto, declares it a barbarism, and so high an authority as Dr. Donaldson, supports him. The basis of their argument is this: that a verb compounded with an adverb or noun, changes its final syllable from *o* or *ω* to *ey* therefore the Greek compound should be *Telegrapheno*, the English word *Telegraphene* graphs. But, replies Mr. cantuigus flats, verbs compounded with prepositions retain the simple termination, as in epigram, and in one instance (conceded of doubtful authority, however) with an adjective, monogram. And this Cambridge man puts an end, it seems to us, to the controversy, by asserting that *Tele* is a preposition as well as a verb, citing Homer in proof: *Tele philon*, "far from friends." The obvious convenience of the new word is such, that even one of the doctors of its absolute correctness expresses a hope that it will not be given it.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The Victoria Bridge.—The *Transcript* of this morning, says, that the first tube between the abutment and pier No. 1 on the Montreal side of the river, has at length been fixed, and attracts the admiration of thousands of curious visitors. When the supports were removed, and the immense weight of iron was left to support itself on its own bottom, a depression of about an inch and a half took place, no more than was made, however, for four inches, so that the work has succeeded better than was anticipated. During the winter another tube will be laid on the piers, yet uncompleted, will be discontinued for the season, when two more tiers of stone have been laid. The wooden frame work and machinery will then be removed, until another spring enables the contractors to commence operations anew.

On Wednesday evening last, as the train from Toronto for Quebec, arrived at the station at Cook's, some persons fired a rifle ball into one of the cars. Several parties had most narrow and providential escapes from death. One gentleman who had been reading a newspaper close to the window at which the ball entered, had, at the moment the ball passed, leaned backward on his seat. In that position he would probably have been killed on the spot, as the ball would have struck his head. A lady on the other side of the car had equally narrow escape. We understand that two gentlemen from Guelph, Mr. Harcourt and Mr. Draper, sat very near the fatal window the ball took. Indeed so near that had their position been but slightly different at the instant, one or both of them might have been fatally injured.

General Haylock.—A correspondent writes as follows to the *London Times*:—Sir, In Alison's *Peninsular War*, vol. vi., p. 263, is the following:—"The Spaniards stopped, and though the adventurer Downie, now a major in the service, encouraged them with his voice and they kept their ranks, they seemed irresolute and they did not advance. Three hundred of the regiment, and some of the 43rd Regiment, named Haylock, who being attached to General Allen's Staff, was sent to encourage the troops. His fiery temper could not brook the check. He took off his hat, he called on the Spaniards to follow him, and galloping to the front, he waved and shouted the shattis, and went headlong among the enemy. Then the soldiers shouting, followed their leader, and they carried him, for he was very young and had light hair, with one shock broke through the French," &c.

Messrs. Ross, Mitchell & Co.—At a meeting of the creditors in England, on the 29th ult., a proposition was made to this firm to pay 20s. in the pound, by four half-yearly payments of 5s. each, with 6 per cent. interest, the business to be still carried on under the inspection of a committee to be deconstituted. The terms were agreed to, and the London and Glasgow members of the committee were nominated. The assets were estimated at £473,573, and the probable surplus over liabilities £57,000.

It is so Quackery.—The world is flooded with what the public call "quack medicines." In the multitude of antidotes for "the ills that flesh is heir to," it is refreshing to find one that is based upon purely scientific principles, and which is really what it professes to be. Experiment only proves the excellence of the Persian Balm for everything for which it is asserted to be valuable. Try it.

## British and Foreign.

ARRIVAL OF THE STR. "ATLANTIC."

The Fall of Delhi Confirmed—The Old Kingdubbereded, his Sons captured and shot—Mutiny in the Presidency of Bombay—Mutineers defeated at Kaupter—Lucknow Relieved—Great Commercial depression in England.

New York, Nov. 23, 1857.

The U. S. Mail Steamship "Atlantic," Capt. Eldridge, which sailed from Liverpool 4 P. M. on 11th Nov., arrived at this port last evening.

The news is four days later.

The screw steamer "Antelope" was appointed to leave Liverpool for Portland direct, on Thursday the 12th.

The steamer "Kangaroo" arrived at Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 12th.

Advices from India and Europe are important.

The British Government had received telegraph advices a fortnight later from India.

It is confirmed that Delhi was entirely occupied by the Europeans, on September 21st.

The old King of Delhi surrendered with his chief wife, and their lives were spared. His two sons and a grandson, were shot!!

General Nicholson had died of his wounds.

The garrison at Lucknow was relieved, and a large part of the city taken.

General Neil was killed.

Shortly after the failure of the *Niagara*, the suspension of Denistoun & Co., one of the largest firms connected with the American trade in Great Britain was announced. Their liabilities are estimated at something like £2,000,000 sterling. The almost total cessation of remittances from America was the cause of the suspension.

Funds were buoyant throughout the day, and an advance of half per cent in Consols took place.

Application for discount at the Bank, continued extremely heavy.

At Hamburg the rate of discount had advanced to 9 per cent.

On Monday the 9th, the Bank of England raised its rate of discount from 9 to 10 per cent.

The Western Bank of Scotland at Glasgow, with a paid up capital of £1,500,000 and deposits supposed to amount to £6,000,000 sterling, closed its doors on the 9th.

City Bank of Glasgow had also suspended.

Numerous other failures of Merchant Houses in England, connected with the American trade, will be found reported.

On the 10th, rumors were quite buoyant and closed at a considerable advance. Official closing quotations were 88¾ a 88¾, but afterwards sales were made at 88¾ a 89 for money, 89¾ a 89¾ for account.

Sovereigns to the amount of 300,000 or 400 000 pounds were taken from the Bank of Scotland. The fall of the Western Bank having caused a run on some of the principal Banks at Glasgow, and elsewhere, including even the Savings Bank.

The work of taking the Atlantic cable off the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara*, which had been completed. The cable is coiled in water tight apartments, so as to admit of its being submitted to a variety of tests under water during the whole winter. Mr. Whitehouse, the chief electrician of the Co., is to be engaged in experiments of a most interesting nature upon the cable, so as to ascertain, not only its electric capab ilities, but the rate at which each signal can be transmitted, and the effect which the different bends of the day, the temperature, and the state of the atmosphere have upon its conductibility.

The attempt to lay the cable next year, is to be made in the end of June or beginning of July; and it has been determined to do so as originally contemplated, namely: to commence the submerging process in the middle of the Atlantic, the two vessels engaged, sailing respectively for the shores of Newfoundland and Ireland, and 3,000 miles of cable are to be coiled on the vessels instead of 2,000, as in the first attempt. The manufacture of the additional quantity has been commenced by Glass & Elliott.

The construction of the new paying-out machines has been entrusted to Easton & Amos.

The *Patrie* says the Government have under their consideration the modification of the law of interest of 1807.

The Bank of France has further advanced its rate of discount.

The French Government is understood to have approved of the conduct of its Minister at Constantinople, in refusing to hold any intercourse with Reschid Pacha.

In Belgium a new liberal ministry had been formed, in which M. Roger is minister of the Interior, M. Frere Orbair, minister of Finance, General Berten, minister of War, and M. Devies, minister of Justice.

The King had consented to dissolve the chambers.

The financial crisis was beginning to be felt in Sweden and Norway, and money was becoming scarce.

The Bank of Frankfort had raised its rate of discount from 6¾ to 7½ per cent.

A Russian war steamer has been lost in the Caspian sea. The Captain and 18 men were drowned.

At Vienna there was commercial depression in the Money market, and the premium for gold was increasing.

The *Journal de Constantinople* announces that the Turkish Government has decided upon constructing a line of telegraph to Bassorah in the Persian Gulf.

It was reported that some of the foreign representatives had offered their services to Reschid Pacha, to put an end to the misunderstanding between him and the French Ambassador, and that Reschid had accepted them.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

The following telegram was read at the foreign office on the day the "Atlantic" sailed :—

The "Hindoostan" arrived at Suez from

Calcutta, on the 5th instant, with Calcutta dates of Oct. 9th.

Delhi, which fell into our hands on the 20th September, was entirely occupied on the 21st, and the whole of the enemy expelled.

In the assault of the 14th, 61 officers and 1178 men (being one-third of the storming force), were killed and wounded.

Gen. Nicholson had died of his wounds on the 21st.

The old king, said to be seventy years of age, surrendered to Captain Hodges and his cavalry, about seventeen miles south of Delhi. He was accompanied by his chief wife. Their lives were spared. Two of his sons and a grandson, also captured by Capt. Hodges, about five miles from Delhi, were shot on the spot, and their bodies brought to the city, and exposed at the police office.

Two moveable columns were despatched from Delhi on the 23d in pursuit of the enemy. By accounts from Agra, one column appears to have reached the neighborhood of Allighur, and the other Nutra.

On the 18th September Gen. Havelock, with 2,500 men, crossed the Ganges from Cawnpore, and on September 19 relieved Lucknow, just as it was ready to be blown up by its besiegers.

On the 26th the enemy's entrenchment was stormed, and on the 29th a large part of the city was taken. 459 killed and wounded. Gen. Neill was killed.

There has been a slight rising of the rebels near Naasack, in the Bombay presidency, in the suppression of which Lieut. Denny, of the police, was killed.

Madras troops repulsed the mutineers near Kemplee, and killed 150.

A native officer and sepoy having been convicted, were blown away from guns on the 15th October.

Predatory tribes in Punjaub, between Motown and Lahore, have given some trouble lately, and the disturbance seems to have been suppressed.

The following dispatch was read at the India House:—

Alexandria, Nov. 5th, 1857.

The mutineers have gone toward Rochund, and Mutra, and some to Outre, being followed by our troops.

Mr. Greathead, Commissioner of Delhi, died Sept. 19th, of Cholera, and Gen. Nicholson died on the 23rd, of wounds received in the assault.

## ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

*Financial panic in London—Refusal of discounts universal—Suspension of Bank Charter—General relief from the measure—More important failures—Discounts of the Bank of France raised—Important news from India—Lucknow again besieged by Nena.*

St. John's, N. J., Nov. 23.

The Vanderbilt arrived off Cape Race at three P. M., on the 22nd.

The despondent condition of monetary matters on the departure of the Atlantic resulted on the following day in a fearful panic, all banks refusing discounts in any shape.

In the afternoon, however, the Treasury suspended the Bank Charter Act, and authorized the issue of notes to any amount on approved securities.

The effect was instantaneous, and the panic ceased as if by magic.

At Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and other important cities the news was read with furious acclamations.

Cotton and all kinds of produce immediately enhanced in value.

The latest intelligence from Australia is that the ship "Dundas" was wrecked off Sidney; 140 passengers and all the crew were lost, except one seaman.

The British Parliament is to meet immediately ~~monetary~~ excitement in England. Several commercial failures announced.—The following are the most important: Anderson, Lardman & Co., of Paris; Wilson, Morgan & Co., wholesale stationers of London; Coddington & Co., iron merchants, Liverpool; Fitch & Skeet, provision merchants, London; Draper, Picton & Co., London; Mackenzie, Ramsey & Co., merchants, Dundee; Kalman, Grenel & Co., Liverpool; Bar, Brodie & Co., London; Munro, Grant & Co., lumber merchants, Swansea; Steegman & Co., manufacturers, Nottingham.

The Bank of France raised the rate of discount to 8 per cent. on bills under thirty days, 9 per cent. on those of sixty days, and 10 per cent. at ninety days.

Great monetary panic in Scotland. Run upon the Banks.

English money market steadier; On the 13th Consols for money 89¼ to 89½; Bank Stock, 209½ to 212; reduced 88 to ¼; Exchequer Bills experienced recovery.

Iron market dull, prices 2s to 3s lower; Sugar demands 1s to 1s 6d per cent higher. Coffee slightly advanced. Rice flat. Tallow market steady.

Public feeling at Manchester, Bristol, Edinburgh, &c, improved on hearing that government authorized the Bank of England to extend the issue of notes.

LATEST FROM INDIA,

The exact amount of British loss is not known, but believed to be 1,150 killed and wounded, including 64 officers.

Scindia had brought the mutineers of the Gwalier Contingent under his control by arraying against them his own troops and ten thousand Thakoors; thus cutting off their supplies, &c.

Divisions and discussions exist among the mutineer, who were asked for aid by the Shah Sadah from Delhi on the one hand and an emissary from the Nena on the other.

It was reported that Lucknow, which had been relieved on the 25th September, was again besieged by Nena with 50,000 rebels.

All the Sepoys found in Delhi were bayoneted by the British troops.

## HORRORS OF JHANSI.

We have the following further account of the Massacre at Jhansi. It appears that the first report of Captain Skene having at the last moment of defence of the fort at this place first shot his wife, and then himself, is incorrect. An officer, writing from Agra, gives the following version of the affair:

"The fort gates were barricaded with stones, and the garrison—Christian only, with some native servants—awaited their enemies, who began the attack on the 6th. One man said the garrison gave in on the 8th; another says the 11th was the day.—The later authority was inside the fort during the defence. Burgass, he said, killed fourteen men. Poor Powys shot a man who tried to open one of the gates, and was killed by sword-cuts in return. Burgess killed his murderers. Both tales agree on this point, and also that Captain Gordon was hit in the head when looking over the wall parapet. He died of it. Some of the writers tried to escape in native clothes, letting themselves down by ropes, but they were caught and killed. At last Major Skene and the rest were deceived by assurances that their lives would be spared if they surrendered, and they opened the gate, the Hindoos and Mahomedans having both sworn to them. Two attempts to send word to Nagode and to Grawlior for help, had failed, and so, taking the hand of some man or other, Major Skene marched out first; they were taken to a garden, tied to two ropes in two rows, men and women separate—Burgess' servant says the men alone were tied—and then every soul, whatever the age, rank, or sex, was killed by the sword. The men died first, Burgess taking the lead, his elbows tied behind his back and a Prayer Book in his hands. What a sad end for so kind hearted and unselfish a man.—But to die confessing the faith is a noble death. The rest died in the same way.—They tried hard to get the women and children saved. Our quartermaster-sargeant and his family alone were spared; the servant says he was taken with the rebels when they left. This man said the women stood with their babes in their arms and the older children holding their gowns.—They had to see the men killed, but I believe they were saved any violence save death. Dear little Mrs. Powys—think of her with such a pang. Por Dunlop, too, the first friend I made in India, and Turnbull, so warm-hearted and anxious to do good and to benefit others. Poor little Taylor, he had been with his brother, and had made great haste to rejoin on the mutinies breaking out in other stations. He reached Jhansi a few days before he died."

A native collector also gives the following further details of this horrible instance of this treachery and murder:

"Alas! how sorry am I that in my old age, when my strength is broken, I am to be the messenger of evil tidings, and recount what has befallen my best of benefactors had your kind friend and patron, Captain Alexander Skene, superintendent. He, with Captain Gordon, of the 10th Regiment, deputy-commissioner of Jaloon, together with the keeranees (Christian clerks), took refuge in the fort, where they were besieged by the refractory troops, but, although they fought like the heroes of Roostrum and Isfundyear, they were after a most desperate conflict, overpowered.—But the worst is yet to be narrated. One Bukhshis Allie, a wretch born without a sense of shame, and to be accursed of God, was embloyed under Major Sleemin as mohurrir (Persian writer,) in the Thuggee Department. Having been dismissed from his office by Major Sleemin on account of his dishonesty and general bad character, this seed of the wicked one came to Captain Skene, fell at his feet, and, weaping bitterly, protested his innocence, swearing at the same time that he and his family had not eaten bread for several days. As his half-starved miserable looks bore witness in some degree to his statement, Captain Skene, now before Allah, whose kind and benevolent heart was known to every one, took compassion on him, and he appointed him darogha (jailor). Will you, can you, believe that at the above critical juncture this monster liberated all the prisoners in his custody, furnished them with offensive and defensive wepons, placed himself at their head, forced his way into the fort, and massacred every European."

## THE LEVIATHAN.

At a meeting of the directors of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company on the 4th inst., it was reported that there was not the least twist or deflection in the Leviathan, and that she sits as fairly on her cradles as she did on the morning of the day of the attempted launch. Although her position is a few feet nearer the water, yet she lies on her old ground, and is no more liable to settle down than she has been for the last twelve months. The whole work remains firm and solid. Some alterations, however, are to be made in the chains on the river when her launch is again attempted. ~~Mo's~~ far advanced in years, continues in a very sad way, and it is feared that he may not recover; the 3 others are going on more favorably. Stacey, who received a fracture of the leg, also sustained a severe blow on the lower part of the abdomen. One of the men states that he was thrown full 18 feet in the air by the crank. The change of the ship's name was only determined on the day previous to the attempted launch. She is painted in three colors—red lead up to the 20 feet or light load water line; for 15 feet above this, up to the heavy load water line, copper color; and the remainder 32 feet, up to the top, black. The mere painting of the vessel, slight as the fact may appear when mentioned, involved a labor of no common magnitude, for the painted surface of the Great Eastern (inside and outside) is nearly 120,000 square yards in extent, or more than 24 acres.

## HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF EMIGRANTS.

OVER ONE HUNDRED PERSONS MURDERED.

San Bernardino, Oct. 4, 1857.

I take this opportunity of informing you of the murder of an entire train of emigrants, on their way from Missouri any Arkansas to this State, via. Great Salt Lake City, which took place, according to the best information I can possibly acquire, (which is primarily through Indians,) at the Mountain Meadows, which are at or near the rim of the Great Basin, and some distance south of the most southern Morman settlements, between the 10th and 12th ult. It is absolutely the most horrible massacre I have ever had the painful necessity of relating.

The company consisted of about one hundred and thirty-five men, women and and children, and including some forty or forty-five capable of bearing arms. They were in possession of quite an amount of stock, consisting of horses, mules and oxen. The encampment was attacked about daylight in the morning, so say the Indians, by the combined forces of all the various tribes in that section of the country. It appears that the majority of them were slain at the first onset made by the Indians. The remaining forces formed themselves into the best position their circumstances would allow; but before they could make the necessary arrangements for protecting themselves from the arrows, there were but few left who were able to bear arms. After having coralled their waggons and dug a ditch for their protection, they continued to fire upon the Indians for one or two days, but the Indians had so secreted themselves that (according to their own statement) there was not one of them killed, and but few wounded. The emigrants then sent out a flag of truce, borne by a little girl, and gave themselves up to the mercy of the savages, who immediately rushed in and slaughtered all of them, with the exception of fifteen infant children, who have since been purchased, with much difficulty, by the Mormon interpreters.

I presume it would be unnecessary, for all practical purposes, to relate the causes which gave rise to the above described catastrophe, from the simple fact it will be attributed to the Mormon people, let the circumstances be what they may. But it seems from a statement I received from Elders Wm. Mathew and Wm. Hyde, who were in Great Salt Lake City at the time this train was there recruiting their "fit out," and were on the road to this place at the time when they were murdered, but several days' journey in the rear—somewhere about the Beaver Mountain, which is between Parawan and Fillmore cities—that the causes were something like these: The train encamped at Corn creek, near Fillmore city, where there is an Indian village, the inhabitants of which raised a crop of wheat, a few melons, &c. And in trading with the Indians they gave them cash for wheat, and they, not knowing the value of coin, were severely cheated. They wanted a blanket for a sack of wheat, but they gave them fifty cents, and told them that amount would buy a blanket. They also had an ox with them which had died, and they put strychnine in him, for the purpose of poisoning the Indians; and also put poison of some description in the water, which is standing in holes. This occasioned several deaths among them, within a few days after the departure of the train. And upon this, it seems, the Indians gathered themselves together, and had no doubt chosen the place of attack, and arranged everything before the train arrived at the place where they were murdered.

It was ascertained by some of the interpreters, from a few of the Indians who were left at Corn creek, that most of the Indians in the country had left; but they could not learn for what purpose, and before any steps could be taken to ascertain for certain what was the cause, the story was told—they were all killed.

J. Ward Christian.

## EFFECTS OF THE GALE.

On Friday night, the waters of Lake Ontario rose to an almost unprecedented extent at Wellington. A violent gale from the N. W. lashed the waters into an ungovernable fury along the shore. The fishing boats broke away from their moorings, and were carried into the West Lake. The seines, or large nets, used for taking the White-fish, were floated away far out to sea, and totally lost. One hundred barrels of fish were washed from the wharf into the water. In a few hours property to the amount of about $4,000 was destroyed, and many hard working men lost their little all.

The Chicago *Press* of the 20th reports the effect of the recent gale on Lake Michigan. The "Kossuth," a new schooner, was blown from her anchorage at the mouth of the harbor and dashed against the breakwater of the Illinois Central Railroad; shortly after the crew were taken off, she lurched over and disappeared. The "Harriet Ross," ladened with wheat, sprung a leak and was in danger of foundering, but was rescued by a tug and carried safely into harbor where she lay water-logged.—The "Die Vernon" was also in much danger but was also rescued by a tug and safely brought in. The steamer "Cleaveland," on her way from Green Bay to Chicago, was in much peril, but by dint of great exertion reached port safely.

Great Fire in Rochester.—The Rochester *Union* of Saturday, which reached here only yesterday afternoon, gives a full account of the burning of the Eagle Bank block of buildings, on Saturday morning, the destruction of the *Democrat* office, and the property of others occupying the buildings. The loss is estimated at $125,000. Two firemen named Patrick Heavey and Henry Clater, were kil'ed by the falling of the walls. Mr. Heavey was about 25 years old and had a wife and one child—a babe five months old. He was a worthy young man and an active fireman, having been foreman of his company once. Mr. Clater was a single man, much esteemed, and only 21 years of age, and the last child remaining to his parents.

Where's all the Money?—Can anybody tell where all the small change has gone? Some say the rage for silver pitchers and mugs has melted up all the ten fourpences and ~~grossed~~ ~~surmise~~, has gone to——for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers. They cure your cough, soar throat, hoarsness and colds, in a very sudden manner. 25 cents a box.

Lost Overboard on Lake Ontario.—We learn from the Oswego Paladium that the schooner Caroline, Captain Langdon, owned by Robert S. Perry, Esq., of Oswego, left Cobourg, C. W., on Friday night about 11 o'clock, for the former place, with a load of lumber. Mr. Perry was there and had decided to take passage in her, and three or four other gentlemen who wished to come over also took passage. On Saturday morning about daylight, the wind blowing fresh, the passengers were helping to work the vessel; and while holding the boom, the wind struck the sail and swung it round in spite of the efforts of those holding it, who were behind it, and one of them, an elderly intelligent gentleman, was knocked overboard. The mate saw his dangerous position before he went over, and called on him to cling hold of the rigging, but he did not do so. The boat was immediately lowered away and went in pursuit of the unfortunate gentleman, but he had sunk and did not appear again. His name is not known, but it is supposed from his remarks that he was on his way to Rochester, where he has a daughter and sister.

Demonstration by the Unemployed in Quebec.—The Quebec *Chronicle* of the 17th states, that the afternoon previous, in accordance with a resolve adopted in St. Rochs, on Sunday last, after Mass, between 2,000 and 3,000 unemployed persons, principally ship-carpenters from that suburb, assembled at the City Hall, and presented a petition to the Mayor, praying him and the City Council to afford them relief. The petitioners represented that they did not want alms, but work at any price, and besought the Mayor to obtain it for them, either from the Government, the Corporation, or the citizens. The meeting passed off quietly, all present being, apparently, peaceable well-disposed men, whose destitution and trouble resulted from the effect of "the crisis" upon the ship-building interest. The Mayor assured them that the city would do everything that could be legally and judiciously done to help them,—also that a Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider their wants, were giving the subject the best consideration, and would report without delay. Messrs. Rosseau, Plamondon, Huot, Hall, Langevin, and others, addressed the meeting, advising the maintenance of law and order. The unemployed then returned to St. Roch's in an orderly manner, proceeding through the principal streets of the Lower Town.

The Liverpool Borough Bank.—On the morning of the 5th inst., this bank was re-opened for several hours for the payment of all depositors under £200. In the course of the day the demands upon the bank from this class of depositors were very numerous, but the officials of the bank, upon application, declined to state any particulars as to the amount of money taken from the bank, or as to the length of time it will continue open. In the afternoon a meeting took place of the depositors having amounts in the bank above £200, when it was stated that the bill brokers had agreed to the terms of the bank, and it only remained with the depositors to agree to or dissent from those measures. On 'Change it is confidently stated that there is every probability of the bank being resuscitated. A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Clayton and M'Keverigan, shipwrights, of Liverpool and Birkenhead, was announced to be held on the afternoon of the 5th. That of Messrs. De Wolf and Co. is at present fixed for the 10th instant.

☞ Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam, a scientific combination of the active principle in the Wild Cherry Bark and Tar, is doing wonders in the way of alleviating all lung diseases. It seems to cure those obstinate cases that nothing else will reach.

## New Advertisements.

Provincial Insurance Company—J. Woodhouse.
Mr. Henry Benary, Piano Tuner.
New Dying Establishment—Leech & Wilson.
Great Sweeping Sale—Commercial Emporium.
Awful Money Crisis—Kelly selling at Cost.
Curling—Q. McNider.
New Fruit—James Blacklock.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—J. W. D. Moodie.
Wanted—Thomas Shanks.
Gallery of Art—Henry James.
In Chancery—A. R. Dougall.

The Intelligencer.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27TH, 1857.

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[The following letter was received too late for insertion in our last issue.]

Goderich, Nov. 17, 1857.

After a ride of 15 hours *through* (for it can hardly be designated *over*) the roads, between Stratford and this place, with a disagreeable November snow-storm as an accompaniment to the bad roads, and mere apologies for waggons used as stage coaches, without even a horse-blanket to cover one's knees from the drizzling storm, that partakes of rain and snow, the weary traveller arrives at his destination, thanking Providence that though his flesh may be bruised, his bones are whole. It has become a fact patent to every one who has travelled at all, that the stage accommodation, here, is the worst in the Province. With rickety vehicles (if they deserve such a name) and horses, more fitted for crows' meat than the purposes for which they are used, Her Majesty's mail, and those of Her Majesty's liege subjects whom misfortune drives this route, can, with some little exertion, after stopping at a grog shop every few miles, to satiate the burning thirst and craving appetite of the *gentlemen* drivers, make *two miles* per hour, and perhaps three. After a ride of this kind, one is the better prepared to appreciate the comfortable quarters which he obtains at the "British Exchange Hotel," kept by Messrs. Dutton & Wright.

When our Merchants and Mechanics in Belleville, talk of "hard times," they little know or even fancy, how much better they are off in every possible respect, than men in the same positions, in this much vaunted section of the country, where towns and villages exist by the scores, looking exceedingly flourishing and enticing to the over-anxious speculator, who has money to *invest* or credit to stake. Upon the route between Stratford and Goderich, the traveller passes through villages that have no existence, other than upon finely covered lithographic maps. And yet, upon enquiry, it is ascertained that most of the lots have been sold at auction in Toronto or Hamilton, to parties who know nothing of their locality, or the manner in which they are throwing away their money. Even the villages that flourished for a few years, partake at present of a decaying and autumn-like appearance. Like the decadence of the old year, is the business of these mushroom places, leaving but a mournful remembrance of its past existence. As an instance: in the village of Bayfield, about 12 miles from here, a place that last year boasted of its thirteen merchant shops, can now dolefully sing of its *two*. The same thing, may, with propriety, be said of many other places in this section of the country. The fictitious value which has existed for real estate, has found its level. Not only is this the case, but it is absolutely impossible to sell at any price.

The people of Goderich, particularly the land owners, anticipate much from the completion of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad, which should find its northern terminus here, and from the completion of the gravel roads which are now being made into the interior of the County. These feeders to the business of the town, should they ever be completed, may assist it materially. But from its situation, on one side of the County upon the lake shore, it is quite evident to every observer of the effects of opening up a new country, that as the roads become good, and facilities are opened for the conveyance of produce to market, so in a proportionate ratio will the produce of the country be carried to the nearest markets. Situate as Goderich is, it is therefore evident that much of the trade and business of the County will be carried to other places. Notwithstanding this draw-back, the Railroad and a good line of first class steamers between this port, Chicago, Milwaukie, and other western cities, may give an impetus to the business of the town, and cause it to rise from its present apathetic state, which partakes more of the character of the stillness and solemnity of a cemetery, than a prosperous Canadian town.

The scarcity of money—the smallness of prices for every article brought to market—the 2s or 3s offered for wheat—and the comparative stoppage of the works upon the Railroad, have in no small degree assisted to bring about this state of things. A few days since, between 800 and 900 men were discharged, after having been brought from Buffalo and other cities, to work upon the Road, without the means of returning to their homes or families. It is expected, however, that in a short time these hands will be required to prosecute the works to completion.

But Goderich has much to contend against, before she secures these valuable boons. If dame rumor is to be believed, the same amount of chiseling and peculation is going on here, as in all other parts of the country, which with the blindness and stupidity of the Canada Company, may yet cheat the town out of the northern terminus of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Road; that is, so far as it relates to the connection with the boats for the Western States. The harbor here is owned and controlled by that curse to this section of the province—the Canada Company—and is fast becoming useless.—The piers which form the harbor, are rotting, and each succeeding storm washes a part of them away. This harbor, it is thought the Railroad Company cannot secure. In this state of uncertainty, modest Malcolm Cameron who sold the County of Huron upon a former occasion, steps forward and offers to the Company the harbor at Bayfield, a village 12 miles south of the town. As an inducement, the harbor and land for the depot, he offers for nothing. So that Goderich has yet to struggle to secure the prize.

A stop in all probability will be put to the construction of the gravel roads, owing to the tightness of the money market. The Treasurer of the County, Geo. Brown, Esq., has just returned from England, whence he has been to sell the County Debentures. So confident of success was he, that he left orders to draw upon him for a large sum, making the drafts due about the time he should arrive out; but "the best laid schemes o' mice and men, aft gang aglee," and the Treasurer was left in the "suds," and the drafts returned, protested. With this state of affairs, the Goderichites find themselves not yet secure in their prize. In this matter of the roads, rumor gives certain parties credit for plenty of chiseling. It is said, the contract was given to the present contractors, at a higher rate per mile, than our townsman, George Neilson, Esq., offered to build them for, by some $200. It is also a fact that the contract for the County Gravel Roads was given to the present contractors, at a much higher rate than the tender of Thos. Daily, Esq., of Stratford. It would certainly be interesting to know how these things occur. Well, rumor, with its thousand tongues, says that a certain gentleman in town, receives no less than $100 per mile for his influence in all matters appertaining to those works, such as inducing the acceptance of the Roads when not completed according to specifications, influence at the Board of Direction, etc. In connection with this, it was the wonder of the people why that immaculate sheet, the *Huron Signal*, had not exposed these things. Still more amazed were they when it defended the job of giving the contract of building the County Roads to a higher tenderer, than others equally responsible. But the mystery was soon solved.—One of the contractors presented the editor, in consideration of his *love* and *affection*, with a *gold watch and chain*, worth about £60. Here we find the price of a pure clear grit, one of the immaculate brawlers of purity, and denouncers of corruptionists. The roads are *well* built, and all connected with them are *honest*, says the pure grit—the price, a gold watch and chain. Truly the profession is sinking into the mire, and will stink in the nostrils of honest men.

Goderich, like most towns in Canada, has erected a splendid building for a Union School. It is large and commodious, and a credit to the people who erected it.

A want that has long been felt, is now to be furnished to the people of the united counties of Huron and Bruce, namely, a sound conservative paper. The *Goderich Times* is to make its appearance in a few weeks, and will, we trust, succeed. The conservatives should rally to its support, and enable it to withstand the temptation of gold watches and other bribes, and they will have a faithful representative of public opinion, and an honest guardian of the people's rights. The paper is to be under the management of Mr. Woodcock, who formerly published the *Loyalist* in this town, a sound conservative. We wish him every success.

Editor.

## AN ELECTION.

The report mentioned in our last, having reference to the retirement of Dr. Tache, from the Presidency of the Council, has been confirmed. The event took place on Saturday last. This was followed by the resignation of the whole Ministry. The Hon. John A. McDonald was then entrusted with the formation of a new ministry, and has since called to his aid Mr. Cartier, whose joint labors are now employed in selecting the different heads of departments. What the result may be, has not yet transpired. One thing is certain, that no matter who constitutes the new ministry an appeal to the people will be made, and a general election will be the result of the present movements.

This being now admitted by every person, it becomes the duty of the electors to consentrate their efforts upon men whose talents qualify them for the position of legislators—men who have minds of their own, and who will not be swayed by every political adventurer, with sufficient brains to echo a cry that has been raised by the office hunting minions who invest the country. Nor should the electors adopt the second-hand doctrine of paltry ~~——~~, that no man is to be trusted, no matter what his other acquirements may be, because he is not possessed of a superfluity of this worlds goods. Adopt this exploded doctrine of by gone days, now revived by brawling demagogues, whose sole pittance is their salary for scribbling to order, and we exclude those whose time and talent have been spent in the service of their fellow men. For it is patent to every observer of passing events, that he whose days are spent in political or municipal affairs, if honest, will end with being a poor man. It is only such *liberals* as Hincks, Cameron, and a few others of like character, who can retire after a few years profession of honesty, purity, and self sacrifice, independently rich. Let the electors look to those who raise this cry in a country like Canada, and ask themselves how many of them, a few years since would, if this be the standard of qualification, have been elegible for office, the most paultry and insignificant. Let us be understood, that while we disclaim any sympathy with the brawling hypocrites who adopt this cry, that we would not advocate a repeal of the qualification clause in the election Act. Such a clause is necessary, to show that the candidate has an interest in the country, and not a mere adventurer. But to prescribe a man because he is not independently rich, is a theory well worthy the satelites of the great Clear Grit leader, he who has placed himself beyond want by selling his influence for wood contracts. Men are wanted in the present juncture of affairs in Canada, who have talent and sufficient scope of mind to grasp the many and varied intricate questions that are continually arising. The time has gone by in Canada when every man is fitted to take a position in the Legislative Halls of his country; therefore, in the selection of candidates to represent us in Parliament, a due regard should be had to their intellectual capabilities, as well as the honesty of their principles.

In the west the campaign has fairly opened, and the Clear Grits are straining every nerve to raise false issues to secure success. But it is evident they dread the result of an appeal. George Brown shirks the contest in Lambton, and John Wilson, disgusted with his associates, retreats from London. In the list published by the *Globe* of Clear Grit candidates, Mr. Ferguson is given for North Wellington, but it is asserted that the leader of the Grits is here to find refuge, after being discarded for a still more disreputable politician.

In other parts of Canada movements are on foot to secure good representatives. Let the electors be true to themselves, and republican Clear Gritism will receive such a check at the coming contest as will keep them at bay for some time to come.

## VICTORIA COLLEGE.

On Tuesday night last a meeting was held in the Wesleyan Methodist Church of this town, for the purpose of presenting the claims of Victoria College for support and assistance before the people, particularly those of the Wesleyan Methodist connection. From the speech of the Rev. Mr. Nelles, Principal of that Institution, we learned that the College is in an embarrassed state in its pecuniary affairs, and that demands are made upon them by persons from all parts of the country, for admittance, but from their limited space, they were unable to receive them. During the past year about 300 students had attended the College. It was therefore requisite that not only should the Trustees of the College be relieved from their pecuniary embarrassments, but that sufficient means should be raised to enlarge the building, and thus enable those connected with the institution, to extend its usefulness and benefits to the country. This was the main object of the meeting. To every well-wisher of his country, who desires the spread of sound christian literary knowledge—the permanency of higher schools of learning, where secular instructions are taught in connection with those moral and fundamental principles of christianity, which make the people of a nation good, prosperous and God fearing, the permanency of an institution like Victoria College, is of the most vital importance.

This appeal to the liberality of the Wesleyan body will not, in our opinion, be made in vain. When the project was originally conceived and carried out, of establishing a College, the Wesleyan Church in Canada was poor, both in numbers and wealth, yet they succeeded. Now the body is sufficiently numerous and wealthy to place the College upon a sound basis—they are sufficiently numerous to liberally endow it, and with proper exertions it can be accomplished. Let them take a lesson out of the book of other Protestant Churches, and ask themselves whether they cannot provide as eminent a seat of learning as any other denomination in Canada, and place it beyond the petty annoyances of pecuniary difficulties. Look at the result of the labors of the Bishop of Toronto, in building and endowing of Trinity College. The same may be effected with Victoria College, and it behoves all interested to bestir themselves.

The meeting was organized by calling Dr. Hope to the chair, and appointing Dr. Canniff, Secretary. The chairman stated the object of the meeting, and pointed out the duty of the Government in extending support to denominational Colleges, which were free from sectarianism. He was followed by the Reverends Messrs. Carroll, Gardner, Pollard, Nellis, (Principal of Victoria College), Johnston, (Principal of the Belleville Seminary,) and John Ryerson, (Moral Governor of the College. All these gentlemen advocated Governmental support to denominational Colleges. The speeches were entertaining and instructive. The most pleasing feature in this matter is, to see the unanimity with which all classes combine to render our educational institutions permanent and effective.

The proceedings will be found in another column.

## ALMOST AN ACCIDENT.

On Thursday night last, the passenger train upon the Grand Trunk Road, just after leaving the Bowmanville station, met the freight train going west. Fortunately the train had not yet got under headway, or the result might have been fearful. As it was, the blowing of the whistles, and putting on of the brakes, so alarmed the passengers, that a general rush was made for the doors, and some slight bruises received in consequence. So near a collision was it, that the Engines were within a few inches of each other, when the Engineer succeeded in backing the Passenger train. Who was to blame? What right had the Freight upon the Express time? There are querries that demand a thorough sifting, and the culpable parties punished.

## SOUTH RIDING OF HASTINGS.

We have learned that a requisition is in circulation, asking the Hon. Robert Baldwin to allow himself to be put in nomination for the South Riding of Hastings, at the coming election. Electors be on your guard, and do not be trapped into signing any such document, until the candidates names are before you. This gentleman's antecedents, are not such as recommend him to the Conservative Electors of Hastings. Remember that he is the father of the "Party Processions Act," and "Secret Societies Bill," that would have disfranchised half the people in Western Canada.

We know not what the success has been, in obtaining names, but it is certain, that some influential conservatives have committed themselves. We doubt however, whether the hon. gentleman will again enter the political arena.

Since the above was in type, we have received positive information that the Hon. Robt. Baldwin refuses to accept a nomination.

## 'PRENTICE BOYS.

We are requested to remind the members of P. B. L. No. 10, of their regular monthly meeting, which takes place on Wednesday next, (2nd December,) at the usual time and place. A full attendance is requested, to make arrangements for holding their annual Anniversary of the closing of the Gates of Derry, etc., and also for the transaction of other important business.

## THAT UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

We regret exceedingly, that anything should have appeared in our columns, through inadvertency or otherwise, during our absence, that might in any manner detract from the professional standing of Dr. Hope, as is implied in the communication published in the last *Chronicle*. The account of the accident was given as related to the writer of the paragraph, who did not know further than he was informed, whether Dr. Hope was *assisted* by Dr. Burdett, or the former assisted by the latter. The assistance, however, we suppose was mutual, and the desire, to save the man's life by a skilful operation. The writer assures us, that had he supposed any jealousy would have arisen, for professional precedence, he would have solicited the co-operation of the Doctor himself. We trust that in future he may receive all the honors to which he is entitled; and even more if it be a gratification to him. We therefore, to make amends, now assert that Dr. Hope "managed the sad affair throughout," and that it was only "through his kindness" that Dr. Burdett "officiated in the case of the second limb." A kindness and magnanimity we trust, duly appreciated by the younger member of the profession.

## WASHING MACHINES.

In these days of progress, and labor saving inventions, the reader will not be surprised at the novelty of the above heading, nor will they regret that man's genius has discovered a means to lessen the labor at the "wash tub." Many inventions for this purpose have come under our observation, but none have proved of that benefit for which they were intended. A new one, however, has been brought to this Town by Dr. Walton, which appears, to our limited knowledge of a wash tub, to be designed to revolutionize the old system of rubbing board, clothes pounders, and knuckle operations. Its simple machinery at once recommends it to those who have seen it, and from the fact that a mere child can wash the heaviest blankets with it, will make it an object of importance in every laundry. We understand that the Doctor has ordered the manufacture of a number of them, when the public will be enabled to see them and judge for themselves.

The following from the *Ohio Farmer*, gives a very accurate description of it:—

"This Machine was invented by Messrs. Pond, and patented April 21st, 1857. It consists of an oblong box, firmly jointed together, and water tight. This contains the water for washing, and the articles to be washed. The washing apparatus consists of three deeply fluted wooden rollers. The upper one works into the two under ones, which are placed horizontally, and held up by springs and screws, projecting above the edge of the box. An apron passes between the upper and under rollers near the bottom; upon this is placed the articles to be washed, the box having been previously filled with water about three inches deep. After properly soaping, turn the handle attached to the upper roller, which puts in motion the whole apparatus, and the articles pass between the rollers. The springs allow the under rollers to adjust themselves to the thickness of the articles passing through, and no buttons are broken. The motion given to the handle is not continuous in one direction, but it is necessary to reverse the motion when the end of the piece washed is reached; and it can be passed through as many times as may be necessary, or until all dirt is extracted. This is the squeezing motion, and in this manner the most fragile fabrics can be washed with less injury than by the common system of manipulation. When rubbing is necessary, the brake at the left of the handle is pressed down, which holds the lower roller stationary; and the upper roller, upon being turned, rubs with greater or less force, according to the amount of pressure exerted by the springs. When wringing the clothing, take hold between the rollers, using them as a vice to hold; both hands can thus be used, and more force applied with less exertion.

"This Washing Machine is far superior to any we have ever seen, and we recommend it to the attention of our readers."

## BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

Kingston Directory. Compiled by Thos. Flynn, Esq., Accountant, Kingston, Price 10s.

A copy of this work has been received.—It is neatly printed, and from a casual investigation into its merits, we are of the opinion that it is well designed for the objects intended. It contains statistical and general information respecting the united counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, and descriptive notices of the villages therein.—The labor displayed in compiling a work of this kind, deserves to be well remunerated.

The Edinburgh Review for October. Reprinted by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York.

The present number contains the following papers:—

Spedding's Complete Edition of the Works of Bacon,
Napier,
The Mediterranean Sea,
Henri Martin's History of France,
Landed Credit,
Lives of the Chief Justices of England,
The Highlands—Men, Sheep, and Deer,
Hartford's Life of Michael Angelo,
The Indian Mutiny.

January commences the new volume of these periodicals, and presents a favorable opportunity to subscribe.

Godey's Book for December. Published in Philadelphia.

This number contains 3 Steel Plates, 1 Colored Fashion Plate, 1 Slipper printed in colors, 12 Pages printed in blue tint, 49 Engravings, 100 Pages, and 60 Contributions. This programme of one number, is sufficient to give the reader an idea of the work.—January is the time to subscribe.

## HUNGERFORD MURDER.

In our last we mentioned the fact of the arrest of John Finn, the man against whom a true bill was found at the last Assizes in this County, for the murder of Carleton, in May last. The reward of £50 offered by the Government, for his arrest, has in this instance had a good effect, as from what we have learned, he would not have been captured, had it not been for this inducement.

Below will be found a report of the Police Proceedings in Toronto upon the matter:—

"John Finn, *alias* Flynn, *alias* Hamilton, the man in custody on suspicion of being the murderer of James Carlton, in the township of Hungerford, in the County of Hastings, in the month of May last, has been at last positively identified. On Wednesday, a telegraphic despatch was received by George Gurnett, Esq., Police Magistrate, from Mr. Bartlett, Jr., a Magistrate of Belleville, stating that a bill of indictment had been found by the Grand Jury of Hastings, at the last Assizes, against a person answering the description of the prisoner, and desiring that the prisoner might not be discharged. Subsequently a telegram was received from the Deputy Sheriff of Hastings, stating that an officer would be at once sent over for the purpose of ascertaining whether the prisoner was the man wanted, and if so of removing him to Belleville under a Bench warrant which had been issued for his arrest. The officer was expected here yesterday morning, in time to attend at the Police Court, but owing to a delay of several hours in the arrival of the cars, he did not reach Toronto until late in the afternoon. He immediately sought an interview with Mr. Gurnett, and the necessary examination took place at that gentleman's residence.

"The first witness examined was William Courteney, Police Constable, who said—In consequence of a telegraph received by the Chief of Police, I was directed to proceed to the Grand Trunk Railway station, at the Don Bridge, on Monday morning last, to arrest a person charged with murder, and who should be pointed out to me by Mr. O'Brien, Railway Conductor, on the arrival of the train. Mr. O'Brien painted out to me the prisoner now present, John Finn, who, on being enquired of as to his name, said it was Hamilton, and after some further conversation, in which he refused to answer my enquiries, I arrested him.

"Robert Sanderson was next examined. He said—I am a Police Constable at the town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings. I know that a true bill was found by the Grand Jury, at the last Assizes for the County of Hastings, against one John Finn, Thomas Downs, and William Haly, on a charge of having, on or about the 24th of May last, wilfully murdered one James Carleton, of the township of Hungerford, in said County. A Bench Warrant was accordingly issued for the apprehension of said John Finn and others, which Bench Warrant is that now produced, signed "A. G. Northrup, Clerk of Assize," and was placed in my hands for execution, as per warrant annexed, signed "J. W. D. Moodie, Sheriff C. H., per D. Ockerman, Depnty Sheriff." The prisoner, John Finn, is the person named in the Bench Warrant. I have known him several years, and am perfectly satisfied that he is the person charged, by the name of John Finn, as being one of the murderers of said James Carleton.

"Cross-examined by Mr. Barry—I first became acquainted with the prisoner in the township of Hungerford, as long ago as 1850, and perhaps before that. I was formerly bailiff of the Division Court of that township, and have summoned the prisoner to attend at said Court; at that time I considered him a decent industrious man.

"The prisoner admitted he was one of the persons charged with the murder of Carleton, but denied that he had taken a part in causing his death. It appears that the prisoner is a Roman Catholic, and that the deceased was a Protestant. A difficulty arose among a party of Roman Catholics and Protestants on the day in question, and a fight ensued, in the course of which the deceased met his death.—The prisoner and his friends absconded immediately afterwards, and a reward of £50 was offered by the government for their apprehension.

"The Police Magistrate issued an order to the Governor of the jail to transfer the prisoner in the custody of the Belleville officer, who will this morning convey him to Belleville.—*Colonist, 21st.*"

# Correspondence.

## VICTORIA COLLEGE.

*For the Intelligencer.*

Belleville, Nov. 25, 1857.

Mr. Editor:—In accordance with the notice previously given, a meeting was convened in the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Belleville, to bring prominently before the public the present state and wants of Victoria College. The meeting being opened in the usual way, by singing and prayer, Dr. Hope consented to occupy the chair. The Doctor in stating the object of the meeting, dwelt with eloquence and earnestness upon the duty of the Provincial Legislature to grant more largely to the support of denominational colleges. Dr. Canniff having been requested to act as Secretary, the following Resolutions were submitted:—

Moved by the Rev. J. Carroll, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Gardner, (Episcopal Methodist)—

1st—Resolved, "That man's susceptibility of happiness and capacity for usefulness, depend on the development of his powers by education; and the more thorough the education, the more acute the susceptibility for happiness, and the larger the capacity for usefulness."

Moved by the Rev. S. S. Nelles, Principal of Victoria College, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Pollard, of Quebec,—

2nd—Resolved, "That in order to prevent education from becoming a great evil, like good things when misapplied, it must be brought under the influence of true religion; and to secure that, *denominational* colleges seem well adapted."

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Principal of the Belleville Seminary, and seconded by the Rev. Jno. Ryerson, Moral Governor, &c., of Victoria College,—

3—Resolved, "That we believe that the constitution and history of Victoria College, prove it to be well adapted to furnish a higher education on a truly religious basis; and therefore merits the liberal exertions of the people of Canada to relieve its present embarrassments, and place it in a position to perform the mission she seems providentially designed to fulfil."

Moved by the Rev. S. S. Nelles, and seconded by Dr. Canniff,

4—Resolved, "That it is the duty of the Provincial Legislature to sustain the denominational colleges of our country; and to do so more effectually, by substituting for the present small annual grants to those colleges, a liberal, permanent, and more equitable provision by statute."

The sentiments contained in these Resolutions, were eloquently and forcibly brought out, and enlarged upon by the different gentlemen who addressed the Meeting.

The leading points dwelt upon were, that although the College is denominational, yet it is not sectarian. This was ably demonstrated by the mover of the second Resolution. Again it was urged that it was a gross injustice for one College to receive a much larger grant from Government, than another similar Institution, within whose walls were educated five-sixths more pupils. Another point urged, was that although the meeting was intended to elicit the sympathies and support of individuals; yet it was hoped and deemed but fair, that Government should assist Victoria College to educate the rapidly increasing number of student, who seek instruction, in the higher branches of learning, within its walls. The large audience shewed their sympathy and concurrence, by unanimously supporting the several Resolutions.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the Meeting was closed by singing the Doxology, and pronouncing the Benediction.

WM. CANNIFF, Secty.

*For the Intelligencer.*

## ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

At a Meeting held at the Railroad House, on the 20th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected Officers for the ensuing year, viz:

James Blacklock, President.
George Neilson, 1st Vice-President.
James Brown, 2d do.
R. M. Roy, Treasurer.
John P. McDonald, Secretary.
Rev. A. Walker, } Chaplains.
Rev. Mr. Wishart, }
Dr. McLean, Physician.
John Sutherland, } Standard Bearers.
M. Brodie, }

Committee of Management.—Alex. Fraser, Allan T. Petrie, John M'Innis, Daniel McKenzie, Wm. Robinson, and Archibald Dunlop.

Members of the County of Hastings St. Andrew's Society will meet at the Railroad House on St. Andrew's Day, at 2 o'clock P. M., from thence to walk in procession to St. Andrew's Church, where a Sermon will be preached by the Rev. A. Walker. A Dinner will be served at the Railroad House at 7 o'clock in the evening. All the Members, and Scotchmen in general, are respectfully invited to attend.

Tickets to be had of the following gentlemen, viz:—James Blacklock, Arch'd Dunlop, Geo. Neilson, J. P. McDonald, Jas. Brown, &c.

JOHN P. McDONALD,
Secretary.

*For the Intelligencer.*

## THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Belleville, Nov. 19, 1857.

Mr. Editor:—I find there are many absurd reports in circulation, respecting the man who was injured by the freight train near Trenton on the 17th inst. This person (Thomas Smith, as he gives his name,) had neither ticket or pass. He was ordered off the train at Colborne and Brighton. After leaving Brighton, it was supposed that he was left behind, as none on the train had seen him get on board. The next that was known of him, was after the engine became detached from the train. Smith was then found lying on the track, with both legs broken. He had been sitting on the brakeman's step of the foremost car, next the engine, with his feet hanging down, (the driver thinks resting on the tender,) when the engine becoming detatched, he fell under the wheels.

By inserting this in your valuable paper, you will confer a favor, and also be instrumental in stopping the ridiculous stories now being circulated.

I am, sir,
Your ob't. serv't.,
C. H. LAY,
Agent G. T. R.

*To the Editor of the Intelligencer.*

## SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

Dear Sir:—I had the pleasure on the 4th inst., to attend an examination in the third concession of the Township of Sidney, Johnstown School No. 6, taught by Mr. H. H. Spencer, and must certainly inform you that the pupils of said school answer the questions propounded, and some quite intricate ones, with great expertness and facility. They exhibited by their quick and unhesitating answers, and by their undaunted confidence, that their instructor has labored with indefatigable perseverance, and not without success, in imprinting the various and useful branches of learning upon his pupils' minds, which are taught in the Common Schools.—The greatest unanimity seems to exist between him and his pupils, without which no teacher can accomplish anything as regards imparting knowledge, and making an impression on the minds of youths.

I will mention a few of the names of those who exhibited the greatness of their talents, and who manifested that they must have persevered greatly in the various subjects in which they were examined, to answer the many intricate questions they did. Of the males, were K. Mabey, P. Dorland, J. Munn, J. Smith, S. Davis, W. Vandervoort and J. Stickle. Of the females, were Annie Smith, Jane Westfall, Sarah Thompson, A. Stickle, and Frances Davis. There was an excellent address delivered by Mr. W. Conner. There were quite a number of spectators present, but the greater part of them were those who hold, in a particular point of view, no interest in the school. It is, I think, as well conducted a school as I have ever visited. The pupils must have had advice and counsel from their parents, as well as from their teacher, which of course tended to make them conform to excellent manners and discipline.

They spoke and acted some dialogues very nicely, which I think are of the utmost importance in all Common Schools. This worthy teacher, in my opinion, is not labouring altogether for money, but for the temporal and eternal welfare of the country. If trustees would always secure such teachers, give liberal salaries, visit the school, admonish their teacher, and do the same with their children, our little Canada would soon be noted for intelligence and wisdom. But do parents expect that their teacher will take an interest in the school, if they do not? If they do think so, it is inconsistent with reason. The great and paramount reason why Common Schools do not advance more and faster than they do, is because there is not more interest taken in them. Parents put too much confidence in their teacher. They ought to watch him as they do a hireling.—Many parents seem to think if their children go to school, that is sufficient. What inconsistencies! what gross and palpable absurdities, to think such. It plainly shews that such parents do not feel a welfare in regard to the education of their children, or else profound ignorance.

I wish we had more such self-denying teachers as Mr. Spencer. Our country would soon make quite a different flourish in useful learning from what it now does.

I have the honor to be,
Your most ob't. serv't.,
A CANADIAN.

Sidney, Nov. 16, 1857.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The *Colonist* of yesterday tells us that Mr. SICOTTE has accepted the office of Commissioner of Crown Lands; and that the other vacancies are to be filled by Mr. ALLEYN of Quebec; Mr. LORANGER, of Laprairie; and the Hon. Mr. BELLEAU, Member of the Upper House. What offices these latter gentlemen are to fill, the organ does not say.

CURLING.

The attention of those belonging to the Club, and others, is called to the advertisement of the Secretary, in another column.

☞ "A TRAVELLER" has been unavoidably laid over for next week.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. R. Earle, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 17th inst., Mr. JOHN HARRY, of Sidney, to Miss ELIZA ANN, second daughter of James Westfall, Esq., of Sidney.

By the same, on the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. EDWARD WESLEY BOAKE, of York, C. W., to Miss SARAH JANE, third daughter of John Gilbert, Esq., of Sidney.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, ℔ 60 lbs. | 4 | 0 | @ | 5 | 0 |
| Rye, ℔ 56 lbs. | 2 | 0 | @ | 2 | 6 |
| Barley, ℔ 48 lbs. | 2 | 9 | @ | 3 | 0 |
| Oats, ℔ 34 lbs. | 1 | 0 | @ | 1 | 3 |
| Peas, ℔ 60 lbs. | 2 | 0 | @ | 2 | 6 |
| Corn ℔ bushel. | 2 | 9 | @ | 3 | 0 |
| Buck Wheat, ℔ bushel. | 1 | 6 | @ | 0 | 0 |
| Flour, (Wholesale) ℔ bbl. | 25 | 0 | @ | 27 | 6 |
| Flour, ℔ 100 lbs. | 12 | 6 | @ | 13 | 9 |
| Potash, ℔ cwt. | 27 | 6 | @ | 0 | 0 |
| Hay, ℔ ton. | 40 | 0 | @ | 45 | 0 |
| Potatoes, ℔ bushel, new. | 3 | 0 | @ | 3 | 9 |
| Pork, ℔ cwt. | 25 | 0 | @ | 30 | 0 |
| Beef ℔ cwt. | 20 | 0 | @ | 25 | 0 |
| Mutton, ℔ lb. | 0 | 3 | @ | 0 | 0 |
| Eggs, ℔ oz. | 0 | 9 | @ | | 10 |
| Butter, ℔ lb. | 0 | 10 | @ | | 11 |

CURLING!

THE members of the *CURLING CLUB* will meet at the Railroad House on SATURDAY EVENING 28th instant, at SEVEN o'clock, on business of importance. Any gentlemen wishing to join the Club, will please call on the Secretary or any of the members.

By order, Q. MACNIDER, Secretary & Treasurer.
Belleville, Nov. 26, 1857.

NEW FRUIT.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE
CANTON TEA STORE,

25 boxes Muscatel Raisins, Layers,
20 half do do do do
30 boxes Muscatel Raisins, M.R.
20 half do do do do
20 quarter do do do
20 boxes White Figs,
20 half do do do do
20 boxes Brown Figs,
5 baskets Sultana Raisins,
5 boxes Lemons,
5 boxes Oranges,
20 cases assorted Preserved English Fruits,
—ALSO,—
5 cases Wolfe's Scheedam Schnapps,
1 case "Absinthe Suisse."
JAMES BLACKLOCK.
Belleville, Nov. 24, 1857. 44

NEW
DYING ESTABLISHMENT!!

Clothes Cleaned & Renovated!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Belleville and vicinity, that they are now prepared to clean all kinds of Clothes, and restore them to their original lustre.

All kinds of Silks completely renovated, and dyed such colours as may be required.

ALL COLORS WARRANTED FAST!

SHAVING, HAIR-DRESSING,
AND SHAMPOONING.

They have also opened a BARBER'S SHOP, under the *Intelligencer* office, North-West Corner of Front and Bridge Streets, where they will at all times be prepared to wait upon those who may favor them with a call, warranting as EASY SHAVING as can be done in any shop in Canada.

All orders left with them at their shop will be punctually attended to.

MORGAN LEECH,
CHARLES WILSON.
Belleville, Nov. 25, 1857. 44

MR. HENRY BENARY,

OUR ONLY AUTHORISED TUNER and Agent, will be in Belleville in a few days to tune and regulate Pianos.

☞ Orders received at Mr. Harrison's, or at Mr. Brick's, Jeweller, will be punctually attended to.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER.
November 22, 1857. 44-tf

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. E. T. DARTNELL having retired from the management of the Company, all letters in future are to be addressed to the "PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TORONTO."

By order,
J. JOSEPH WOODHOUSE,
Acting Secretary.
Toronto, 14th November, 1857. 44 6w

GALLERY OF ART.

H. JAMES,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of Belleville and the surrounding country that he has leased for a term of years, and fitted up, a sky-light gallery over

MR. O'RIELY'S STORE.

The subscriber respectfully invites the public to call and see his Pictures in the different branches of the Art.

THE AMBROTYPE PROCESS

Is one of his own inventing, and still stands unrivaled both on the American and European Continents. It is a Canadian production, and is warranted not to fade or scale off. He would be most happy to extend his services to all who wish to procure correct and life like pictures, in all the different branches of the Photographic Art.

N. B. He would also state, that he has no Pictures on exhibition but what were taken by himself.

Post Office, Oshawa, Nov. 14, 1856.

HENRY JAMES, Esq.,—Sir:—I have received the likeness of Mrs. Burns, in good and safe keeping. I have always set great value on the likenesses taken by you, and much more so since visiting Scotland last summer. I took some of the Ambrotype likenesses of my family, taken by you, and presented them to my friends in that country. They were much admired by the receivers as surpassing anything they had ever seen in the old country. So much were they admired in both Edinburgh and Glasgow, that they brought me into acquaintance with Ambrotype Artists in both of those cities.—Even they declared them superior to anything they could do, or had seen in their country; neither did I see anything to be compared with them in the several cities which I visited in England.—G. BURNS, Post Master.

THE MAMMOTH CAR.—We are sorry to learn that Mr. James, Daguerrean Artist, is about leaving this town on the 15th December. From specimens that we have seen, we pronounce him the ablest Artist in Ambrotype and Photographs in the Province. Our readers should give him a call before he leaves us. His car and gallery is on the Market Square. We would here remark that with his new and superior process, pictures can be taken in cloudy as well as clear weather. His Ambrotype process surpasses all others on this side of the Atlantic.—*Port Hope Standard.*

Dark Drapery best for Ambrotypes.—Pictures taken in all kinds of weather.
Belleville, Nov. 26, 1857. 44

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS, &c. for sale at this Office.

# GREAT AND SWEEPING SALE

OF NEW FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
At the COMMERCIAL EMPORIUM, Belleville,
IN THE
PREMISES LATELY OCCUPIED BY THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION FOR CASH.

IN consequence of the depressed state of business throughout the country, the Proprietor of the COMMERCIAL EMPORIUM has determined to offer the whole of his large Stock of New Seasonable Fancy and Staple Dry Goods

AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT,

From the Lowest Marked Cash Prices—for Cash. Ladies and Families will save Money by calling, without delay, at the COMMERCIAL EMPORIUM, as they will get GOODS at prices lower than ever in Belleville. 44

☞ *CALL WITHOUT DELAY AND SAVE YOUR MONEY.* ☜

# AWFUL MONEY CRISIS!

ON ACCOUNT OF THE ALARMING STATE OF THE MONEY MARKET,
AND THE DIFFICULTY TO GET DISCOUNTS AT THE BANKS,

W. KELLY,

WILL COMMENCE ON
TUESDAY, the first day of December next,
To SELL OFF the whole of his immense Stock of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS AT COST,

UNTIL the whole is disposed of, for CASH ONLY. He will take one shilling off every Dollar's worth of GOODS purchased in his Store, off the lowest CASH prices. This is a Rare Chance to get Great Bargains, as the Stock is all New, and will be sold at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Call (and SAVE YOUR MONEY,) at KELLY'S Front Street, Belleville. A splendid Stock of New ROOM PAPERS, will be sold at a sacrifice.

One Hundred boxes Table Raisins, sacrificed for 5s. 7½d. per box.

ALSO, A SPLENDID LOT OF NEW FURS, TO BE SOLD AT COST, AT
44 KELLY'S.

WANTED,

A FIRST-CLASS practical male Teacher, for one of the Common Schools in Belleville, to commence on the 2nd day of January next.

Salary at the rate of £125 per annum.
THOS. SHANKS,
*Secretary Treasurer*,
Board Common School Trustees.
Belleville, Nov. 25th, 1857. 44

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LAND.

County of Hastings } C. C.
To Wit: }

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of her Majesty's County Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Samuel J. Ward, at the suit of Alfred Maybee, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements:

Part of lot No. 6 in the first concession of Thurlow, being lot number one, surveyed on the ground, and laid out on a plan of town lots on a part of lot number six aforesaid, by John J. Haslett, D. P. S., and registered in the Registry Office in and for said County of Hastings, on the 22d November, A. D. 1849, and which said lot one, lies on the south side of the second concession road, now travelled. All of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale on SATURDAY, EIGHTH OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1858, at my office in Belleville, at 12 o'clock noon.

J. W. D. MOODIE, Sheriff, C. H.
per D. OCKERMAN, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, }
Belleville, Nov. 24, 1857. } 44-3m

LEASE OF TOLLS.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the undersigned until noon, on MONDAY, December 14th, for the lease of the Tolls collected at Gates Nos. 1 and 2, on the Farmer's Union Road, for the period of one year, from the 1st January next.

For further particulars enquire of
THOMAS WILLS,
*Secretary, F. U. R. C.*
Belleville, Nov. 18, 1857. 43
*Chronicle copy.*

DAGUERREOTYPE ARTISTS.

HART & HOSE,

HAVING opened a branch Depot, for furnishing Artists with all kinds of material used in the business, keeps always on hand a good assortment of Cases, Frames, Plates and Chemicals, of the purest kind.

Apparatus of superior manufacture, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Orders solicited, and filled with promptness and dispatch.

Over Badcock's Store, Front Street.
HART & HOSE.
Belleville, Nov. 18, 1857. 43

SEWING SOCIETY.

THE Annual Sale of the Ladies Sewing Society, in aid of the funds for the completion of the

NEW PARISH CHURCH,

will take place on
*WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, THE 16th and 17th DECEMBER NEXT.*

Contributions will be thankfully received by any of the following Ladies:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Grier, | Mrs. Hope, |
| " McNider, | " Benson, |
| " Fitzgibbon, | " Farrell, |
| " Davy, | Miss LeVesconte, |
| " L. Henderson, | Mrs. C. Coleman, |
| " Stewart, | Miss Wallbridge. |

Belleville, Nov. 12, 1857. 42

LE ROY'S
Patent Portable Farm BOARD FENCE.

THE undersigned having obtained a Patent for the building of "PORTABLE FARM BOARD FENCES," begs to inform the public that he is prepared to

SELL THE RIGHT

to parties desirous of entering into the business in the various Counties in Upper and Lower Canada. The Patent combines both

CHEAPNESS AND DURABILITY,

Taking but 50 feet of Lumber, and three-quarters of a pound of Nails for each rod, and two men can manufacture and put up at least 30 rods per day; the whole cost would be less than 2s. 6d. per rod. Thus proving a great saving to the farmer, not only in price, but in the benefit of having a permanent and land saving fence, as it can be made either straight or croocked, as may be required.

Another great advantage is, that EVERY FARMER CAN MANUFACTURE HIS OWN FENCES, on WET DAYS or during the winter season, and put them up in the spring, or as may be required.

By having fences of this description, farmers would be enabled as soon as portions of their grain (in fields where different kinds are grown) is cut, to move the fence and throw their fields open to their cattle, the benefit of which is now lost.

Parties desirous of purchasing the right to build these fences will, on application to the undersigned, be furnished with a full description of the manner of manufacturing them, together with a model of the fence, so as to enable them to proceed to work at once.

TERMS MODERATE

J. B. LEROY,
*Or his Agent,*
D. McELHERAN,
TRENTON.
TRENTON, Nov. 11, 1857. 42

Estate of the late AMOS CAVERLY.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late AMOS CAVERLY, are requested to call and settle the same with the undersigned, on or before the *FIRST DAY OF JANUARY*, A. D. 1858, as all accounts unsettled at that date will be put in court for collection. And all persons having claims against said estate will please hand the same to the undersigned for liquidation.

P. C. KETCHESON, *Agent for*
LUCY CAVERLY, *Administratrix.*
Sidney, October 28, 1857. 40-5w

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Farmers' Union Road Company, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in Belleville, on Monday, December 14th, at Twelve o'clock, Noon.

THOMAS WILLS,
Secretary F. U. R. C.
Belleville, November 18, 1857. 43
"*Chronicle*," copy.

DAFOE HOUSE,

CORNER OF BRIDGE AND PINNACLE STREETS,

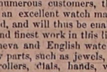
TO LET.

THIS House having been re-built, and finished as a *FIRST CLASS HOTEL*, will be let to an experienced Hotel-keeper at a moderate rent.

The house is built of stone, and is fire proof, 124 by 44 feet, three stories high, with kitchen attached.

Any person desirous of opening a first-class Hotel would find this a favorable opportunity of doing so, as such a house is much needed in this place. Apply to

WM. DAFOE,
or Z. DAFOE.
Belleville, October 28, 1857. 40



WATCH MAKER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his numerous customers, that he has procured an excellent watch maker from Switzerland, and will thus be enabled to do the best and finest work in this line on all kinds of Geneva and English watches. All kinds of new parts, such as jewels, cylenders, pallets, rollers, dials, hands, wheels, springs, glasses, &c., for all kinds of watches, done in the best manner, and warranted to go well, and at the shortest notice and reasonable prices. A large stock of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

Jewelry, &c., kept constantly on hand at his old stand, opposite the new buildings lately put up by James Whiteford, Esq., Front St.

WM. NORTHGRAVES,
*Watchmaker.*
Belleville, November 12th, 1857. 42tf.




DR. CHAS. E. WALL,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

OPERATER ON THE
EYE and EAR,

FOR DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, &c., for his Uncle, Dr. F. A. CADWELL, of Toronto, is now in BELLEVILLE, where he will remain TWO or THREE MONTHS, in order to give sufficient time to PERMANENTLY CURE cases of Deafness and Blindness of VERY LONG STANDING, which require long treatment and careful watching. DR. WALL has passed many years in DR. CADWELL'S office as PRINCIPAL OPERATOR, and hopes not to be classed among the travelling quacks who stop only a week in a place, MERELY to fill their pockets.

☞ No charge will be made where patients are not CURED OR MATERIALLY BENEFITED before Dr. W. leaves Belleville.

CROSS-EYE CURED IN ONE MINUTE.

☞ Artificial Eyes inserted WITHOUT PAIN, and made to have the same motion as the natural eye. No charge for an examination and an opinion.

Cases of Blindness, Cross-eye, &c., which have been cured since Dr. WALL has been here, can be seen by calling at his Operating Rooms.

Belleville, Nov. 9, 1857. 42

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Dr. G. N. RIDLEY, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same forthwith, and avoid costs.

ANN SOPHIA RIDLEY,
*Executrix.*
Belleville, Sept. 16, 1857. 34-tf

FOR YOUR
WIFE, DAUGHTER, SISTER OR FRIEND.
T. S. ARTHURS
HOME MAGAZINE.

EDITED by T. S. ARTHUR and VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND. For choice and elegant literature, high moral tone, peculiar adaptation to the home circles of our land, freshness, originality and cheapness, this Magazine is acknowledged, on all hands, to be without a rival. It is equal in the beauty of its typography and the richness of its embellishments to the most ambitious and dearest of our magazines, while it claims to lead all of them in many essential features. For correctness and exquisite beauty, its colored steel fashion plates were unrivalled in 1857. They will maintain this superiority in 1858. Volume XI begins in January. TERMS:—$2 a year in advance. Four copies for $5; twelve copies for $15, and one extra to getter up of club.

☞ Specimens sent free to all who wish to subscribe, or to make up clubs. Address

T. S. ARTHUR & CO.,
[42] *Walnut Street, Philadelphia.*

NOTICE.

TAKEN from "Bay of Quinte" Wharf, a Trunk containing clothes and a note of hand for 885 dollars, payable to Philip Ketcheson, dated 15th October, 1857, payable five years after date, Wm. Wyatt, subscriber to said note. The trunk is covered with light Sheepskin, fastened with brass nails. All persons are cautioned against receiving said Note, and any information given respecting the lost property will be thankfully received by Philip Ketcheson, or office of Bay of Quinte Steamer.

PHILIP KETCHESON.
Huntingdon, Nov. 5, 1857. 41-m8

# CLOTHING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

B. C. SCOVILL & Co.,

HAVING leased the EMPIRE HOTEL, and wishing to attend to the Hotel business exclusively, now offer their entire Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, which will not fail to suit customers, offering the Goods Ready-made for the same money that the cloth and trimmings can be bought for elsewhere in Belleville.

Their Stock is manufactured by themselves, and for quality of material and workmanship, it is second to none in Canada; consisting of

COATS, PANTS AND VESTS,

Of every description, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Drawers, Wrappers, and Gents' furnishing Goods generally. Also, a good Stock of

BOYS' CLOTHING!!

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS wishing anything in the CLOTHING LINE, will do well to call and examine their Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they will save from 10 to 20 per cent.

☞ *FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE VICTORIA BUILDINGS!!* ☜

B. C. SCOVILL & Co.
BELLEVILLE, Nov. 18th, 1857. 43-tf

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER AT THE

CANTON TEA STORE,

20 Reams Paper,
2 cases Mustard,
1 bbl Pickles,
2 bbls Filberts,
1 bbl Almonds,
10 boxes Stearine Candles,
15 boxes Adamantine Candles.
6 chests Young Hyson Tea,
4 chests Young Hyson Tea,
3 chests Fine Oolong do,
2 chests Young Hyson do,
6 boxes Tobacco, Himdley's 7s,
1 case Tobacco,
3 bbls Syrups,
2 bbls Pot Barley,
1 hhd Pale Brandy,
14 bbls Porter, qts,
14 bbls Ale, qts,
14 chests Young Hyson Tea,
1 case Liquorice,
1 case Indigo,
1 case Nutmegs,
120 boxes Seal'd Herrings,
10 boz. Brooms,
12 jars Mustard,
1 box Ground Cloves,
1 box Ground Pimento,
3 boxes Oswego Starch,
10 " Fig Blue,
10 " Glasgow Pipes,
1 bbl Currants,
2 bbls Mackerel,
1 bbl Salmon,
4 half bbls Herrings,
9 bbls Herrings,
1 case Sardines,
1 " Lobsters,
1 bbl W. B. Elephant Oil,
1 " Cod Oil,
2 cases Salad Oil, pts,
2 cases Salad Oil, qts,
9 boxes White Soap,
1 tierce City Rice,
1 bbl Pearl Barley,
2 boxes Pudding Starch,
2 tierces Bordeaux Vinegar,
6 boxes Clothes Pins,
20 " Liverpool Soap,
3 bags Rio and Java Coffee,
4 hhds Dark Brandy, "Martell's."
4 " Pale Brandy, 'United Vineyard,'
15 cases Van Hoytema & Co. Holl. Gin,
12 boxes Maccaroni,
12 baskets Champagne, 'Jockey Club,'
15 chests Twankay Tea,
3 bbls Morton's Proof Whiskey,
3 bbls Morton's Family Whiskey,
4 bbls London Porter, pts,
3 bbls Extra Syrup,
1 case Blacking, No. 2,
1 case Blacking, No. 3,
1 case Blacking, No 4,
1 case Blacklead,
2 bbls Bath Bricks,
1 tierce Washing Soda,
10 boxes Saleratus in packages,
5 boxes Cream Tartar,
1 keg Baking Soda,
9 boxes Belmont Sperm Candles,
1 case Scotch Marmalade Orange,
1 " " Lemon,
1 case English Plum Jam,
1 " Dawson Jam,
1 " Red Currant Jam,
1 " Green Gage Jam,
1 " Black Currant Jelly,
1 " Red Currant Jelly,
1 " Bottled Gooseberries,
1 " Bottled Blk. Currants,
1 " Mushroom Ketchup,
1 case assorted English Sauces,
1 case English Double Glo'ster Cheese,
4 quarter cask Sherry Wine,
4 " " Port Wine,
1 case English Strawberry Jam,
1 " " Raspberry Jam,
1 " " Bottled Cherries,
1 " " Bottled Red Currants,
1 " " Bottled Raspberries,
1 " " Bottled Magnum Bonum Plums,
1 " " Green Gage Plums,
1 " " Dawson Cheese,
1 " " Bottled Damsons,
1 hhd " Van Hoytema & Co. Holland Gin,
15 boxes NEW Muscatel Raisins,
1 case Stove Brushes,
1 " Shoe Brushes,
4 bbls Oatmeal,
5 boxes Toilet Soap,
1 tierce Loaf Sugar,
1 case Walnut Ketchup,
1 bbl Stoughton Bitters,
150 gross Matches,
1 case Sperm Matches,
3 boxes Castile Soap,
2 bbls Assorted Pickles,
5 boxes Ground Pepper,
12 doz. Decanters,
12 doz. Tumblers,
20 M. Cigars.

JAMES BLACKLOCK.
Belleville, Nov. 11th, 1857. 42-tf

# *SELLING OFF AT COST*

WITHOUT RESERVE.

IN consequence of the present DEPRESSION IN TRADE, caused by the American PANIC, the Subscriber is COMPELLED TO SACRIFICE.

PERSONS WILL FIND THE PRESENT A

RARE OPPORTUNITY

FOR LAYING IN THEIR WINTER SUPPLIES

AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

The Stock is now VERY HEAVY, and most complete in all its branches, consisting of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS,

In Flannels, Blankets, Cloths, Cottons, Prints, Dress Goods, Haberdashery, Millinery, Capes, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Ready-Made Clothing, &c., &c.

*ALL TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE. THIS IS NO HUMBUG.*

☞ Call and see for yourselves, Second Store above Papineau's Hotel. ☜

JOHN BADCOCK,
Late S. CRAWFORD & Co.
BELLEVILLE, NOVEMBER, 1857. 42

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

ROBERT MITCHELHILL,

BEGS to announce that he has just retutned from the MONTREAL MARKETS, where the panic for Gold has reduced prices of all kinds of Goods, cheaper than can be imported. The LADIES of Belleville and vicinity are invited to call at the

*GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,*

Where they will be able to purchase at Montreal Wholesale prices.

FARMERS and country customers who wish to study DOMESTIC ECONOMY, cannot spend their money to greater advantage than at

R. MITCHELHILL'S,
*GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,*
Second door from Hambly's,
Belleville, November, 1357. 42 FRONT STREET.

MERCHANT } **J. & J. BOOTH,** { GENERAL
TAILORS & } { CLOTHIERS,

*Front-St., Belleville, next door to Messrs. E.W. Holton & Co.,*

HAVE now on hand a CHOICE STOCK of CLOTHS and TRIMMINGS for the

FALL AND WINTER TRADE,

Selected expressly for their MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS. Their READY MADE CLOTHING Department (of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,) will be found well assorted and extensive.

Individuals requiring a **Ready Made Outfit of Clothing**, can be accommodated, and those who prefer to have their *GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER*, can select their materials from *an assortment of the most Fashionable Fabrics* now worn.

*TO THEIR COUNTRY CUSTOMERS*

the Subscribers respectfully say, that they will take in exchange for Cloth, Trimmings, Ready-Made Clothing, or work in their line,

*ALL KINDS OF MERCHANTABLE GRAIN*,

For which they will GIVE THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Belleville, November, 1857. J. & J. BOOTH.
42

WINTER HOSIERY.

BENJ. BEDDOME & CO.,

HAVE just received a new and extensive assortment of Goods, suitable for the approaching season, and comprising the following descriptions:—

Men's Cotton, Merino & Woollen Under Shirts,
" " " Drawers,
" " " Socks,
New Fancy Woollen Cravats,
Gloves, Woollen, Cashmere, Ringwood, &c.
Ladies' Wool Jackets, in all sizes and qualities,
Children's Woollen Hoods, Gaiters, Boots, &c,
Ladies' Woollen Boas and Scarfs,
Children's Elastic and Fancy Belts,
Ladies' Woollen Gauntlets and Sleeves,
Children's Cuffs and Muffatees,
Children's plain and fancy Woollen Socks,
Girls' and Women's Stout Cotton, Merino and Woollen Stockings,
Children's Woollen Gloves,
Ladies' Black Silk Gloves and Mitts.

The above are all in the most recent styles, and at exceedingly

LOW PRICES.

Front Street, Belleville, }
November 5th, 1857. } 41

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers, either by note or book account, are requested to settle the same immediately, and prevent the certainty of costs.

R. & R. S. PATTERSON.
Belleville, Oct. 20, 1857.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

WM. KERR,

BEGS to inform the Trade, and inhabitants of Belleville and vicinity, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing,

SOAP & CANDLES

of a superior quality, at prices as reasonable as can be procured in any market on the continent.

FACTORY.—Coulter Street, near Brown's Foundry.
Belleville, Oct. 14th, 1857. 38-tf

COPY OF PETITION.

RAWDON, June 29th, 1857.

*To the Reeve and Deputy Reeve of the Municipal Council of the Township of Rawdon in Council assembled:*

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR petitioners most humbly sheweth that they have given a road across their respective lots in the fifth concession of said Township, from Lot No. 12 to No. 8, inclusive, and that they should have the concession road in front of said lots, in lieu of the one they have given. Your honourable body will take the matter into consideration and act accordingly, and as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

Signed, Thomas Butler,
Silas Sine,
Allen Sine,
William Sine,
Joseph Hagerman,
John Johnston,
Charles Baragar,
Francis Johnston,
William D. Ferguson,
George H. Ferguson,
James Sine,
William Sine, Junr.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

*To the Municipal Council of the Township of Rawdon:*

In compliance with your order I have examined the allowance of road from the centre of No. 8 in the 5th concession to the Marmora Road, and report that I see no necessity of opening the allowance of road, as the present road given accommodates all travellers.

Signed, WM. COURTNEY,
*Township Surveyor.*
Rawdon, Oct. 1st, 1857. 39

GEO. RITCHIE & CO,

(NEXT TO VICTORIA BUILDINGS,)

HAVE now received their FALL and WINTER assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising the most fashionable styles in

LONDON MADE BONNETS
AND CLOTH MANTLES,

Dress Goods of every description, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery and Gloves, together with

A LARGE STOCK OF PLAIN GOODS,

Such as Flannels, Blankets,
Cottons, Linens, &c.

From the nature of G. R. & Co.'s connection with a firm in Glasgow, they are enabled to offer a superior class of Goods, and much under the ordinary rates.

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.
Belleville, Oct. 8, 1857. 37

HASTINGS BREWERY,
MURNEYVILLE, NEAR THE LOWER BRIDGE,
BELLEVILLE, CANADA WEST.

CARLETON CLIFFORD,
*ALE & PORTER BREWER,*

HAVING fitted up the commodious premises as a Brewery, (lately occupied by R. Read, Esq., as a Tannery), is now prepared to supply any quantity of Ale and Porter in Barrels or Bottles, of the very best quality, not having spared any expense to accomplish this object.

Belleville, Sept. 25, 1857. 36

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the stock of Books, Stationary, Fancy Goods, &c., &c., of James Harrison, will continue the business in all its branches, and will in a few days be prepared to offer a well assorted stock at unusually low prices.

E. HARRISON.
Belleville, July 11, 1857. 25

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having entered into Partnership with Mr. W. W. DEAN, wishes to close up his outstanding accounts. Parties indebted to the office will please call and arrange as soon as possible, and save costs.

C. P. SIMPSON.
Belleville, Sept. 7, 1857. 34

EMIGRATION!

SERVANTS REGISTRY
*AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,*

A FEW Doors South of Patterson's Foundry, North Belleville.

All parties in Town and Country wanting either to hire persons or to be fushed with employment, would save time and money by calling at once at said Office.

Conveyancing, Posting of Books,

COLLECTION OF DEBTS, and buying and selling country produce on Commission, also at low rates.

G. McADIE.
Belleville, August, 1857. 29

Headley's Marbleized Granite!!

W. H. VANTASSEL,

AGENT for the sale of County rights to manufacture Headley's New Building Material in Canada East and West, and New Brunswick. Patented in March, 1856.

All communications addressed to W. H. Vantassel, Railroad House, Belleville, (post-paid) will receive immediate attention.

Belleville, March 12th, 1857. 8-tf

New Clothing Establishment,
OPPOSITE PAPINEAU'S HOTEL, FRONT ST.,
BELLEVILLE.

JOHN W. BROWN,

WHO has had an extensive experience in the Tailoring business, in Montreal, and in Belleville, in the establishment of Bull Brother. Begs to inform the public generally, that he has opened the above shop, where he will be prepared to furnish clothes CHEAPER, than can be procured in any other place in Town.

His Stock being varied, he can supply any one calling upon him.

Cutting done to order. All Fits warranted.

CALL and SEE.

Belleville, Oct. 14th, 1857. 38-tf

FALL PLANTING.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale at the BELLEVILLE NURSERY, a large assortment of

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES.

For particulars see Catalogue, which will be furnished gratis.

J. PARKER THOMAS.
Belleville, October 7th, 1857. 37-tf

Miss Elizabeth A. Gould.

WOULD announce to her patrons, and the public, generally, that her next term of tuition, will commence on the 17th instant. And while returning thanks, for the liberal support heretofore received at their hands, would still solicit, and hope to merit a continuation of their patronage.

Belleville, August 3rd, 1857. 29

TAN-BARK
WANTED.

WANTED, by the Subscriber, *FIVE HUNDRED CORDS OF HEMLOCK BARK*, for which the

HIGHEST PRICE in CASH

will be paid on DELIVERY at his Tannery, Canniff's Mills.

CASH paid for Hides, Pelts, & Calf-skins.

A. A. CAMPBELL.
May 27th, 1857. 18

REMOVAL!

C. E. TURNBULL,
Grocer, Wine & Spirit Merchant,

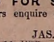
HAS removed to the Shop lately occupied by Messrs. SCOVILL & Co., one door north of the Penitentiary Shoe Store.

Belleville, July 8th., 1857. 24

TO LET,

THE large first class Merchant Shop, Marble front, cellar &c. attached, situated in the most central part of Belleville, opposite the Upper Bridge, so as to command almost the entire grain trade of the town, is now being finished in the latest style, and will be ready for use by the first day of September next. Rent moderate.

Apply to the owner,
THOS. J. HIGGINS.
Belleville, July 30, 1857. 27

FRESH  OYSTERS,

JUST received, and for sale by the Can, at HEAD QUARTERS SALOON, *BELLEVILLE.*

D. McDONALD.
Belleville, June 3rd, 1857. 19-tf

FARMS FOR SALE,

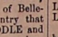
FOR particulars enquire of the undersigned.

JAS. JAMISON.
Belleville, July 14, 1857. 25

NEW
SADDLE & HARNESS SHOP,



IN THE STONE BUILDING ADJOINING F. TAYLOR'S



FLOUR AND FEED STORE, AND ONE DOOR SOUTH OF THE POTASH INSPECTION OFFICE, FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

SLACK & HARRY,

BEG to inform the inhabitants of Belleville and surrounding country that they have commenced the SADDLE and HARNESS MAKING in all its various branches, and intend keeping on hand a good assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Whips,

and all other articles in their line of trade, and most respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

N. B.—Repairing done on short notice, and all orders punctually attended to.

SLACK & HARRY.
Belleville, Oct. 6, 1857. 37-m8

SHOP & DWELLING TO LET,

ON FRONT STREET, opposite Papineau's Hotel. Apply to

A. MENZIES, Agent.
Belleville, Oct. 20, 1857. 39

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST ½ of Lot No. 24, 100 ACRES, in the 2nd Concession of Thurlow, four and a half miles from Belleville, fronting on the Grand Trunk Railway. There is a good Barn and Log House, and a good WELL of WATER on the Farm.

*TITLE INDISPUTABLE.*

Terms made known upon application to
JOS. OSTROM, Belleville,
or SIMEON OSTROM, Sidney,
*Agent.*
Sidney, Sept. 24th, 1857. 35tf

CARLTON R. MOORE & CO,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CARPET-CHAIN,

COTTON YARN, COTTON BATTS, &c.,
No. 206 (old No. 116) N Third St., Phila.

☞ Our CARPET CHAIN is put up *Full Weight*, without paste-board. ORDERS promptly attended to. (v23n18-1y)

New Music and Musical Instruments.

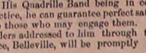
JUST OPENING, some very fine toned Pianos, Stodart & Chickerings. Warranted first-rate Instruments, and a quantity of NEW MUSIC.

—ALSO,—

Prince's and Curhart & Needham's superior MELODEONS. Warranted of the best quality, and will be sold at the manufactures prices FOR CASH.

E. HARRISON.
Belleville, Sept. 9, 1857. 33

QUADRILLE BAND.



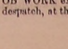
MR. EILEMAN,

BEGS to inform the public generally that he is prepared to furnish Music for private or public parties during the coming winter. His Quadrille Band being in constant practice, he can guarantee perfect satisfaction to those who may engage them.

All orders addressed to him through the Post Office, Belleville, will be promptly attended to.

Belleville, October 28, 1857. 40

STOVES! STOVES!



COOK, PLATE and PARLOR STOVES, FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH,

At WHITE'S Tin Shop, Front Street.
Belleville, October 6, 1857. 37

JOB WORK executed with neatness an despatch, at this Office.

In Chancery, } Monday the twenty-third day of November, in the
In Chambers, } twenty-first year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and in
V.C. Spragge, } the year of our Lord 1857,

Between Robert Patterson and Reuben Spaulding Patterson, *Plaintiffs*,

—AND—

William Milner, David Blakely, and James George, *Defendants.*

UPON the application of the said Plaintiffs, and it appearing by affidavits that the Plaintiffs' Bill in this cause is filed for the foreclosure or satisfaction of a certain mortgage therein mentioned, and that the said Defendant, William Milner, after due diligence cannot be found to be served with an office copy of the said Bill. It is therefore ordered that the said Defendant, Wm. Milner, do on or before the seventh day of January next, answer or demur to the Plaintiffs' Bill. And it is ordered that this order, together with the notice required by the general orders of this Court, be published in the Belleville *Intelligencer*, published in the town of Belleville, once in each week, for the four weeks next preceding the said seventh day of January next.

A. GRANT.

A. R. DOUGALL,
*Solicitor for Plaintiffs.*

IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY.

ROBERT PATTERSON and REUBEN SPAULDING PATTERSON, Plaintiffs,
vs.
WILLIAM MILNER, DAVID BLAKELY, and JAMES GEORGE, Defendants.

*To the Defendant, William Milner:*

TAKE NOTICE, that if you do not answer or demur to the Bill, pursuant to the above order, the Plaintiffs may obtain an order to take the Bill as confessed against you, and the Court may grant the Plaintiffs such relief as they may be entitled to on their own shewing, and you will not receive any further notice of the future proceedings in the cause.

Dated at Belleville, this twenty-sixth day of November, A. D. 1857.

Yours, &c.,
A. R. DOUGALL,
44 *Solicitor for Plaintiffs.*

Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 19 in the 10th con. Madoc, 200 acres, some cleared, within twelve and a half miles of the Village of Queensburgh, with a never failing brook running through the centre from West to East.

Also, Lot No. 20 in the 6th con. Madoc, 8 miles from the Village of Hastings.

And also, the East quarter No. 3 in the 3rd con. Madoc, timbered with beech and maple and well watered, one and a half miles from the Village of Hastings. A good indisputable title can be given.

There is a good gravel road from Belleville to the Village of Hastings.

For particulars apply to
SINON McKENZIE, Madoc, or
47 A. R. DOUGALL, Belleville.

50 LOTS
TO GIVE AWAY
—IN THE—
VILLAGE OF TROY!!

TROY is situated on Lot No. 2, 4th con Elziver, on the Scootomatto River, four and-a-half miles from the Village of Tweed.

The subscriber will GIVE AWAY to sober industrious persons, 50 lots, 66 feet frontage, by 150 feet depth, on the following conditions,

1st.—No intoxicating drinks to be sold.

2nd.—A good Frame, Stone, or Brick House not less than 18 by 24, and 1½ stories high, to be put up and finished within two years. If of wood, to be painted white outside.

Upon the building being erected, a free deed will be given.

mechanics of all kinds would do well to look after lots soon.

Enquire of J. COMAR, Troy, or of
B. FLINT.
Belleville, March 26th, 1856. 9-tf

Lands for Sale.

LANDS, the following Lots, the property of T. A. Stayner, Esq., will be sold at moderate rates, on application to the undersigned:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SEYMOUR. | | | |
| N. E. part of 13, | 8 concession, | | 92 acres. |
| S. E. do | 5, 11 | do. | 77 do. |
| ELZIVER. | | | |
| W½ of Lot | 13, 2 concession, | | 100 acres. |
| W½ of Lot | 4, 2 | do. | 200 do. |
| HUNGERFORD. | | | |
| Lot number | 31, 3 concession, | | 200 acres. |
| Lot number | 32, 3 | do. | 200 do. |

All persons trespassing on the above Lots, by cutting timber, or otherwise, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the Law.

A. MENZIES, *Agent.*
Belleville, April 15th, 1856. 12

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY belonging to the Estate of the late THOMAS BRUCE, containing about 2½ acres of excellent land, on which is erected a good FRAME DWELLING, WOOD HOUSE, &c. Said property is situated about 4 miles from Belleville, on one of the leading Roads of the County, and is known as Lot No. 3, of the property owned by Salyer Reed.

—ALSO,—

The westerly half of Lot No. 9 in the 6th concession of the Township of Marmora, containing 100 acres.

ANN BRUCE,
*Administratrix.*
Belleville, Feb. 4th. 1857. (2)

LANDS FOR SALE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARMORA. | | | |
| | No. 5 in 3rd con. | | 200 acres. |
| North-west of | " 29 | 3rd " | 50 " |
| West half | " 13 | 10th " | 100 " |
| MADOC. | | | |
| East half | No. 18 in | 1st con. | 100 acres. |
| West half | " 29 | 4th " | 100 " |
| | " 29 | 5th " | 200 " |
| South part West half | 12 | 10th " | 80 " |
| RAWDON. | | | |
| Rear part | No. 2 in | 10th con. | 140 acres. |
| West half | No. 17 & 18 in | 11th con. | 300 " |
| | " 23 & 24 | 12th con. | 400 " |
| | No. 19 | 13th con. | 200 " |
| HUNGERFORD. | | | |
| | No. 14 in | 5th con. | 200 acres. |
| North half | " 18 | " 11th " | 100 " |
| Rear part | " 16 | " 12th " | 150 " |
| | " 24 | " 12th " | 200 " |
| HUNTINGDON. | | | |
| West half | No. 19 in | 8th con. | 100 acres. |
| | " 14 | " 11th " | 200 " |

Apply to F. McANNANY.
Belleville, March 17, 1857. 8-tf

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

TWO VILLAGE LOTS in the Village of Stirling, composed of Lot No. 2, South side of Church Street, and Lot No. 2 North side of Front Street, on which is a nice cottage and out offices. Terms Liberal.

Apply to ROBERT NEWBERY,
5 *Land Agent, &c.* Belleville.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE,
Four Hundred Acres of Land.

LOTS number One and Two in the Eleventh Concession of Hungerford and the County of Hastings.

Application to be made to
ADAM H. WALLBRIDGE.
Belleville, June 4th, 1857. n19

NOTICE.

ANY persons found cutting Timber or otherwise trespassing on Lot No. 17 in the fifth concession of the Township of Hungerford, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

JAS. McCUTCHON, *Owner.*
Toronto, 16th May, 1857. 17-tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOTS Nos. 23 in 6th con. Hungerford,
" " 24 & 25 7th con. do.

Apply to
F. McANNANY.
Belleville, Sept. 28, 1857. 25

☞ Blank Deeds for sale at Office of




THE
## RAILROAD DEMONSTRATION
—IN—
### BELLEVILLE, WILL TAKE
PLACE ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE
### QUEEN'S VISIT TO TOWN!!!

IT will be conducted on a most magnificent scale. It is calculated to eclipse that of the City of Montreal, and thereby place the Capital of Lower Canada in the shade.

### HER MAJESTY

Is expected to arrive in Belleville by a Special Train from Quebec in thirteen hours. Therefore, under these auspicious circumstances, the

VARIETY AND ABUNDANCE OF HARDWARE

which will be required for the occasion, must be very considerable; and in consideration thereof, the committee of the *Belleville Railroad Celebration* and the Public generally, are most respectfully invited to call at the

### HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT
—OF—
## M. GILLEN,

where they will find a genuine and complete assortment of

HARDWARE

if not superior, certainly not surpassed by any other in Town, comprising every article in the trade.

M. G. flatters himself with the idea that, from his knowledge and experience in the above mentioned line of business, and the *large and peculiar* selection of goods JUST ARRIVED, that he occupies a position which will enable him to please the most fastidious in point of style and quality, not excepting Her Majesty, should she feel graciously pleased to favour him with a call during the time of her sojourn here.

"THERE'S NO TIME TO BE LOST!"

☞ Look into his Store in the Victoria Buildings, as you are passing by, and judge for yourselves. 46

"*GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!*"

ALL persons indebted to the above named M. G. are respectfully requested to settle their accounts for the year 1855-6.

Belleville, Dec. 10th, 1856. 16-tf

### MOFFAT'S
### Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

THE best Family Medicine now before the public, for the cure of *Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy*, or *Eruption of the Skin, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy*, and in fact most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties.

It has been computed that during the last twenty five years upwards of FOUR MILLIONS of persons have been benefited by the use of these medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimate of every patient. By their use the BLOOD IS RESTORED TO A HEALTHY STATE and *freed from all impurities*. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure.

The afflicted have in these medicines a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

Prepared by W. B. Moffat, M.D., New York, and for sale by M. SAWYER, Belleville. 37-y1

### Valuable Property for Sale.

THE following valuable property is offered for sale by private contract:

The south 75 acres of Lot No. 2, in the second concession of Thurlow.

ALSO,

Nine acres and a perch on Montreal and Charlotte Streets, being a portion of Wellington Murney's survey.

ALSO,

Five acres in the same survey, adjoining the allowance for road between Thurlow and Sidney in the town of Belleville.

ALSO,

228 feet on Coleman Street, between Easton's Mills and lower Bridge, running back to River Moria.

ALSO,

231 feet lying to the east of Robert Coleman's lot, on the street leading to Bleeker's Mills.

ALSO,

A strip of land lying between William Street and Grand Trunk Railway.

ALSO,

Lot No. 19 in third concession and Lot No. 18 in fourth concession of Marmora, 20 acres of latter being improved, with dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

The north end of Lot No. 2 in the 12 concession of Huntingdon, containing 50 acres, 20 acres improved with dwelling house thereon, with a never failing spring running through the lot.

For terms and particulars apply to

SHELDON HAWLEY, Trenton.

February 28th, 1857. 6-tf

### LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the following Lands for sale:—

TOWNSHIP OF SIDNEY.

Lots Nos. 14 & 15, 9th Con. Sidney. Those Lots may be sub-divided into 20, 40, or 50 acres, to suit purchasers. Provided a sufficient number unite in taking the whole estate.

TOWNSHIP OF TYENDINAGA.

Lot No. 27, in the 3rd con. of Tyendinaga. 200 Acres, North and South Range. This lot is improved.

TOWNSHIP OF RAWDON.

150 Acres of Lot No. 15 in the 5th con. of Rawdon. Improved.

TOWN LOTS IN BELLEVILLE.

76 feet front, part of 17, east side of Front St., upon which are erected three buildings, of Brick, three stories high, roofed with tin, with Stone Warehouses in the rear.

Also, Town Lots, upon Lot No. 6, in the 1st con. of Thurlow, surveyed by J. J. Haslett, Esq., being numbers 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 37, 41, 42, 44, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68.

Also, lots upon part of No. 2, in the first con. of Thurlow, being in the rear of the residence of the subscriber, and a continuation of Edmonton recently sold and built up. Viz 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, & 13. South side of Catherine Street, and West of Octavia Street.

1 2 and 3, North side of Bridge St. And 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8 East side of Octavia St.

Also, 96 feet frontage on East side of Pinnacle Street, being part of lot formerly known as the Maloy Lot.

Also Lots numbers 61 62 63 64 65 & 66, part of number ONE, in the 1st con. of Thurlow, together with Four Acres.

Also 126 feet, on the East side of Pinnacle St., being number 5.

Also lots number 4 5 6 7 8 & 9, on the South side of Bridge street, opposite the Residence of the Subscriber, and originally owned by Mr. Willard.

TOWN LOTS IN PICTON.

26 Centre Street, North. 15 Main Street, South. 19 between Centre and Front Sts., 13 West Queen Street.

Terms Liberal, E. MURNEY.

[illegible] June, 1854.

### [illegible]O LET.

[illegible] COTTAGE in West [illegible]ion given immedi[illegible] [illegible]AMES GLASS.

[illegible]857. 38w5

### OPPOSITION TO RAILROADS.



## DAILY STAGES.
TRENTON AND BELLEVILLE.
### G. & L. CRUICKSHANK,

ARE now running a DAILY STAGE between Trenton and Belleville, for the accommodation of travellers. Leaving the Railroad House, Trenton, every morning (Sunday's excepted) at 10 o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the Frankford Stage.

Returning, leaves Papineau's Hotel, Belleville, every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock.

### FARE EACH WAY 2s. 6d.

The carriages are of the best quality, covered and comfortable.

### RAILROAD HOUSE,
—BY—
### G. & L. CRUICKSHANK.

This House has every accommodation for travellers, commodious rooms, and every attention shewn. Good hostlers constantly in attendance.

Trenton, August 5, 1857. 28-1y

### WEST'S GALVANIC CEMENT
### FOR ROOFING.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to Roof Buildings with the above original genuine Cement on reasonable terms,

### WARRANTED for TWO YEARS

from completion. This cement has been in use for a number of years in the United States, where it is preferred to all others. They have a number of certificates in their possession from parties who are well known, in favour of its

### Durability, Tightness and Fire Proof Qualities.

It is not only used in roofing new buildings, but particularly adapted to covering old shingle, sheet iron, or tin roofs, rendering them impervious to fire and water.

They caution all against being misled by parties, who are endeavoring to humbug the public into the belief that they are infringing McIntosh's Patent, which is untrue.

They also assert that they understand their business, having been the first to introduce it into Canada West, where they have been engaged for the last three years, nor will they trouble the public by reference to parties in Hamilton, whom they would not be likely to know, but refer to our enterprizing fellow townsman, GEO. NEILSON, Esq., who has seen it used both in Western Canada and the United States.

R. C. FAIRMAN,
W. J. BOWELL.

Belleville, July 16th, 1857.

## CHARLES BRICK,
BELLEVILLE, FRONT-ST., 1 DOOR BELOW MR. SHANKS',
AT THE SIGN OF THE
### BIG WATCH,



Keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of English and Swiss GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY of the very best kind.

He will attend punctually to the Jobbing department and promises to make his charges VERY LOW.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes and Jewelry, cleaned, repaired and warranted. He has got the reputation of being a first rate workman, and will try to keep up the same. More than one thousand different jobs done by him since he arrived here, to the satisfaction of his customers, will speak a word or two in his favor; for those who don't know him or his ability, A FAIR TRIAL is all he asks.

A FIRST CLASS SWISS REGULATOR

for the benefit of the public, above the window, will show to passers by the "bell time." An English made Chronometer kept for the purpose of timing Watches and Clocks. A complete assortment of Watch Hands, Watch Glasses, Watch Keys, Chains and Guards, on hand.

Belleville, Oct. 17, 1857. 39-1y

### BELLEVILLE AND MARMORA
### RAILROAD AT LAST!!

## W. J. NORTHGRAVES

HAS received the most fashionable and complete assortment of Watches and Fine Jewelry ever offered in this town. His stock consists in part of Gold and Silver Watches, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Bracelets, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Pins, Shirt Studs, Lockets, Pencils, Watch Keys, Wedding & Stone Rings, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Pens, Charms, Spectacles & Cases, Black Brooches and Bracelets, Walking Sticks, Clocks, Electro-Plate in great variety, and almost every thing usually kept in Jewelry Stores.

All of which will be sold much cheaper than ever before offered in this Town.

☞ Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired as usual. W. J. NORTHGRAVES.

Hambly's Block, Corner of Front and Bridge Streets, next to Railroad House.

Belleville, July 3, 1857. v23n23

### GEORGE W. LESTER,

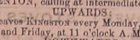
ACCOUNTANT, General Land Agent and Broker, will give prompt attention on and after the 1st proximo, to the posting of Books, adjusting intricate accounts, to all business, including the collection of claims in the Division Court, for which purpose he will attend at each sitting of said court throughout the County, and will observe the strictest punctuality in paying over moneys as collected. Will also act as Broker in the sale of Produce, Stocks or other Securities.

References:

| | |
|---|---|
| Messrs. Ross & Bell, | E. Murney, Esq., M. P. P. |
| B. F. Davy, Esq., | W. P. Wilson, Esq., |
| Gillespie & Co., | Jas. Lister, Esq., M. D. |
| W. Hope, Esq., M. D. | C. G. LeVesconte, Esq. |
| Js. Glass, Esq., and | Q. McNider, Esq. |

### ACCOMMODATION STEAMER,
BETWEEN
### KINGSTON & TRENTON.

THE STEAMER



### "CORRA LINN,"
CAPT. LAIDLAW,

WILL, during the remainder of the season, run between KINGSTON and TRENTON, calling at intermediate ports.

UPWARDS:

Leaves KINGSTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DOWNWARDS:

Leaves TRENTON every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock A. M.

☞ Charges for Passengers and Freight moderate.

Belleville, Sept. 19, 1857. 25

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS, &c. for sale at this Office.

SONG OF THE HOOPS.

Sailing down the crowded street,
Scraping every one they meet,
With a rushing, whirlwind sound,
Muffled belles around abound.
Hoop! hoop! hoop!
What a vast, expansive swoop!

Hoops of whalebone, short and crisp,
Hoops of wire, thin as a wisp;
Hoops of brass, thirteen yards long,
Hoops of steel, cofirm'd and strong;
Hoops of rubber, soft and slick,
Hoops of roping, bungling thick;
Hoops of lampwick, cord, and leather,
Hoops that languish in wet weather;
Hoops that spread out silken skirts,
Hanging *off from* silly flirts.

Sweeping off the public lands,
Turning over apple stands;
Felling children to the ground,
As they flaunt and whirl around,
Hoop! hoop! hoop!
What a vast, expansive swoop!

Jolly hoops, that wriggle round,
Sober hoops, that sway profound;
Springy hoops, that shake and wag,
Broken hoops, that droop and drag;
Monster hoops, all overgrown,
Junior hoops of smaller bone;
Hoops that ravish lovers' eyes,
Hoops that rend their breasts with *size!*
Hoops that shock their feeble legs,
Like a crowd of giant kegs.

What gallant ships! what swelling sails!
How they resist opposing gales!
With what a full, relentless waft,
They overwhelm each smaller craft!
Hoop! hoop! hoop!
What a vast, expansive swoop!

## Varieties.

STRANGE STORY OF A DRUNKARD.

In Paris a worthy musician belonging to the orchestra of a theatre resided on the boulevards. This fine fellow, having toasted Bacchus for a considerable period of time, returned home at two in the morning, staggering and singing. Arriving at his door, he finds a drunken man on his threshold. He interests himself in his fellow tippler.

'Come, my good man,' says he, 'you can't stop here. My bed is large—I offer you my hospitality.'

So saying, he raises the man who is drunker than him, and can't sustain himself. Our musician, half pushing him, half carrying him, reaches at last the fourth story; he opens his door, puts him into his chamber, draws the curtain, and puts him in the bed.

Tranquil then as to the condition of his new friend he says to himself: 'It's shameful, my boy. Here's a fellow drunker than you are. It ought not to be. I repeat it, it ought not to be. And it shan't be.'

And reasoning thus he leaves his room and going down to the street stumbles against a man stretched on the ground. It is another drunken man, drunker than the first. He tries to raise him but he is so drunk that it is impossible. By great efforts, however, he finally gets him up and carries him to his room. He places him on his bed, then goes out for something to drink, with the laudable intention of being as drunk as his guests. At his door he finds a third drunken man.

'What's this?' says he. 'Another one. There'll be three in one bed. No matter they can settle it amongst themselves.'

He takes the third drunkard on his back carries him to his chamber and throws him on his bed, then, worn out by fatigue, falls on the arm chair and goes to sleep.

Presently day begins to dawn. A fresh breeze awakes our musician. He looks around. His bed is empty and the window open.

'How!' said he, 'have they gone without saying good bye? Most decidedly, I won't do a good action again.'

He rises and looking out of the window sees a man lying on the ground. 'Well,' thinks he, 'this is a night for drunkards.' Humanity induces him to descend, and he finds the man dead and horribly maimed on the pavement. It was his first friend, whom he had thrown out of the window three times, intending to throw him on the bed!

A RUNAWAY MATCH.

A couple ran off to get married, and came back to the bride's house, where she humbly sued for the forgiveness of her father, kneeling at his feet, all honiton, crinoline, and tears. 'Forgive me, dearest father!' sobbed the lovely suppliant. 'Forgive you!' exclaimed the old gentleman, 'why, I'm only too glad to get rid of you; and I should have favored your wishes, if I had known them. Your ill temper and idleness have been the plague of my life, and makes your marriage no loss to me, my dear child. So take her,' added the old gentleman, generously, addressing the happy man, 'and may you be happy!' 'Phansey the feelinks' of the interesting young gentleman!

### TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY WHAT?
WHY THE ELECTRIC OIL!

THAT will cure Deafness in 24 hours, Rheumatism in 20 minutes, Sick Headache, Inflammation in the Eyes, or Stiff Joints, in a very short time. The subscriber will guarantee this Oil to cure the above mentioned diseases if used according to his directions, or no pay taken. Any person wishing to get cured would do well to give him a call at the Railroad House, Trenton, where he can be found at any time. This Oil is prepared and for sale by

ROBT. C. MUNRO.

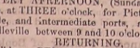
Trenton, September 15, 1857. 34

### MADOC HOTEL,
BY
### SIMON MACKENZIE,
IN THE
### VILLAGE OF HASTINGS,

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, Canada West. Good accommodations for Travellers; good Stables and Sheds, and trusty Hostlers always on hand.

Hastings, Nov. 18th, 1856. 43

### CHANGE OF HOUR
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER



### "BAY OF QUINTE."
F. A. CARROLL, MASTER.

WILL, on and after Monday next, 7th September instant, leave Kingston EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted), at THREE o'clock, for Picton, Belleville, and intermediate ports, arriving at Belleville between 9 and 10 o'clock P.M.

RETURNING,

Will leave BELLEVILLE EVERY EVENING at 10½ o'clock, run to Picton, there remain until EIGHT A. M., at which hour she will leave for Kingston, arriving at 11½ o'clock A. M.

September 1st, 1857. 32

### Town Lots for Sale,

EITHER for Cash or on time. Terms moderate. These Lots are situated on Great St. James Street, near the residence of the undersigned, of whom all particulars may be had.

JAMES EVES.

Belleville, Sept. 23, 1857. 25

☞ Blank Deeds for sale at this Office.

## TO COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS.

*COMMERCIAL HOUSE,*
*Belleville, October 21, 1857.*

*The Proprietor begs to apprize the Trade that he has imported direct from the British, Scotch, and other European Markets, an extensive and elegantly assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods for the*

## WHOLESALE TRADE,

*which he will dispose of at Montreal and New York prices.*

*He has also received a very large Stock of Ready Made Clothing, which he is prepared to sell considerably under the Canadian Markets.*

*In the following departments will be found the Newest and most Fashionable Goods for the present season:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Eugenie and Gala Plaids, | Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinetts, |
| Plain and Satin Striped Cobourgs, | Printed Calicoes, Denims, Shirtings, |
| French Cashmeres and Vecuna Cloths, | Dinen's Ginghams, Navy Blues, |
| Plain and Printed Delaines, | Bonnets, Ribbons, Lace Goods, |
| Broche, Silk, and Lama Scarfs, | Blankets, Flannels, Battings, |
| Plaid Wool Shawls and Handkerchiefs, | Hosiery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, |
| Plain Striped, and Brocaded Silks, | Mantles, Capes, Visettes, &c., &c. |
| Factory Cottons and Steam Looms, | |

THE Proprietor of the COMMERCIAL HOUSE being in the *HOME MARKETS FOR EIGHT MONTHS IN THE YEAR*, and being connected with the most eminent Manufacturing Houses in Great Britain, gives him advantages which few can command, and enables him to place his WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS when at Belleville, on nearly the same footing as if they were in NEY YORK OR MONTREAL, and saves the expense, delay, and inconvenience of having to bring stock such distances several times in the year.

Samples of Cloths, Dress Goods, Staples, &c., will be sent on application.

An early visit will repay purchasers.

HIS TERMS WILL BE FOUND *LIBERAL*.

39 P. O'NEILL, Proprietor.

CHEAP FOR CASH. NO SPLIT LEATHER.



## GERMAN

IS SELLING OFF HIS IMMENSE STOCK OF

## BOOTS AND SHOES,

*AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!!*

## WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.

Any article proving defective in this respect, will be repaired

## FREE OF CHARGE.

He is now receiving a large supply of WINTER GOODS, which will be found superior to anything of the kind ever before offered in this market.

*A FEW FIRST CLASS WORKMEN* are constantly employed, and work is being made to order from the best material.

### COME AND SEE!

PENITENTIARY STORE, BELLEVILLE, OCT. 28th, 1857. 40

## NEW CHEAP STORE.
### DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES.
### DONNELLY, CONGER & CO.,

BEG leave to announce to the inhabitants of BELLEVILLE, SIDNEY, THURLOW, AMELIASBURGH, and the adjacent Townships, that they have just opened, in the new Brick Store, next door South of GILLESPIE & Co.'s WHOLESALE GROCERY, Front Street, Belleville, an admirable assortment of choice

## FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Which have been selected with the greatest care, and bought upon the best terms, by an able and experienced buyer, which will be found well adapted for the Season; and which will be sold at such prices as will show at a glance that they mean to test the system of

SMALL PROFITS, TO ITS UTMOST LIMIT.

JUST LOOK IN before buying elsewhere, and you will find a very extensive assortment of

*DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES,*

You will find every article exactly what it is represented; and only one price asked, and that an extremely low one.

As they will have a buyer continually in the Market, their Stock will be constantly replenished with the

### CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS

in the MONTREAL and NEW YORK MARKETS.

Therefore, if you want GOOD BARGAINS, remember the NEW CHEAP STORE, next door to Gillespie & Co.'s Wholesale Grocery.

DONNELLY, CONGER & Co.

Belleville, September 23rd, 1857. 25

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
## Dry Goods
AND
## GROCERIES.
### BULL'S BUILDING.

The Subscriber offers for sale every variety of STAPLE and FANCY

## DRY GOODS,

With an excellent assortment of

## GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

SUGARS, TEAS, TOBACCOS, FRUIT, SOAP, CANDLES, INDIGO BLUE, PIPES, STARCH, SPICES, FISH, BROOMS, PAILS, &c.

—ALSO,—

TORONTO AND ELORA WHISKEY, BASS' AND ALLSOPP'S ALE.

TERMS LIBERAL.

W. AITKEN, Jr., Agent.

BELLEVILLE, SEPT. 15, 1857. 34

## REMOVAL.

## JAMES KENNEDY,

WOULD beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Belleville and surrounding country, that the Stock of Messrs. BULL BROTHER, has been removed by him to the

### VICTORIA BUILDINGS, IN HIS OLD STAND.

The business will be carried on with a new stock of

### Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries and Liquors;

WHICH HE INTENDS TO SELL AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

BELLEVILLE, AUGUST 4th, 1857. 28

### VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE.

EAST and WEST halves of Lot No. 20, in the 5th Concession of Marmora.

Terms easy. Apply to,

R. NEWBERY,
*Land Agent.*

Belleville, June 24, 1857. 22

THE
### "ANGLO SAXON"

NEWSPAPER is published at Boston, at the low price of two dollars per annum. It is devoted to British, and to British Colonial Intelligence, and one of the best, cheapest, and neatest family papers in the world.

ANGUS McDONALD,
General Agent C. W.

Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1856. 2n

B. F. DAVY
### PAYS CASH
FOR WHEAT, RYE AND PEAS,
### AT GROVE MILLS,
[A FEW RODS NORTH OF THE UPPER BRIDGE.]

THE undersigned has taken GROVE MILLS for a term of years, where he is prepared to do Gristing with despatch, and, he trusts, to the satisfaction of those who may patronize him.

He also begs to say, that he will be glad to see his old customers, now and again, as he is desirous of buying their Grain, or storing it for them.

### COME AND TRY GROVE MILLS!!
B. F. DAVY.

Belleville, 12th Jan., 1857. v22 n52

## Facts for Farmers.

VEGETABLE CELLARS.

It is difficult to understand on what principle so many market gardeners endeavor to carry on their business without the necessary convenience of a vegetable cellar.

Without this, even in the summer, he must of necessity be very much at the mercy of trucksters, who to lazy to cultivate for themselves, manage to pick up a smart living on the industry of others. With the keenest judgement, it will frequently happen that the gardener gets a large quantity of produce together, with the expectation of a quick sale, and finds to his mortification that everybody else had, like him, brought a great load, and the consequence is, that he must sell at any price, or spoil his goods for want of a store for a night or two. In the fall again, he must sell out, there is no help for him, and that at 25 per cent below actual prices, and 50 and often 100 per cent below winter prices.

His produce once disposed of, then he has nothing to do for 4 or 5 months, but squander what he toiled so hard for, and all for the want of an occupation, which the selling of his own produce would give him, providing he had a cellar to store it in during winter.

For a market gardener, we consider a good warm cellar as necessary a part of his convenience as a horse and waggon.

The following method of preserving vegetables in winter by the Russians, is given in an early number of "London's Gardeners' Magazine," and may not be ill-timed at this season. We have known cellars of the best description built under ground, the roof arched with brick work, and covered with at least three feet of soil:—

"Cabbages are preserved in the gardens (set close together to save room) by building a roof over them of old boards, covering them with old dung of the hot-beds, or the cleanings of the garden, and the shovelling over all the earth from the adjacent beds. If the ground is dry, and it is possible to dig downwards, the house (if it may be so called,) will be warmer; but the best situation is the brow of a hillock. Two tubes or chimneys are erected to let out the confined air when it thaws, or towards spring. Leeks, celery, in short all similar vegetables may be preserved in the same way. The chimney must be stuffed up when it freezes."

KEEPING CELERY.

Having adopted a very simple plan for keeping celery last fall, I am disposed to make it public for the benefit of all lovers of this excellent plant.

Upon digging the celery, I cut off as usual a large part of the top, and of the root also, still leaving on a good many of the fibres of the latter. It was then packed carefully, root down, in an old flour barrel, filling the barrel with the upright plants, one tier high. Sand was then thrown in and shaken down till the plants were covered. I have supposed that the upright position favored that action of the juices of the plant that keeps it crispy and fresh. At all events the celery keeps beautiful.—Ib.

TO PREVENT CABBAGE FROM GROWING TO "LONG SHANKS."

To secure true, solid heads on those stalks that manifest a disposition to grow to what are commonly known as "long shanks," take a penknife and stab it through the stalk about the middle; insert a small piece of wood to keep the incision open, which will check the growth. By doing this, good heads of cabbages may be secured on every stalk.—*Genesee Farmer.*

CLOVER HAY FOR SHEEP.—According to our somewhat extended experience there is no hay equal to well made clover, both red and white, for feeding sheep.—Ib.




THE Subscriber having largely increased his stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, now offers for sale at the

LOWEST CASH PRICE,

the following:

80 Tons Scotch Iron,
30 " Refined do
10 " Swedish do
Band, Hoop, Angle, Rod,
Steel, Blister and Cast,
Canada Plate Tin,
Axle Arms, Wrought and Cut Nails,
Paints, Oils, Putty,
Axes, Coopers' and Joiners' Tools,
Building Hardware and House Trimmings, of every description.

Shelf Hardware of all kinds, cheap and good. He would also call the attention of Saddle and Harness Makers to his splendid assortment of Trimmings. Give a call at the

### SIGN OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW

"*Small Profits and Quick Returns.*"

JAMES GLASS.

N. B.—His shop has been removed to the shop lately occupied by W. Aitken & Co., one door south of C. G. LeVesconte's Drug Store.

J. G.

Belleville, Aug. 8th, 1854.

### HASTINGS HOUSE, MADOC.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor, would notify persons visiting Madoc, or passing through the Village of Hastings on their way to the "Hastings Road" settlement, that he has made EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS to his premises, and hopes, by furnishing the best accommodation, to please the travelling public, and secure their liberal patronage.

N. B.—Three lines of Stages (one daily,) run between Belleville and Madoc, arriving and departing from the Hastings House.

Madoc, April 6, 1857 11

### UNDERTAKER.

THOMAS HARDY, begs to inform the inhabitants of Belleville, and the County generally, that he has purchased the stock of COFFINS, &c., belonging to John McKay, Undertaker, and that he is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line, at the shortest notice. He also begs to inform them, that he is prepared to furnish Coffins of all kinds and qualities, to suit customers.

NO CHARGE

made for the use of the HEARSE when Coffins are furnished by him. ☞ *Terms Moderate.*

Belleville Nov. 26th, 1855.

### PIANO FORTE TUNER.

H. C. MASON, Teacher and Tuner of the Piano Forte and Melodeon. Orders left at J. G. Dean's Corner Drug Store, or at either of the Book Stores, will be promptly attended to.

Chattel Mortgages for sale at this Office.

### UNDERTAKER.

JAMES GEEN, begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public, that he is prepared to furnish COFFINS, &c., of every description, together with a hearse, at the shortest notice, at very moderate terms. He flatters himself from his well known experience and punctuality for the last fifteen years in business, to obtain from them a continuance of the patronage which he now enjoys.

Belleville, 30th May, 1855.



### STEAMBOAT STOCK
### FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, NINETEEN SIXTY-FOURTH SHARES of STOCK in the Steamboat "ST. HELEN," so well and favorably known on the Route from the head of the Bay of Quinte, to Montreal, as a passage and freight boat. The "St. Helen" has been thoroughly repaired during the Winter, and will be ready for commencing her regular trips again on the same route as last season, on the opening of navigation.

☞ For price and terms apply to

CHAS. B. CRYSLER, *Capt.*

Kingston, March 20th, 1857. 9-tf

### PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE,
FOR PRODUCING HAIR ON BALD HEADS, AND RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO THE NATURAL COLOR.

This astonishing and unequalled preparation has never failed to produce a growth on Bald Heads when used according to the directions, and turn hair back to its original color, after having become gray and reinstate it in its original healthy lusture, softness and beauty. Removes at once all scurf dandruff and unpleasant itching, scrofula, eruptions and feverish heat from the scalp. It also prevents the hair from becoming unhealthy and falling off, and hence acts as a perfect

HAIR INVIGORATOR AND TONIC.

We annex a few certificates, to corroborate our assertions.

State of Illinois, Carlisle June 27 '53.

I have used Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and having admired its wonderful effect. My hair was becoming, as I thought prematurely gray but by the use of the "Restorative," it has resumed its original color, and I have no doubt, permanently so.

SIDNEY BREEZE.
Ex-Senator United States.

A gentleman of Boston writes to his friends in New Bedford thus:

To your inquiries, I would reply, that when I first commenced useing Professor Wood's Hair Restorative: my hair was almost white and had been so for the last ten years and it was very thin on the top of my head, and very loose and pulled out freely; but I found that before I had used all the second bottle, (which was eight weeks) my hair was entirely changed to its original color light brown) and is now free from dandruff and quite moist. I have had my hair cut five or six times since the change, and have never seen any thing like white starting from the roots: and is now as thick as it ever was, and does not come out at all. It has proved in my case all that I could wish to ask.

Yours, etc.——

Gardiner, Maine, June 22, '54.

Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Restorative, and can truly say, it is the greatest discovery of the age, for restoring and changing the hair. Before useing it, I was as gray as a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world, without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours DAN. MURPHY.
St. Louis, March 7, 1854.

Prof. Wood: my hair commenced falling off some three or four years since and continued to do so, until I became quite bald. I tried all the popular medicines of the day, but to no effect. At last, I was induced to try your celebrated Hair Restorative, and am happy to say, it is doing wonders. I have now a fine growth of young hair, and cheerfully recommend its use to all similarly afflicted.

A. C. WILLIAMS, 138 Second street,
Raisin Michigan, August 2, 1855.

This is to certify, that one year ago I was quite gray, and my hair so thin upon the top of my head, that I feared its entire loss. In this condition I applied for and obtained a bottle of Prof. Wood's "Restorative," and before I had used one quart bottle, the gray hairs had entirely disappeared, and it had thickened up so as to be as full as usual, and assumed a glossy appearance, apparently more beautiful than ever it was before, I do therefore cheerfully recommend it to all those ladies who value a beautiful head of hair. I will also state that I use it now, occasionally, for its healthy and beautifying effects.

SARAH J. BROWN.
Chicago, May 1, 1854.

I have used Professor Wood's Hair Restorative to decided advantage. It prevents the hair from coming out, and gives it a gloss and softness very desirable. The few gray hairs I had, have entirely disappeared. Others of my family have used it and concur with me in pronouncing it all it professes to be.

HENRY CLARK, Michigan Avenue.
St. Louis, Sept. 20, 1853.

Dr. O. J. Wood—Sir: I have used nearly three bottles of your Hair Restorative, and have found its effects very satisfactory. It has entirely destroyed all dandruff from my head, and restored my hair to its natural color which had become quite gray. WM. TRUESDALE.

Sold at 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. 316 Broadway, New York, and by all Druggists everywhere. All kinds of Family Patent Medicines for sale, on the best possible terms, at Prof. Wood's establishment, 114 Market Street, St. Louis Mo.

Sold in Belleville, by E. Chandler and R. Holden & Co.

## ONE DOLLAR
WILL BUY

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, namely, DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR or *Liver* Remedy, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR is compounded entirely from new articles of medicine, namely, Gums.

Some idea of the strength of these gums may be formed when it is known that one bottle of the Invigorator contains as much strength as one hundred doses of Calomel, without any of its deleterious effects.

Though possessing rare medicinal powers, these Gums have been but little known to physicians, and never used in their prescriptions until used in the form of the *Invigorator*, which met with such unprecedented success as to induce the proprietor to offer it as a family medicine tried and known in its effects it has rarely ever failed to cure *Liver* Complaints in their worst forms.

Indigestion being caused by a deranged *Liver* is cured when the Liver is excited to action.

Jaundice is caused by an improper action of the *Liver*, and as a proof that the INVIGORATOR relieves this disease let any one troubled with Jaundice take the Invigorator regularly one week, and their skin will begin to assume its original color.

Costiveness can be permanently cured by the Invigorator. Take it in small doses on retiring, and it assists nature in her operations. By gradually diminishing the dose, the bowels are left in a healthy and active state, and work as regularly as clock work.

Sick Headache is very soon relieved by taking a double dose of the *Invigorator*, which corrects all acidity and sourness of the stomach.

For an over-loaded stomach it has no equal, as it relieves all oppressive or uneasy feeling after eating heartily. For a family medicine generally, all who use it speak in the highest terms.

Dr. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a Diseased Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken and now we can eat anything edible without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest, and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if *Liver* Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world.—*State Pad.*

There has never been tried in our family a remedy which has met with such unbounded success in the cure of diseases incident to children, as Dr. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR; nor is it alone for diseases of children that we use it; for it acts as a Cathartic so mildly and gently, and seems to renovate the system so thoroughly that we think we are doing a service to all in advising those who need medicine to try this remedy. There are cases that have come under our notice where great benefit has been received in diseases of the *Liver*, Stomach and Bowels, where all other remedies failed to give relief. It has become so useful in our family that we will not be without it.—*Jacksonville, Ala. Republican.*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

For Sale by R. HOLDEN, & Co., only, in Belleville.

### FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

150 ACRES of Lot No. 29, in the 2nd Concession of Thurlow.

Terms of payment easy. Apply to

W. H. WALLBRIDGE.

Belleville, September 24th, 1857. 35

NEW
### TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced business as

### MERCHANT TAILORS
AND
### CLOTHIERS.
IN THE PREMISES ON
### FRONT STREET,

Immediately opposite the Railroad House, where they intend keeping an assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS AND VESTINGS, of every style and description.

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Belleville, May 20th., 1857. 17

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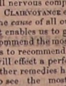
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Toronto, June 5th, 1857. 19-1y